THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXVIII. COLORADO SPRINGS: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY [illegible], 1899. NUMBER 5.

[illegible]

British Investors Have Become Enthusiastic.

A CHANGE OF OPINION

They Think They Were Hasty in Unloading Their Holdings.

RHODES' SOUTH AFRICAN PLAN

Services of the Soudan Campaign Which Influenced the Cabinet in His Favor — Indications That a Treaty is Being Made by Which All the Disputes Between Great Britain and France Will be Settled—French Statesmen and Press Have Shifted Their Tone Toward Great Britain to One of Conciliation.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 28.—The attitude of British investors toward American business underwent a notable change during the past week. The mind of the British public is always slow to grasp changes and people here are only just beginning to realize what financiers and politicians have for months considered the most important fact of the year—the tremendous commercial advancement of the United States. Ever since the Venezuelan affair the only idea of British holders of American securities has been to sell whenever they could do so with any profit or without too great a loss.

They Wish They Had Not.

In the beginning of the present upward rush of American stocks, both speculators and conservative holders of transatlantic securities were eager to take advantage of the opportunity to unload, the former selling for profit in view of the crash in the market which was deemed inevitable the latter to get rid of what was regarded as unsafe property which they had been long holding. Both British and American financiers who have talked with a representative of the Associated Press on the subject agree that the pendulum has now begun to swing in the other direction. Investors, seeing that the anticipated disasters do not materialize and that the United States is apparently in for a period of great prosperity, are coming to the conclusion that they were over-hasty in unloading their American holdings.

Rothschild's Opinion.

Mr. Alfred Charles De Rothschild, of N. M. Rothschild & Sons, spoke enthusiastically of the American outlook. He said:

"There seems to be a period of unparalleled prosperity before America. So far as American investments are concerned, the public must, as in any other field, discriminate between what is good and what is bad. But your crops, manufactures and commerce all seem to combine to place the country on an unusually sound basis which cannot fail to awaken admiration throughout the world."

One of the most prominent bankers remarked:

"The United States is rather too enterprising for the peace of mind of Europe. It is rather hard to believe that the statistics of American exports can be true."

His comment seemed to represent the views of others.

The Pessimistic Statist.

The Statist is not sure the figures of American business represent increased prosperity. From the decrease in imports it argues that the high tariff is compelling the poorer classes to deny themselves many comforts and that the farmers, during the years of depression, contracted debts which they are determined to pay before they allow themselves their customary comforts.

The Spectator believes that the principal effect of such a boom is to increase national sanguineness, adding:

"No typical American ever fears any results of his actions but there are few typical Americans without some look of care."

South Africa Boom.

England has been enjoying a little boom of her own in South African mining enterprises, to which an impetus has been given by the presence here of Cecil Rhodes, the South African magnate, but which attracted small attention in the newspapers in comparison with the more sensational business across the Atlantic.

Mr. Rhodes' agent, Dr. Rutherford Harris, says the cabinet has promised an imperial guarantee of the Cape Town railway from Buluwayo to the Zambesi river, a distance of 350 miles, and that when that section is completed the government will probably guarantee the road to Lake Tanganyika.

There is an interesting story of Mr. Rhodes' services in connection with the Soudan campaign which incidentally played an important part in influencing the cabinet in his favor. The government, it appears, could not buy the engines and plant necessary to operate General Kitchener's strategic railroad which was an unusual gauge, and when Mr. Rhodes heard of this he sacrificed the equipment bought for the British Chartered South Africa company and so enabled the campaign to be finished nearly a year sooner than would have been possible if he had not come to the rescue.

The Congo Mutiny.

A representative of the Associated Press had an interview with the Rev. Dr. Werner of the American Presbyterian Congo mission who has just arrived in England on his way to America after four years' residence in Luebo in the Kasai district. He said:

"The present mutiny is practically the last desperate attempt to throw off the white man's control. It is also the most serious outbreak on account of the inaccessibility of the region. When it is remembered that Baron Dhanis (the Belgian commander) is 300 miles from his base of supplies with only a handful of whites it is small wonder that so many Europeans have already been sacrificed and it will occasion no suprise if further disasters await the Belgians. Nothing but building a railway is likely to effectually suppress the rebellion.

Panic Reigns.

"According to my latest information Baron Dhanis is practically surrounded by mutinous natives and it is reported panic reigns throughout the Congo territory. However, this may be untrue."

Mr. Werner admitted that there had been some isolated cases of bad conduct on the part of the subordinate white officers. But, he explained, the administration as a whole is well-intentioned and improving.

"Most of the reports of maladministration and barbarity," he added, "are either untrue or greatly exaggerated. Naturally, it was extremely difficult for the central authorities to control the action of officers in remote regions, and much trouble might have been avoided by due respect to native customs and superstitions."

Anglo-French Treaty.

France as the incendiary factor in European politics has suddenly subsided. The diplomats in London and Paris are conferring daily which, in connection with the hints of the home secretary, Sir Matthew Ridley, in his speech at the Unionist demonstration at Blackpool on Jan. 6, gives color to the story that a great treaty is being made by which all the disputes between Great Britain and France will be settled. One report which finds credence is to the effect that Great Britain gives France the Congo Free State as compensation for her demands in connection with Madagascar and New Foundland and to placate her for the conquest of the Soudan. Whatever may be the reason, the tone of the French statesmen and press toward Great Britain has shifted to one of conciliation. The last French paper published at Cairo to attack British rule has ceased so doing and it is supposed that the French government subsidy has been withdrawn from it.

Central Labor Federation.

The trades unions have replied to the challenge of the employers in forming a league for protection against strikes by a meeting at Manchester of the representatives of many branches of labor who organized a central federation almost on the lines of the employers' league. If the plan proves successful and all the great unions enlist in it, Great Britain may yet witness a gigantic war of capital against labor in which the organized employers will confront the organized workmen. There was strong opposition to the plan from the labor leaders who believed in maintaining the autonomy of the unions. But the centralization scheme must find a large majority. It is estimated that this consolidated union starts with a membership of 600,000 and an annual revenue of £60,000.

Many of the newspapers fear that the great power which such an organization will give the workmen may tempt them to strike now more readily than ever, particularly since they will be assured of money backing.

British Finances.

The finances of Great Britain as shown by the revenue returns for the nine months ending December 31, 1898, place the country upon a sound and prosperous footing, which will make it possible to carry out easily the naval programmes now on hand, or meet any strain that 1899 may bring it. Despite the fact that the great coal strike in South Wales, which caused a loss of something like £6,000,000, according to the estimates made by Sir John Llewellyn, and a heavy falling off in customs, which is attributed to the remission of the duty on tobacco, there has been a net increase of £826,000 in the revenue returns over the corresponding period of 1897. The increases are credited to the excise and estate duties, which are together responsible for an advance of over £1,000,000 upon the figures of 1897. The country has drunk more beer and spirits, which, in England, can be taken as a fair index of prosperity. The reduction of postal charges proved successful also, as that department shows another substantial increase. England stands alone among the great powers of Europe from the fact that she is the only one that can show a decrease in the national debt. The United States is the only other power in the world that can parallel the financial stability of Great Britain. From March, 1897, to March, 1898, there was a decrease of £6,337,000 noted.

Beginning February 1 the postal authorities of Bombay will inaugurate the hourly postal delivery services which have proven so successful in Calcutta where they were commenced about a year ago for the neighborhood immediately adjoining the general postoffice. It worked so well in the small district that it has spread rapidly and now Bombay will try it. The first mail is delivered at 6 o'clock in the morning, and it is continued hourly up to 9 o'clock in the evening, making 16 deliveries a day.

From Vienna comes a story of a highly dramatic scene which transpired at a Servian village near Prokuplje. A Greek priest named Ilio Jevrem was murdered and his wife and her lover were charged with the crime and condemned to death by shooting. When the hour of the execution arrived and the lovers were placed before the firing party and in full view of thousands of spectators the man broke down and sent up piteous howls for mercy. The woman furnished a scene the exact opposite. She appeared to glory in the notoriety, and noted to her lover the fact that she was now famous and had it not been for this event her coffin would have gone to the grave unfollowed. When all was in readiness for the execution and the firing party had raised their rifles a messenger on horseback came tearing through the crowd bearing a message for the commander. The lovers thought it a reprieve and immediately embraced each other. When the contents of the letter were made known it transpired that the man was set free, but upon the woman was to be carried out the full sentence. The man left her in glee, although she clung to him and begged pitifully for one last look, he would not deign to glance at her. After this affecting scene the sentence was carried out.

An Austrian Edison.

An Austrian Edison has been discovered, and the Wiener Tagblatt, an Austrian paper, thinks that it is time for the American Edison to look to his laurels, as his Austrian rival has some which he believes will revolutionize the

(Continued on Page 2.)

[illegible]

Ore Encountered That Gives Values Anywhere From $5,000 to $20,000 a Ton—Extent Not Yet Known.

UNDOUBTEDLY A LARGE BODY OF [illegible]

Conditions Go to Show That the Bonanza Values Will Extend From the [illegible] to the Seventh Level, a Distance of 200 Feet—Miners Elated—The Details of the Strike.

PRESIDENT WILLIAMS' STATEMENT.

"Yes, we have got an additional strike to anything that we had before, and that is very much richer than what we have had. The extent of it we cannot tell. We have just got into it in the same vein we had before and its extent may be fabulous, but we cannot tell."

The Isabella strike.

It is the greatest discovery ever made in this great Cripple Creek district.

It was responsible for an out and out pandemonium on 'change yesterday, for several brokers being fined, for the sale of over $50,000 worth of stock and for the most sensational advance ever known in a Cripple Creek stock.

The "strike" in question is nothing more nor less than a sudden and vast improvement in the already fabulously rich ore chute opened up in the mine some weeks ago. In the stope above the ninth level a tremendous increase in values came within a distance upwards of 20 feet and now with only an additional 10 feet of work towards the seventh level the bonanza values are multiplied. Less than two weeks ago a representative of the Gazette stood in that stope and saw the wonders which had advanced Isabella stock from 30 to 80 cents. Little did he dream that only ten feet above the excavated point which he saw sufficient values would be found to jump the stock to $1.25 per share, an increase in the gross value of the stock of over one million dollars.

The Official Statement.

The management of the Isabella company is conservative in making public announcement of the great find, and deprecates any undue excitement, while it states very plainly that ore of great and overwhelming richness has been broken into. In response to an inquiry concerning the find, President Nelson B. Williams said: "Yes, we have got an additional strike to anything that we had before, and that is very much richer than we have had. The extent of it we cannot tell. We have just got into it in the same vein we had before and its extent may be fabulous but we cannot tell how big."

Further News of the Strike.

But while the official utterances of the officers and directors of the company were conservative, there was a great deal of semi-official talk in all circles yesterday of the most enthusiastic nature. One large stockholder in the company called attention to the fact that fabulous values had been found in the floor of the seventh level and exactly above the point where the rich find was made yesterday. As was stated in the Gazette at the time these seventh level values were found to run as high as 4,680 ounces in gold to the ton after repeated tests. The conclusion is readily arrived at by any mining man. The two openings are 200 feet apart. Fabulous values have been found in the one and the other and it now looks as if they continued for the entire distance between. In the silver mines millions of dollars have been taken out of such stopes as this, so what may be expected where the mineral is worth $20 instead of $1 per ounce.

The most authentic news concerning the strike is to the effect that the ore was broken down late on Friday and that the news of the tremendous wealth disclosed, plain to see, was given out through the miners. It resulted in an exodus of would-be Isabella purchasers to this city that night and the telephone and telegraph wires were kept hot with the orders for the stock which were sent over them. On Friday night the stock stood at about 90 cents per share, by noon yesterday it was at $1.25, and last night it was authentically reported that as high as $1.50 was being freely bid for large blocks.

Continued Big Returns Assured.

The big strike made had a two-fold result in affecting the market for the stock, and both were of a most decidedly bullish nature. The discovery of the rich ore alone was sufficient to cause an immediate and material advance in price, but that it showed a continuation of the richest portion of the chute, possibly for a distance of 200 feet or more, was considered the more important and valuable phase of the matter.

At any rate big returns from the mine are already assured for a long time to come. As an evidence that the big values in the ore were continuing to tell their tale, a check for $54,000 rolled in yesterday, being the returns for a recent shipment.

Bonanza Stuff in Quantity.

Ore of fabulous richness has been found in the Cripple Creek mines before this but never in such generous quantity. A streak a few inches wide of such stuff as has been found in the Isabella company's ground would be counted a bonanza but in the stope in question it is from two to three feet in width and it runs from $5,000 to $20,000 and possibly as much as $20,000 per ton. And this is only the rich stuff—the ore that is so thick with gold that the officials of the company scarce care to tell about it. Outside of this there are from six to eight feet of vein matter worth probably thousands of dollars per ton. Not only has the ore body increased marvelously in value in going upwards ten feet but it has also widened out enormously and nine and ten feet of vast riches are now exposed nearly 900 feet below the surface.

Will Guard the Ore.

Since high grade ore has been discovered in Isabella ground the management has been careful to protect it in every way, and guards have been watching night and day over the riches produced. The sudden and tremendous increase in values places greater burdens upon the management and a closer watch than ever will be kept over the output. The directors of the company held a meeting in this city yesterday and decided upon a necessary course of action all of which is intended to assist Manager Kilborn in his newly imposed task, which is now not one of the lesser difficulties with which he has to contend.

Sensation on 'Change.

Two things combined to make the excitement in Isabella on the stock exchange. One was the news of the phenomenal strike in the property, rumors of which soon gained circulation, and the other was the report that orders had been placed to buy Isabella at any figure. Both of these contributed to convince people that the Isabella was a mine in all that the word implies. When the full realization of the startling news came upon the people, the wildest scene that has been witnessed on 'change in years began. When the caller reached Isabella, Ballard immediately "ipsed" 500 at 96½. On the next transaction the stock jumped up a cent and held there for one more sale. But the upward course had begun, and the stock then went to 98, then to 99, then to a dollar—and pandemonium broke loose. It was after the stock reached a dollar that the furore was started, and the way in which Isabella climbed skyward was enough to craze the most cool-headed broker, to say nothing of the public that was looking on in crowds while the wildly-excited men in the pit shouted and scrambled over each other in an endeavor to get the attention of the distracted caller. The highest point reached by the stock was $1.26, and it closed strong at $1.25½.

Some Outside Bids.

Less than an hour after the call had closed yesterday one broker offered to take a block of 5,000 shares at $1.30 and at half past five another broker offered $1.35 for the stock. Later on in the evening $1.50 was freely bid for it on the streets, and there is no telling what figure the bidding would have reached had not night come to put a stop to the Isabella excitement and allow the tired brokers to go to their homes.

Coming down town last evening a person could have seen a light in the window of nearly if not quite every broker's office in the city, and those who had followed the stirring events of the day in mining circles knew full well that, up in those brightly-lighted rooms weary but happy brokers were working hard to clean up their day's business and see where they stood.

The following is a list of the heaviest traders in Isabella on 'change yesterday:

Stove, Aldrich & Co. bought 44,800 shares.
W. A. Otis & Co. bought 28,000 shares.
Wm. P. Bonbright & Co. bought 24,100 shares.
N. Leiphermer bought 5,875 shares.
Tucker, Ballard & Co. sold 32,500 shares.
Edsall, Key & Co. sold 1,900 shares.
Dorsey Investment Co. sold 7,600 shares.
J. A. S[illegible] sold 10,000 shares.
C. S. Sprague sold 5,000 shares.

[illegible]

Stirring Scenes Were Enacted on the Floor Yesterday.

Galleries and Public Lobby Were Thronged with People Who Were Almost as Excited as the Frantic Brokers on the Floor—Sensations Were the Order of the Day, Isabella Taking the Lead With an Advance that Set People Wild.

Galleries crowded to their capacity and with men and women leaning over the railings fearful lest they should miss some feature of the stirring scenes below them; a crush of nervous, excited, interested citizens, business and professional men, miners and strangers, crowding each other in the public lobby; and a frantic, wildly gesticulating mass of brokers on the floor shouting, waving arms, struggling for place, dashing into telephone stalls, yelling until tired throats refused to longer perform their functions—such, in brief, is a description of yesterday's call at the Mining Stock association.

It was pandemonium broke loose. From floor to gallery the electric thrill of a sensational and rapidly-advancing market was felt. The calmest nature possessed by man could not have remained long in that atmosphere and retained its serenity. He who was interested much in mines and mining was in his element. He who was but slightly interested came and in ten minutes there was the well-known gleam in his eye that told only too plainly how the stirring scene was affecting him. He who has no interest in Colorado's great industry (if there be such here) had no excuse for being in that vicinity.

Isabella the Sensation.

Isabella was the sensation. This stock it was that set people wild. Somehow or other the news became known that another fabulously rich strike had been made, the assay figures on which were almost beyond comprehension. No sooner had this stock been reached on the list than the excitement began. Ballard started things going by an "ipse" at 96½. On the next deal the stock jumped to 97½ and very soon the other man besides Bonbright who was responsible in large measure for the Isabella sensation made his appearance. It was Aldrich, and he took two 1,000 blocks in succession at 99. One more sale, an "ipse" by Ballard at 99, and the trip toward the pictures began. From a dollar, at which it held for a while, the stock went up and up, surely and steadily, until it touched $1.26. All this time the building was in an uproar. Long after Caller Wasson's gavel descended, brokers climbed over each other, bidding, selling and buying, and it was with difficulty that the caller could be heard above the noise long enough to administer fines to several too-anxious brokers—which were paid on the spot, and the scream continued.

Big Buying Orders.

Messrs. Bonbright and Aldrich were largely responsible for the excitement in Isabella. It was currently reported, and later became known as a fact, that they held large buying orders. It was said that Mr. Aldrich had instructions to buy something like 100,000 shares, at any price. Needless to say offerings were quickly grabbed up.

And so it went—and as the stock advanced the excitement increased. Everywhere men and women were talking Isabella. The phenomenal new strike, disclosing ore of fabulous value, was discussed on every hand. The officers and directors of the company who chanced to appear on the streets were besieged by inquisitive men and women until life became a burden to them. A constant stream of people poured in and out of the exchange, and it was a day such as has not been witnessed here in years.

It goes without saying that the market on the whole was in sympathy with the leader, Isabella. Nearly everything was strong, and the total day's trading was enormous. Jack Pot was up to 44 on reports of new veins and the encountering of pay ore in the winze. Portland got into line and closed at $1.83; Work and Union were both classed with the strong ones, and Prince Albert was unusually active and was going at [illegible] at the close. But the market quotations that will be found on another page tell the whole story in detail.

POSTMASTER AT GOLDFIELD.

Senate Confirmed the Nomination of M. D. Vincent.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The senate today confirmed M. D. Vincent to be postmaster at Goldfield, Colo.

SMALL VOTE AT HARRISBURG.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 2[illegible].—The tenth ballot for United States senator today resulted: Quay, 30; Jenks, [illegible]; Dalzell, 1; paired, 15. There was no quorum and consequently no choice.

[illegible]

Connection Made at Depth Between the Two Claims.

It Will Develop a Very Pretty Three Cornered Fight Between the Crown Point, Mary Mable and Sierra Nevada — The Dead Pine Will Join In.

Special to the Gazette:

Victor, Colo., Jan. 28.—An important piece of work was consummated today when connection was made between the Dead Pine mine belonging to the Ophir company and the Gold Coin. The operators on the Dead Pine have been working on a spur from the Gold Coin vein for many weeks past and the Gold Coin people have been working toward Ophir territory. The result is that connections were made yesterday afternoon by the Dead Pine workers breaking into Gold Coin ground. The accomplishment of this piece of work will come as a surprise to a great many who did not dream of such a thing taking place.

The completion of this work will quite possibly develop a very nice three-cornered fight over the properties which have already been in litigation; namely, the Crown Point, the Mary Mabel and Sierra Nevada. The Gold Coin spur was cut in Ophir territory at a depth of 335 feet but the apex of it is off this ground with the exception of a very small portion of it which runs through the extreme southwest corner of the claim. The vein itself was first caught at depth on the dip, but the Dead Pine people will attempt to show that they have at least a portion of the apex, and thus the tangle of litigation between the three properties becomes more knotty.

The outcome of it will be watched with considerable interest, but in the meanwhile the Gold Coin and Dead Pine workings have at least secured better ventilation.

HIGH PRICED SEAT.

New York Stock Exchange Has Beaten Its Record.

New York, Jan. 28.—The sale of a seat in the stock exchange for $38,000 was reported in Wall street today. This beats the record.

A MARINER'S YARN.

South Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 28.—It transpired today that the steamboat J. C. Austin, which on yesterday upon the word of Captain Thomas Gordon of the Daniel B. Fisk, the Austin's consort, was reported as having sunk off Wilson's point with the loss of five lives, did not meet with such disaster. The Austin, with the Daniel B. Fisk, was at the time moored to a dock at Wilson's Point and is today still at the dock with all on board well.

EAGAN'S VERDICT.

FOUND GUILTY OF THE CHARGES AND SENTENCED TO DISMISSAL BUT WITH RECOMMENDATION FOR CLEMENCY.

Washington, Jan. 28.—General Eagan commissary general of subsistence, has been found guilty of the charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline and of the specifications thereto, and has been sentenced to dismissal from the United States army but with a recommendation from the court for the exercise of executive clemency. Under the regulations the court, having reached the conclusion that the accused was guilty, had no choice in selecting a penalty, the regulations prescribing absolutely the one punishment—dismissal—for the offense.

Therefore, the only hope for General Eagan is in the direction of commutation, mitigation or disapproval.

Colonel Davis, the judge advocate of the court martial finished his revision of the record of the court's proceedings this afternoon and at once placed the papers in the hands of Secretary Alger. This action settled at once any doubt that may have existed as to the routine to be pursued in the treatment of the case. As for Secretary Alger, as soon as he has read the record he will place it at once with the president, who, under the law, is the final reviewing authority. It is his privilege to add to or take from the strength of the court's recommendation that clemency be shown. The indications are that the papers will be in the president's hands early next week.

SAMOAN QUESTION.

CHIEF TOPIC IN BERLIN DURING THE PAST WEEK — SUCCESSFUL AND SPEEDY SETTLEMENT IS CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.)

Berlin, Jan. 28.—Public opinion was focused on the Samoan question this week. The United States ambassador, Andrew White, has informed the correspondent here of the Associated Press that he has had several meetings with the minister of foreign affairs, Baron Von Buelow, and that assurances were given on both sides of a nature calculated to promote a speedy and successful solution of the question. Baron Von Buelow's whole attitude tended to show that the German government means to do its full share in settling the matter fairly and amicably.

From another authentic source the following has been learned. The preliminary negotiations thus far have not gone beyond mutual assurances of a desire for a friendly and equitable arrangement and the negotiations will not take a more tangible shape until full detailed reports are received from the agents of the three powers at Samoa. This will involve a delay of a month in the case of Germany, though the reports will reach Great Britain and the United States earlier. Until then no decisive steps can be undertaken. The telegraphic news of the German government has been meager.

The suggested partition of the Samoan group among the three powers which has been discussed in the German press has not been broached, the correspondent is reliably assured, in any form by either power.

The German press commented on the Samoan matter variously. The general opinion expressed was that the tripartite arrangement is a failure and ought to be changed, but opinions differed greatly respecting the remedy.

William at Hanover.

Emperor William's action at Hanover is regarded as being of great political significance. From a member of his majesty's entourage who accompanied him to Hamburg, the following has been learned:

The emperor had accepted an invitation to attend, this week, the silver wedding festivities of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, but heard with chagrin that the Duke of Cumberland, the Guelph claimant of Hanover and Brunswick, had also been invited. Thereupon he sent a strong expression of his dissatisfaction to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and although the Duke of Cumberland, in the meanwhile, had expressed his inability to attend, the emperor remained in high dudgeon and stayed away.

During a long debate in the diet this week on the expulsion of Danes from North Schleswig, the ministers certainly advanced a number of strong reasons justifying the recent measures. The most convincing speech came from Delegate Bechtmann, who described the anti-German agitation carried on by the Danes and furnished a large number of instances showing that their object was clearly to secure a separation of northern Schleswig from Prussia. Those of the speakers who rebuked the section of the German press which sided with the Danes elicited the loudest applause.

Meat Inspection Bill.

A high imperial official tells the correspondent of the Associated Press that the chances of the meat inspection bill in the reichstag are good. The reichstag will pass it in spite of Agrarian opposition. Some of the members of the reichspartei support it, so the government feels sure of a strong majority.

The semi-official Post, in an article on American competition in iron and steel, declares that in spite of the fact that American imports have risen from 4,500,000 marks in 1895 to 20,000,000 in 1898, German manufacturers need not be alarmed "as the imports are due to extraordinary temporary causes."

The Post also calls attention to the decrease in the imports of American bicycles recently and congratulates the German manufacturers, upon "overcoming the strong American competition."

The German press is publishing extracts from the testimony of Major General Miles at Washington, and points out that his "unimpeachable testimony is good material to use against the United States in the question of American canned meats. The Cologne Volks Zeitung calls the testimony an "efficient weapon."

PAYNE'S APPOINTMENT.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Representative Sereno Payne, of New York, has been appointed a member of the Indian commission to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Dingley.

Mr. Payne also succeeded Mr. Dingley as chairman of the ways and means committee of the house.

[illegible]

Topic Discussed at Length in State Senate.

TAYLOR'S PENDING BILL.

Measure Designed to Make Amendments Easy.

THE RAILROADING OF BILLS.

Senator Adams Protested Against the Manifest Violation of the Rules of the Senate — Taxpayers of Florissant Presented a Petition Asking to Remain in El Paso County When Teller County is Established—House Discussed the Admission of Confederate Veterans into the Soldiers Home.

Denver, Jan. 28.—Senator Adams this morning called a halt on the practice of railroading bills through the hands of the committees into the hands of the printer. For several days the senators with especial measures have been presenting bills and securing reports ordering their printing prior to their introduction to the senate. In several instances the reading clerk has barely read the title of the bill and the lieutenant governor made the customary reference, until the stereotyped report of the committee, "Mr. President, your committee on ——, to which was referred S. B. so-and-so, have the same under consideration and beg leave to report that the same be printed." And the report has been adopted, although it is apparent to all that the committee has had not time, even if it were in continuous session, to give the bill consideration. Senator Adams, in making his point of order, which happened to be against a bill regulating telephone rates, offered by Senator Parks, said he did not intend to oppose the printing of the bill, but merely wanted it to take the course provided by the rules of the senate. He would not consent to the further railroading of bills into the hands of the printing committee.

President Pro Tempore Schermerhorn, who was in the chair, ruled the point of order well taken, and the report on the bill was withdrawn.

Sanctity of Constitution.

The question of the sanctity of the constitution is up in the senate on a bill offered by Senator Taylor to provide for a law whereby amendment to the organic law of the state will be rendered more easy of accomplishment. Senator McCreery argues that the constitution should be protected with all the safeguards that exist. Senator Taylor insists that the state has outgrown the present constitution and that his bill will do away with the need of a constitutional convention in that it will allow the general assembly to propose and the people to vote on the several amendments suggested, separately, and thus the ones who are most interested will be given a facile method of expressing their desires on the needed changes. Senator Stewart insisted that the plan offered is needed to correct evils that exist. Senator Crosby holds that the people are the source of all power, and that no document or ordinance can rise higher than its source. The representatives of the people in the general assembly are just as competent to devise the changes needed as would be a constitutional convention.

Another step in the direction of economy and the conservation of the general fund of the state was taken by Senator Seldomridge, who offered a resolution requesting the supreme court to say if the expenses of the office of the superintendent of public instruction could not be paid from the school fund and those of the bureau of lands from the land fund. The matter went over until Monday, on objection of Senator Thomas, who thought he saw in it a raid on the school fund.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Denver, Jan. 28.—Several senators were snowbound this morning and those who were in their seats looked out into the snowy world with some resignation and listened with unusual submission to the prayer of Chaplain Rudolph. A quorum answered the roll call and the senators attacked business with vigor.

Thirty minutes were put in listening to the minutes of the busy session of Friday and those petitions from the First Congregational church of Denver and the Fourth Avenue Reading club in favor of Senator Philp's precinct local option bill.

Thirty-four taxpayers of Florissant petitioned that they be left in El Paso county, when Teller county is set up. The petitioners say they can reach Colorado Springs easier for the transaction of business, and that they have paid once for the courthouse and jail and do not want to be taxed for this object again. The petition went with the bill.

Senator Seldomridge offered the following resolution and asked unanimous consent for its consideration:

"Whereas, The auditor of the state in his biennial report for the years 1897 and 1898, at page 8, suggests to the Twelfth general assembly the advisability of submitting to the supreme court of the state for a decision thereon the following questions:

"First—Whether the salaries and expenses pertaining to the office of state superintendent of public instruction may not legally be paid out of the income of the public school fund; and

"Second—Whether all that part of the salaries and expenses connected with the office of the state land board, which are now paid out of the general revenue, may not be pro-rated and paid out of the income from the various public lands of the state under control of said board; and

"Whereas, There is imperative need that the general fund of the state sha[illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

be preserved and economized wherever possible and practicable, and that it shall not be applied to the payment of expenses that are not necessarily required to be paid from said general fund; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the judiciary committe be and hereby is instructed to prepare and submit the aforesaid questions to the supreme court of the state, and respectfully request that the said court render to the senate an official decision upon the matters involved in said questions, and to request further that such decision be handed down at as early a date as possible."

Senator Thomas objected and the resolution went over under the rules.

Bills on first reading were taken up, read by title and referred as follows:

H. B. No. 51, Morris—To prohibit blacklisting and boycotting. Labor.

S. B. No. 300, Schermerhorn—To amend the criminal code, section 196 of chapter XXV of the criminal code, statute of 1883. Judiciary.

S. B. No. 301, Swink—To amend the law in regard to superintendents of irrigation. Agriculture and irrigation.

S. B. No. 302, Taylor—To assess and collect a tax on live stock driven into the state and live stock driven from county to county. Stock.

S. B. No. 303, Ammons—To amend the law in regard to headgates, wastegates, weirs and devices for measuring the flow of water in canals. Agriculture and irrigation.

The committee on corporations reported in favor of printing S. B. No. 237, to define express, telephone and telegraph companies, and to tax the gross receipts; S. B. No. 259, to regulate telegraph rates; S. B. No. 17, to regulate the price of electric light; S. B. No. 306, to regulate telephone and telegraph companies.

Senator Adams made a point of order that S. B. No. 306 had been introduced in the senate since the corporations committee had had a meeting and therefore the committee could not have considered the bill.

President Schermerhorn ruled the point well taken.

Senator Parks said his only object was to secure the early printing of his bill, as he wanted to get it on the calendar. It is directed solely at the telephone companies, whose rates it cuts, and 5,000 business men of the state are interested in it.

Senator Thomas asked and received consent to withdraw the report on this bill and the reports on the other bills were adopted.

The state affairs committee reported S. B. No. 94, to provide for the inspection of illuminating oil, to the committee of the whole without recommendation; S. B. No. 130, to provide for local improvements in cities and towns of less than 100,000, to pass; S. B. No. 138, to permit the use of wire for fences on right of way on public roads, to pass; S. B. No. 183, to require cities of the second class to advertise for bids for street lighting and to let the contract for such service to the lowest bidder, to pass. Adopted.

S. B. No. 31, for a new building at the State Normal school; S. B. No. 3, to regulate the management of the several state institutions, and S. B. No. 152, for a new building at the State Agricultural college, on which the committee reported adversely, were all referred to the committee on finance.

Having concluded the order of business the senate went into committee of the whole on general orders. On motion of Senator Ammons S. B. No. 11 was advanced to the head of the list.

Senator Wheeler was called to the chair, and Senator Taylor, the author of the bill under consideration, explained its provisions. It is to so amend the constitution that more than one amendment to the constitution may be offered at one election, that a majority of the members elected to the general assembly may submit an amendment, and that a majority of votes cast for the amendment can carry it. He went into the situation to some length, giving his reasons for thinking the measure desirable, and showing that some considerable saving to the people of Colorado would be effected if this bill becomes a law.

Senator McCreery opposed the bill. He said the matter of tampering with the constitution is dangerous, and that all guards should be kept around the organic law of the state. This bill proposes to throw down the bars, and practically amounts to the construction of a new constitution at the will of a general assembly. A constitution should only be constructed by a body called together for that specific purpose and he is opposed even now to the calling of a constitutional convention, but would infinitely prefer such a convention to the adoption of the bill under consideration.

Senator Stewart said the bill should be passed because there are some crying evils which can only be reached in an amendment to the constitution.

Senator Crosby said no stream could rise above its source, and in a republic like ours the people are the source of powers. He thought the bills of rights under the Declaration of Independence should be the organic law of this country and that a constitution should only be an amendatory or explanatory adjunct to the bill of rights. The people are the source of all power and their representatives in the general assembly should have at all times the privilege to freely express the will and sentiment of those who sent them there. For this reason he favored the bill as giving the people a chance to better determine the character of their government.

Senator Philip secured the floor, but yielded to a motion that the committee rise and report progress.

When the committee had risen, reported progress and was given leave to sit again, the senate took a recess till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the recess bills were read for the first time by title and referred.

The bills introduced by Senator Parks by request were prepared by the district attorneys of the state who recently met in Denver and debated measures they thought necessary to complete the code of criminal procedure. This convention prepared the bills and asked Senator Parks to introduce them, which he consented to do.

The senate again went into committee of the whole, with Senator Wheeler in the chair, to consider S. B. No. 11, the bill to make the amending of the constitution more easy. Senator Philip took the floor and argued at some length in favor of the changes proposed. The bill under consideration is a step in the direction of direct legislation.

Senator Ammons favored the bill in the main, but wanted the provision to require two-thirds of the general assembly to submit an amendment.

Senator McCreery thought this amendment made the bill more acceptable. The great danger is in hasty legislation. Much has been said about the debate in the senate. It is better to have the discussion, some of it impertinent and irrelevant, than that a single ill-advised measure should go through. He still thought the senators should approach the amendment of the constitution with great caution.

Senator Crosby again insisted that the constitution is not holy, but is simply an expression of the will of the people, and should be capable of change at the desire of its creators.

Contains Too Much.

Senator Whitford thought the difficulty arises out of the fact that too much has been put in the constitution. The fundamental principles of government should be conserved in the constitution, but in the case of Colorado much has been embodied in the document that should have been left for legislative enactment. He cited many instances in practice, from judges of the district court down to justices of the peace and other officers, wherein the salaries are provided for. He ridiculed the idea of making these a part of the fundamental law instead of a subject for legislative enactment and said there are several amendments to the constitution of the state proposed which should not be passed, because they are matters of fundamental principles alone. The amendment to the bill requiring two-thirds vote of the assembly to submit an amendment, partly meets the objection to the bill under consideration. From point to point he went, calling attention to matters in the constitution that should have been left to legislative control exclusively and not to constitutional enactment. In answer to a question from Senator Crosby as to why he wanted, if the constitution is so imperfect, to prevent freedom in its amendment, Senator Whitford said he did so to prevent the engrafting of further legislative enactments on the fundamental law.

Senator Felton favored the amendment, but took a stand against the bill as a whole.

Senator Evans confessed in an apologetic way his lack of familiarity with the provisions of the constitution. He was surprised to know that it had so many defects as he had heard enumerated. It is probable, though, that if the constitution were handed down written on tablets of stone, as were the ten commandments, at the next session amendments would be offered—maybe an extra session would be called to make the changes. He went into the question again, taking up the matter of constitution making in detail, showing how the bill under consideration would doubtless entail an interminable expense, as each succeeding general assembly would have its amendments to offer, and the whole would cost much more than a convention to frame for the state a new constitution. If the defects enumerated really exist he favored a constitutional convention.

Senator Buckley wanted the power brought back to the people. The menace of the money power would be enhanced by the two-thirds vote proposition. The money power could buy one-third, but make it a half and they couldn't put up the money. "I want you, gentlemen of the senate," he said, "to think of this in the still hours of the night. You have now to do your duty to your children and your children's children."

Senator Taylor thought the measure if adopted as he offered it, would meet a demand from the people which is crystallized in a request for a constitutional convention. So many amendments are offered or proposed that a convention or some such bill as this is needed. There are in the state those who do want the constitution changed. These are not friends of the people. If this shoe fits any he is welcome to it.

Senator Bromley, as a friend of the people, thought there were times when the people should be saved from themselves. The amendment and the bill would accomplish this. He wanted the people to have a chance, but he also wanted the matter so arranged as to prevent popular fury or popular frenzy to find expression in the state's fundamental laws as it had in the state's politics.

On division Senator Ammons' amendment was lost.

Senator McCreery offered an amendment to restrict the number of articles to be amended at any one election to three articles of the constitution and six amendments in the aggregate.

Senator Ammons offered an amendment to this to make the number of articles six and no limit to number of amendments.

Senator Taylor thought the Ammons amendment a reasonable and fair compromise.

On a division Senator Ammons' amendment was adopted.

Senator Philip renewed the motion for the two-thirds vote of the assembly to submit an amendment. This was adopted.

Senator Felton wanted the provision for publication changed to require that the advertisement be made in the papers of each county having the largest circulation in the county. This was finally changed to require publication in not more than one newspaper of general circulation in each county. Chairman Wheeler suggested that this will give the secretary of state a nice lot of patronage for the papers of his political faith.

The bill as amended was recommended for revision, engrossing and final passage. The committee then rose and reported.

Senator Crosby moved to amend the report by striking out the two-thirds provision for the submission of the amendments to the people.

Senator Stewart supported Senator Crosby's motion. He thought the people's demand for a constitutional convention should be heard. The bill without the two-thirds rider would be some relief and he would favor the bill.

Senator Buckley thought as did Senator Stewart. He knew that under the two-thirds rule some amendments would go through, but those that certain people opposed could not. There is juggling going on somewhere. The people want the chance the bill would give them.

Senator Taylor explained his vote by saying he was not in favor of the two-thirds provision, but he thought it better to accept the amendment than lose the bill.

The amendment was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Annen, Buckley, Crosby, Harris, Hill, Stewart—6.

Nays—Ammons, Bromley, Evans, Felton, Gaymon, McCreery, Philip, Portirfield, Roe, Schermerhorn, Stratton, Swink, Taylor, Thomas, Wheeler, Whitford—16.

Absent and not voting—Adams, Barela, Bucklin, Eberhart, Maxwell, Meyer, Newell, Parks, Seldomridge, Smith, West—11.

The report of the committee of the whole was received and adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Denver, Jan. 28.—When the house was called to order at 10:20 it was notable that the seats of many members were empty and the absences were attributed to the Caucus ball of the previous evening.

Reports of committees: H. B. No. 27, printed; H. B. No. 186, rebates on fire insurance, committee of the whole; H. B. No. 196, reinsurance, etc., committee of the whole; H. B. No. 26, fire and casualty insurance companies, printed; H. B. No. 13, coal mines, etc., bill substituted, committee of the whole; S. B. No. 6, municipal corporations, committee of the whole; H. B. No. 243, same, printed; H. B. No. 268, election of city officers in second class cities, printed; H. B. No. 163, peddlers' licenses, committee of the whole.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Vancourt, by unanimous consent, was assigned to the committee on marble investigation.

H. B. No. 162, municipal corporations, committee of the whole; S. B. No. 4, local public improvements in cities of first class not under special charter, committee of the whole; H. B. No. 167, manual labor for children under 14 years, printed; H. B. No. 209, public school textbooks, and one table as in conflicts with constitution; H. B. No. 203, granting of state diplomas, printed.

The house members of the asylum investigating committee were excused for the afternoon when the first meeting is to be held.

The anti-expansion and anti-treaty of peace resolutions introduced by Mr. Short of Dolores were then taken up. Mr. Dilts wanted to strike out pretty nearly all but it was finally laid over until Monday.

The following bills were read for the first time by title and referred:

H. B. No. 287, Cannon—Preventing desecration of American flag. Federal relations.

H. B. No. 288, Cannon—Appropriation for proceedings of State Historical society. Appropriations.

H. B. No. 289, Kennedy of Lake—Election offenses. Elections.

H. B. No. 295, Hermon—Monthly pay-day for state employes. State institutions.

H. B. No. 296, Hermon—Bonds for importation of foreign labor. Labor.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on general orders, Mr. Smith of Chaffee in the chair. The consideration of Mr. Bell's anti-scrip bill was then resumed.

After some minor changes had been made in the bill the committee decided to recommend it for third reading and final passage, and then arose and reported.

Recess until 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session Mr. McLean introduced a resolution asking the fees and salaries committee to prepare a bill re-apportioning the counties of the state, the representatives to hand in approximate population and other statistics. The resolution was adopted.

A motion to adjourn by one of the dancers at the previous evening's ball was voted down. The committee then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bartels in the chair.

H. B. No. 117, by Mr. Smith, of Mesa, providing the number and compensation of the officers and employes of the State Normal school. The committee recommended the bill, with the exception that the salary of the president be increased from $3,000 to $4,000. This, Mr. Smith objected to, as being an exorbitant salary. After some parliamentary and other species of wrangling this bill, as well as another by Mr. Smith, were referred to the committee on fees and salaries.

Mr. Castetter's bill for the admission of ex-confederates to the soldiers' and sailors' home then came up.

Mr. Burwell of La Plata said he would be compelled to vote against the measure, although an ex-confederate himself. It was a good move, but even in these times there were some who would slur them. Although they are defeated men, yet they are still proud of their fight, he said, and probably some one would be found who would attend to these old veterans.

Mr. Elliott, as a union soldier, thought that Mr. Burwell was too severe. A bill had been presented to congress to govern this movement the country over, and he would like to see the bill be re-referred.

Mr. Hammond spoke eloquently for the bill, and was followed by General Browning in a similar strain.

Mr. McLean asserted that President McKinley had done more to bring about a complete reconciliation of the northern and southern soldiers.

Mr. Lutz deprecated the flaunting of the bloody shirt. The bill was referred.

Mr. Harter's amended bill on the fees and salaries of county and district officials was considered but was laid over and the committee then arose.

A discussion then occupied the house at length on the taking of all the bills from the fees and salaries committee to be placed among others. This excited considerable strife and tongues clacked for nearly an hour. A movement to adjourn was lost and then Mr. Patterson resumed his discussion of the matter. Mr. Byron replied and disliked Mr. Patterson's remarks, construing them into a charge that there was a combination in the house to prevent retrenchment. The motion was finally lost. Mr. Smith then gave notice that he wanted some bills reported upon by that committee.

AMERICAN PROSPERITY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

world. He has an invention by which the air can be poisoned in time of war and rapid firing and sure killing guns. He has an electro-magnetic appliance by the use of which such things as railway collisions will be things of the past. A telephone capable of carrying 5,000 miles is another of his inventions, and the great weaving looms will be relegated to the garret by a patent of his which will dislocate the entire textile industry.

In the early days of December the Daily Mail opened a highly entertaining political comedy by offering the substantial sum of £100 to that bona fide Liberal or Radical who should nominate the Liberal leader and the Liberal programme chosen by the largest number of his fellow competitors. Unionists were precluded from participating in a raffle which greatly incensed the wire-pullers and big-wigs of the opposition, though apparently enjoyed by the rank and file, who are thoroughly sick of the supineness of their front benchers. Coupons came pouring in, of which the large majority favored Lord Rosebery and shelved home rule. This untoward lottery was probably the last straw, which produced the crisis caused by Fashoda. The political world was suddenly electrified in the middle of the month by the publication of a correspondence between Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley.

Lively scenes have occurred at Bristol in connection with the Mormon propaganda there, Elder Herbert L. James of Salt Lake City heads the mission. An anti-Mormon league has been formed and its members attack the meetings of Mormons. The police consequently are obliged to guard the mission house. Violent anti-Mormon posters have been displayed in the streets and a mob smashed every window of the mission house at the last meeting and hooted, stoned and spat upon the elders when they emerged into the streets. Two women missionaries were compelled to seek refuge in a police station. Elder James expects a serious disturbance at the next meeting.

The record number of British warships is now building, amounting to 119 vessels, ranging from the heaviest battleships to the tiny torpedo boat destroyers, the figures being 16 first-class ironclads, 36 cruisers, 14 sloops and gunboats, and 53 torpedo boat destroyers. Chatham dockyard has erected with the unparalleled achievement of launching three of the heaviest battleships from the same slip within ten months. The armored ships building, at a cost of over £26,000,000, number 28, with a tonnage of over 550,000 tons, the number exceeding by two the entire Russian fleet of battleships and treble the number of armored vessels in the American navy. The whole of these ships will be added to the effective strength of the British navy by March 1, 1903, while the first lord of the admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, in two months' time will ask the house of commons for credits to still further strengthen the British fleet.

MOTOR BUSSES.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 29.—A company has been organized here to run a line of motor busses in opposition to the street car line. The busses will run from the center of the city to all the suburbs.

Court Martial Quickly Reaches a Verdict.

WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC

Action Must First be Had by Proper Reviewing Authorities.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE

An Effort Made to Show that General Eagan Had Lost His Mental Balance as a Result of the Charges Made Against Him by General Miles—Nothing To Indicate the Opinion of the Members of the Court—Closing Arguments in the Trial.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The case of Commissary General Charles P. Eagan, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and with conduct tending to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, is now in the hands of the court martial appointed to try him. Today the taking of testimony was closed and arguments of counsel submitted. The trial had lasted three days and consumed less than eight hours of actual sitting. A session behind closed doors of an hour or so sufficed for the court to reach a conclusion and embody its report.

What verdict was reached is altogether a matter of speculation, and officially, at least, will not be made public by the trial board, military regulations requiring that its findings shall go through proper channels and be kept secret until action be had and promulgated by the proper reviewing authorities.

The attendance at the court martial was much larger today than at any other time since the trial began and among the spectators was a score or more of ladies. Several of them were friends of General Eagan's daughter, who was called as a witness, while others were attracted by curiosity.

The testimony at the closing of the court was directed largely to establishing the fact that the general had lost his mental balance as a result of the charges made against him by General Miles. His daughter and her husband told of the general's changed condition and intimated that they had great fear that he might at any time do harm to his accuser.

Mr. McKee, a life-long friend, stated that at the time he believed him actually insane. The facts in this connection were brought out strongly by Mr. Worthington, in his efforts to show that General Eagan at times was wholly irresponsible.

A dramatic incident of the trial today was the testimony of the general's daughter, in which she described her father's appearance on the day he first read General Miles' statement. Standing in the door of his house with the newspaper containing the evidence in his hand, he had exclaimed wildly: "I have been crucified by General Miles."

Throughout the three days of the trial the members of the court sat in their places intently listened to every word of the testimony. Only on two or three occasions did they ask the witnesses any questions, and then an answer of yes, sir; or no, sir, sufficed. Where their sympathies were or what was passing in their minds was not disclosed by even the slightest change of expression.

Immediately upon the case being closed the room was ordered cleared and the court went into executive session to cellbeate upon their findings.

THE TESTIMONY.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The first witness before the Eagan court martial today was David R. McKee, for many years agent of the Associated Press. He had known General Eagan 45 years. After Miles gave his testimony before the war investigating commission, the impression Eagan made upon the witness was that he had become insane.

"What impression did the language he used make upon you?"

"I was shocked, grieved, astonished and alarmed. Alarmed because it seemed to me, from my long acquaintance with him, my knowledge of his character, my knowledge that he was a way courteous and scrupulously correct in his language, that he had lost his mind. My impression was one of absolute fear and belief that under some extraordinary strain he had become insane. His remarks were so utterly at variance with his usual language. In the 45 years I have known him, I have never heard him use a coarse word or vulgar epithet."

Major S. C. Miles, the recorder of the war investigating committee, was recalled and in answer to inquiries said that so far as he knew, the order of the president granting immunity to witnesses before that body had not been reduced to writing.

At this point the judge advocate read the president's address on the assembling of the war investigating commission, which, however, was unsigned and the witness was asked whether any other instructions had been given. He replied that there had not. The witness was present at the meeting between the president and the members of the war investigating commission. The witness said: "The matter of immunity for witnesses came up. I think it was called up by Mr. Dodge, and the president said that the witnesses who should appear before the commission could do so without any fear of punishment or persecution."

Secretary Alger's Testimony.

Mr. R. A. Alger, the secretary of war, was next called to the witness stand.

Secretary Alger testified that Eagan came into his office in an excited state and said it was his wish to prefer charges against Miles for what he had said. "I told him," testified Alger, "that under the president's order granting immunity to officers who testified before the war investigating commission, he could not do so."

Q—"Mr. Secretary, did you receive any instruction from the president on this point?"

A—"He said to me immunity had been granted to witnesses."

Colonel Alexander and Colonel Davis said never during their acquaintance with the accused had they known him to use vulgar or profane language, such as he used in his statements before the war commission.

Dr. Wm. E. Hopkins, of California, Eagan's son-in-law, was called. He came to Washington after Miles had given his testimony and lived at the general's house. He observed that Eagan was very restless and could not eat or sleep normally. The witness told his wife that her father must be carefully watched and they must be prepared for anything. Eagan, witness testified, felt that Miles had destroyed his honor and his life work.

Mrs. Hopkins, daughter of Eagan, said her father came home one afternoon with a paper in his hand, and exclaimed: "General Miles has crucified me." Since that time her father had been a greatly changed man.

The defense rested its case.

Mr. Worthington, after the recess, contended that by the law of this country, civil, criminal or military, a defendent could not be held to account for what he said before the commission. The remedy, he said, lies with the tribunal before which Eagan gave his testimony.

Worthington quoted from authorities to show that to convict the accused of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman the offense must be such that any brother officer who should, after his conviction, take him by the hand or visit his home, or be on intimate terms with him, would thereby render himself disgraced and unfit to associate with gentlemen and men of honor.

Counsel then reviewed the statement made by General Miles and characterized it as without a parallel in the history of the country. He commented upon the statement that General Miles pretended to have known about the so-called beef frauds for three months before he had sprung them upon the country in his testimony before the war investigating commission. During that time, said counsel, General Miles had not communicated the alleged facts to the responsible officers nor taken any steps to put a stop to them.

Counsel reviewed at length the testimony which had been given tending to show that General Eagan's mind was so seriously affected by the accusations which had been made against him that his friends feared that he would go out upon the street and shoot General Miles on sight. He was no longer himself and no longer could control his feelings or his actions. In concluding his address, which lasted over an hour, Mr. Worthington made a strong plea for the accused, asserting that through this whole controversy he had conducted himself as an honest man goaded to desperation by the cruel and unjust accusations of his superior officer.

Colonel Davis' Argument.

Colonel Davis, the judge advocate, closed the argument. He said that he had no other idea from the beginning than that all the facts and the whole truth in this case be brought out. He said that if the accused thought himself aggrieved by the statement of General Miles, he had a positive and sure remedy. He had a right to demand a court of inquiry and he also had the undoubted remedy of resort to the civil and criminal law. But he saw fit to ignore all these remedies and to take the matter into his own hands. He had prepared with deliberation a statement which he had read before the war commission, which was grossly insulting and an undoubted infraction of the army regulations as charged.

On the question of immunity the judge advocate stated that in all courts, the language, in order to be privileged, must be pertinent to the issue; it cannot be slanderous and in violation of military regulations. This was the universal rule. The war investigating commission, which had been created by the order of the president, was an informal tribunal, necessarily so by reason of the great scope given to its investigation and it was not such a tribunal as could punish for contempt. It therefore might or might not receive any statement which might be presented. In this case it had returned the statement to General Eagan, declining to receive a paper of the character presented by the accused. He referred to General Miles' statement regarding bad beef and said that the commanding officer of 14 regiments had declared the beef furnished to be unfit for food. Although General Eagan had been criticised so, he said, had many other high officers in the army, the heads of bureaus, the admirals of the navy. All had been more or less severely criticized but they had continued to do their duty as men and officers.

Judge Advocate Davis spoke only about 30 minutes and as he concluded at 1:30 General Merritt declared the case closed and ordered the room to be vacated by all except the members of the court.

The Alleged Verdict.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says:

Dismissal from the military service of the United States without any recommendation for clemency is the verdict passed by the court martial upon Commissary General Eagan for his recent virulent attack upon Major General Miles. The verdict was reached within 45 minutes after the trial ended today.

Notwithstanding the nature of the court's conclusions, the president can exercise clemency if he so desires and General Eagan's friends will urge that his punishment be confined to relieving him from the duties of commissary general of subsistence and to a detail to garrison duty.

UNIFORM BOUNTY LAW.

RESOLUTIONS RECOMMENDING IT FOR EXTERMINATION OF PREDATORY ANIMALS DISCUSSED BY THE CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION IN DENVER YESTERDAY.

Denver, Jan. 25.—Resolutions recommending a uniform bounty law for the extermination of predatory animals in all the western states and territories formed the subject for discussion at the opening of the convention of the National Live Stock association today.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Resolutions were also adopted as follows: by D. C. Wyatt, president of the Colorado Cattle Growers' association, endorsing the work of the bureau of animal industry in its efforts to prevent the spread of contagious diseases and asking congress to give it generous support; by C. W. Bakers, of Illinois, asking for more definite statistics regarding domestic animals from the agricultural department in its annual reports.

For Uniform Brand Laws.

Senator E. M. Ammons, of Colorado, presented resolutions, the substance of which he had embodied into a bill to be introduced into the legislatures of the range states providing for uniform brand laws.

E. F. Mitchell, of Oklahoma, read a paper on grading and breeding of range cattle.

Resolutions favoring the cession of the arid lands to the states in which they are located and their lease as grazing lands was taken up and provoked the warmest debate of the convention.

Afternoon Session.

When the convention met in the afternoon Dr. Victor Nogaard, chief of the pathological department of the bureau of animal industry, spoke on the work of the bureau in the way of preventing the spread of contagious diseases.

Dr. A. T. Peters, of the University of Nebraska, followed in a statement as to the work done in that state in this matter.

Sanitary Commissions.

A resolution urging upon the state and territorial legislatures the importance of establishing sanitary commissions was taken up, the discussion being led by President C. P. Johnston, of the inter-state association of live stock sanitary boards.

H. H. Jastro of California followed. Both speakers strongly favored the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

F. H. Brandenburg, observer of the Denver weather station, read a paper on the work of the weather bureau as affecting the live stock industry.

The paper of Hon. Peter Jansen of Nebraska was full of interest.

Colonel Alex Majors, the veteran frontiersman and founder of the famous "pony express," and said to be the oldest cattleman of the west, spoke on the cattle industry of the past 80 years.

Cession of Arid Lands.

The discussion of the resolution favoring the cession of arid lands to the states and the leasing of public grazing lands was resumed.

A. B. Leckenby of Oregon, special agent in charge of grass and forage plant investigation for the Pacific coast, U. S. department of agriculture, favored the leasing of the lands by the government but not their cession to the states.

The convention adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Tonight the Orpheum theater gave a special performance for the stockmen and their friends, the entire house being placed at their disposal free of charge.

BEET SUGAR COMPANY.

WILL OPERATE WEST OF THE MISSOURI RIVER—CAPITALIZATION OF $5,000,000 PREFERRED AND $15,000,000 COMMON STOCK.

New York, Jan. 26.—The newly organized American Beet Sugar company, it is announced today will have a capital of $5,000,000 in preferred stock and $15,000,000 in common stock. It will operate in the territory west of the Missouri river.

ATTORNEY GARLAND.

Stricken With Apoplexy While Addressing Supreme Court.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Former Attorney General Augustus H. Garland was stricken with apoplexy while addressing the United States supreme court at 12:15 o'clock this afternoon and died within ten minutes.

The occurrence came with startling and tragic unexpectedness, changing the usual calm and dignity of the court into temporary confusion, while the dying man was carried from the chamber in a futile effort to alleviate his condition.

When the court convened at noon Mr. Garland resumed an argument in the case of Towson vs. Moore, which had begun yesterday. There was a full bench with the exception of Justices Brewer and White. Mr. Garland spoke calmly and with no evidences of agitation or effort. He had read from a law volume and had followed with the sentence, "This, your honors, is our contention."

As the last word was uttered Mr. Garland was seen to raise his hand and then gasp. He tottered and fell sideways, striking against a chair and overturning it as he fell heavily to the floor. A succession of loud, deep gasps came from him as he lay on the floor.

The Attack Fatal.

His associate in the case, Mr. Franklin MacKey, was at once by his side, and with other counsel and officials, the head of the dying man was raised, his shoes removed and a draught of water given him. A deadly pallor had overspread his face and this soon gave place to a deep purple, which foretold the gravity of the attack.

He was carried from the chamber across to the room of Chief Clerk McKanney, and there placed on a sofa. Senator Gallinger, who is a physician, was near at hand. A single glance told him that the attack would be fatal. Within ten minutes from the time of the stroke Mr. Garland breathed his last. The court, meantime, had postponed the case in which Mr. Garland was interested, and before the seriousness of the attack was known had proceeded with other business.

Word of the tragedy was soon noised through the capitol and senators and representatives hurried to the court room. The two Arkansas senators, Messrs Berry and Jones, were among the first to view the body, and following them was a long line of persons, high in legislative and legal circles, who had been associated with Mr. Garland at various times in his long and notable public service.

It is said that never before in the history of the United States supreme court has an attorney been stricken with death while making an argument there. There have been cases in which counsel have fallen, stricken with illness, but no case in which death has followed within a few minutes, as happened today.

After the death of the former attorney general became known the supreme court adjourned for the day. This action was taken on the motion of Attorney General Griggs. In recognizing the motion Chief Justice Fuller said:

"The court learns of the death of Mr. Garland with sincere sorrow and concurs in the suggestion that has been made. Out of respect to the memory of this distinguished member of the bar and adjournment will be taken until tomorrow at the usual hour."

The news of General Garland's death produced a profound sadness in the senate, where he had served for many years as one of the galaxy of distinguished men.

LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST BETWEEN CATTLEMEN AND SHEEPMEN DISCUSSED — IMPORTANCE OF THE CUBAN CATTLE TRADE.

Denver, Jan. 28.—The week of judging the merits of range and thoroughbred cattle on exhibition here in connection with the second annual convention of the National Live Stock association was completed today, and prizes will be awarded tomorrow. The judges are well known Eastern feeders. It looks this morning as if the next convention will go to Fort Worth. The Texas delegation is working hard for it.

One of the questions which has for years agitated the stock growers of the West, the conflict of interests of cattlemen and sheep men, was precipitated upon the convention today by the consideration of a resolution recommending to the department of the interior that the rule prohibiting grazing of sheep on forest lands in the west be abrogated.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A substitute resolution approving the action of the government in protecting forest reserves was introduced by Ralph Talbot of Colorado. John C. Mackay of Utah, author of the original resolution, opened the discussion with a paper.

Smith, of Utah, favored the resolution and denied that sheep injure the range. He declared that sheep fertilize the grass.

Johnson of Colorado said that many years' experience as an irrigator taught him that forest reserves injure instead of helping the irrigator.

Speeches of much warmth followed from Bothwell of Wyoming, Milheisen of Colorado and others. Finally Barnes of Arizona, as a compromise, offered an amendment to the substitute permitting grazing on reserves where no harm was shown to result. Adopted.

A paper on "Range Problems in the Northwest," was presented by A. B. Leckenby of Oregon, special agent in charge of grass and forage plant investigation on the Pacific coast.

A resolution was introduced by J. V. Vickers of Arizona and adopted, requesting the appointment of a joint commission of the two governments to consider needed laws to regulate and promote the live stock trade in the United States and Mexico.

W. J. C. Kenyon, general manager of the Omaha stock yards, spoke on "The Relations of Stock Yards to the Live Stock Industry."

At the opening of the afternoon session on motion of M. A. Daugherty, of Nebraska, the two pioneers, Colonel Alexander Major of Denver and Colonel J. G. McCoy, of Kansas, were made honorary life members of the association. Mrs. Lillian Gregory, editor of Kings and Queens of the Range, Kansas City, was accorded the same honor.

M. A. Daugherty of Nebraska read a paper on "The Railroad and Stock Man." He declared their interests identical in many respects and urged that friendly relations should exist.

A paper on the benefits of live stock exhibitions was read by J. B. Dinsmore of Nebraska, who had charge of the live stock department of the Chicago and Omaha expositions. He credited to them in a large measure the interest in breed improvements.

C. E. Stubbs, of Denver, discussed "The Oldenburg Coach Horse" which he declared to be the highest type of horse.

Mrs. Lillian Gregory, of Kansas City, read a paper on "Women in the Live Stock Industry," in which she made a plea for recognition of her sisters as partners in the business and urged that future conventions be brightened by the presence of more women.

A paper on the "Future of the Range Industry" was read by Prof. S. M. Emery, director of the Montana experiment station.

The executive committee for next year was announced.

A paper by Colonel Ike M. Pryor on "The Cuban Cattle Trade" was read. He advocated action at the present time by the American government to foster American cattle trade in the island. He suggested a heavy discrimination in the tariff to keep out scrub stock from Mexico and South America. If Cuba is stocked with American graded stock, she will, he said, in ten years be shipping cattle to Europe. She will, he said, be forty years ahead of South American countries. The matter treated by Mr. Pryor's paper was referred to the executive committee with instructions to act vigorously.

Adjournment for the day was then taken.

BACK FROM MANILA.

HOMER B. CADY OF THE FIRST COLORADO REPORTS ON CONDITIONS—DR. ROSE KIDD BEERE UNPOPULAR WITH SOLDIERS.

Special to the Gazette:

Cripple Creek, Jan. 27.—Homer B. Cady, a member of the First Colorado volunteers returned today from Manila. Mr. Cady was wounded in August and has procured a discharge. He reports the health of the Colorado troops as being generally good but says the men and officers alike are very homesick.

Mr. Cady was asked about the charges made by Dr. Rose Kidd Beere to the effect that the officers had misappropriated sums of the Soldiers' Aid society. The story, Mr. Cady said, was entirely a fabrication. Dr. Beere has become immensely unpopular with the Colorado soldiers, and at the time Mr. Cady left Manila she was not permitted in the camp hospitals.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Amateur Athletic Union Will Settle Championships.

New York, Jan. 29.—The amateur Athletic Union boxing tournament will be continued tomorrow night at the Lenox Athletic club and the championship of each boxing and wrestling class decided. It takes till daylight Tuesday. It will take 27 bouts of boxing to decide the championships of 1899. Great sport is expected in the middle and heavyweight classes. The bouts are carded as follows:

105 pounds—David Watson, Paterson, N. J.; F. J. Terry, New York; C. Prior, St. Bartholomew, A. C.; H. C. Kenney, Roseville A. C.

115 pounds—J. Fitzgerald, Pastime A. C.; C. Leddy, Pastime A. C.; J. C. Coster, Elm A. C.; W. W. Wildner, New West Side A. C.

125 pounds—J. F. Donohue, New West Side A. C.; John Burns, New West Side A. C.; Barden Schnoover, Bay Ridge A. C.; R. Hannigan, Tower A. C.

135 pounds—J. Conlon, St. Bartholomew A. C.; J. Mumford, New West Side A. C.; J. C. Schwartz, New West Side A. C.; A. Meanwell, Rochester A. C.; McTigne, Pastime A. C.

145 pounds—F. Grundy, Pastime A. C.; F. K. Johnson, Boston; Percy McIntyre, Pastime A. C.; H. O. Ernest, Anchor A. C.; A. Comisky, New West Side A. C.; J. J. Dunkelon, Rochester; D. Corbett, Bay Ridge A. C.; John Mumford, New West Side A. C.; W. Kane Union Settlement A. C.; William Paynter, Pastime A. C.

158 pounds—G. W. Moore, Bay Ridge A. C.; H. Fischer, St. Bartholomew A. C.; F. Hyde, New West Side A. C.; A. McIntosh, New West Side A. C.; W. Raumker, Pastime A. C.; J. Daly, Xavier A. C.; H. Reid, Pastime A. C.; J. Walker, Xavier A. C.

Heavyweights—M. J. O'Connor, Pastime A. C.; J. B. Knipe, Pastime A. C.

Wrestling, 115—J. Leddy Pastime A. C.; R. Bennett, National Turnverein, Newark; Rentzland, St. George A. C.; J. B. Hackett, Rochester A. C.; Frank Dunn, Oriental A. C.

135 pounds—J. Klein, St. George's A. C.; Max Wiley, Rochester A. C.; Nick Wilson, Norwegian Turnverein; J. O'Connor, Pastime A. C.; Dave Raus, Brooklyn; C. Lindstrom, Hoboken Turnverein.

158 pounds—C. C. Mitchell, New York Knickerbocker A. C.; A. C. Milliner, St. Bartholomew A. C.; Tom McEwan, Brooklyn; J. O'Conor, Pastime A. C.

RESOLUTE ARRIVES.

Havana, Jan. 29.—The U. S. transport Resolute arrived here today.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.COM

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Frank Eaton and Miss Nellie Parker, both of Victor.

Irvine, Cotten and Jones yesterday sold the northwest corner of Platte and Prospect for C. C. Dickey to J. E. Cox. The consideration was $1,100 cash.

A half interest in the Monument Park coal mines was sold yesterday by Charles Kitchen to A. Roberts, of Springfield, Minn. The consideration is not known. Downer & Allen made the deal.

Mr. Butler Williamson of New York, who has recently taken up his residence in Colorado Springs, purchased yesterday of Mr. Charles P. Bennett a fine building site with a frontage of 75 feet on the east side of Wood avenue in the 1500 block. Mr. Williamson will begin very soon the erection of an attractive dwelling after designs by Mr. T. MacLaren.

CRIPPLE CREEK IN THE EAST.

Mr. Irving Howbert Says that Bostonians are Impressed.

Mr. Irving Howbert returned yesterday after an absence of two weeks spent in the east. Mr. Howbert's trip was a business one, but he managed to combine some pleasure with business and enjoyed his stay in Boston, New York and other eastern cities, to the utmost. He remained in Boston four or five days and his business brought him in contact with some of the ablest financiers of that city.

Mr. Howbert is an exceedingly close observer, and the result of his observations in the east are very interesting.

Cripple Well Advertised.

"The people of the east, and especially of Boston, are greatly interested in Cripple Creek," said Mr. Howbert. "The recent tremendous advance in Isabella has created considerable excitement in the 'Hub,' and the stock is almost as well known in Boston today as it is in Colorado Springs. A number of Bostonians own blocks of stock in the big Bull hill mine, and they are overjoyed at the splendid showing now being made. They watch the quotations as closely as do the people of Colorado Springs, and all the news of the recent strike is quickly devoured. Another stock that is much talked of in Boston is the Portland. A large amount of this stock is also held by Bostonians and the splendid showing being made by the Portland company is doing a great deal toward strengthening the people's faith in Cripple Creek.

Increased Values With Depth.

"Probably the one great thing above all others that is causing easterners to turn toward Cripple Creek is the fact that the mines are increasing in wealth as depth is attained. For a long time it was a popular fallacy in the east that Cripple Creek was a shallow camp, but now since it has been clearly demonstrated by a number of the big properties that values are better several hundred feet below the surface than they are near the top, the eyes of the world are being opened to the true worth of El Paso's great gold camp.

"The splendid showing made by the Isabella company, I regard as one of the best things that could possibly have happened to Cripple Creek, as the stock is widely scattered throughout the east.

New York is Wild.

"In New York the people seem to have gone crazy. The big advance in railroad stocks and other securities has set them wild. Money is as plentiful as water, and capital is seeking investment in any legitimate line of business. Cripple Creek is not nearly so well known in New York as in Boston, as at present the people of the metropolis have their attention occupied by other matters.

"I have not seen things so prosperous in the east in years, and everything points to a continuation of the prosperous era. Colorado with her wealth of mineral resources is bound to reap a great portion of this prosperity."

Mr. Howbert was asked if there was anything new in regard to the electric railway, but he replied that there was nothing. He would not talk of the business that carried him to the east, but he was perfectly willing to talk of conditions in the big cities. He said that the weather was fairly good during his stay and that he enjoyed his trip very much.

JACKSON TALKS OF THE TUNNEL.

Strickler Tunnel Contractor Says His Friend Has Been Maligned.

Since his unfortunate accident near the Strickler tunnel about a week ago, which resulted in breaking his arm, Contractor George W. Jackson has been confined to his room in his hotel. The broken member is slowly mending but it will probably be several weeks before he will regain the full use of it.

The contractor was seen at his hotel last night and he was not in the best of humor concerning recent attacks made upon him by certain newspapers. He talked at considerable length about tunnel matters and paid his respects to the newspapers that have been attacking him in no uncertain words.

Powers Not Interested.

"There is one matter that I desire to speak of in particular," said Mr. Jackson, "and that is Mr. Powers' connection with tunnel affairs. Mr. Powers has been a personal friend of mine for the past 25 years and I will not permit him to be maligned as an afternoon paper has attempted to do.

"Mr. Powers is not interested in the Strickler tunnel save in a friendly way. He is interested in me personally and my success as a contractor. For the past fifteen years Mr. Powers has loaned me money to carry on my various enterprises. I went to him to borrow money to complete the tunnel and had it not been for my financial friends in the east work would have stopped on the tunnel long ago.

"I have tried to treat the people of Colorado Springs fairly in this matter" continued the contractor. "I have lost thousands of dollars in the tunnel but I propose to go ahead and complete the work. They are talking of the franchise being so valuable, but I could not borrow one cent on it in this town. Monied men of the city have had ample opportunity to lend me money on the franchise but not one wanted to do so. I have been compelled to go back to Chicago several times to secure money because it was absolutely impossible to secure assistance here."

Speaking of Mr. Powers, "If the city of Colorado Springs had more men like him the town would be better off. If he took hold of an enterprise and said that he would push it through, he would do so."

Work Is Being Pushed.

"Work on the tunnel is being steadily pushed. We are now making about 12 feet per day and everything is moving nicely. The attitude of the city clerk in refusing to countersign the warrants will not affect me in the least. I propose to complete the work and leave the matter to the common sense of the people, as I know that they will treat me right."

"There yet remains about 1,800 feet of the work to complete, but I hope to do this by September 1st when the tunnel will be ready to turn over to the city."

A patent to 160 acres of land near Falcon was recorded yesterday by Samuel Blower.

Mr. Butler Williamson, of New York, has purchased a lot in the 1500 block on Wood avenue and is having plans prepared by T. MacLaren, the architect, for an elegant house.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday as follows: George A. Hughes and Miss Katie Riley, both of Pueblo; Charles Mahr and Miss Amanda Alexander, both of Colorado Springs; Cyrus Clements and Miss Margaret Beasley, both of Colorado Springs.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Real estate transfers for the week ending Jan. 24, reported by Henry LeB. Wills & Co.:

C. E. Tyler et al to Chas. A. Hastings, lot 5, Rock Island add	$ 1
Samuel P. Griffin to Henry Tamm, lot 16, block 311, Add 2	2,011
Jas. P. Curtis to Flora A. Brewer, lot 15 block 32, West C. S.	1
Ashley Stables to Chresten P. Kiel, lot 4, block 4, Boulder H'ghts add	1
Fred R. Hastings to Geo. T. Edwards, lot 5, block .., Lowell add	350
R. P. Davie to Alice R. Otis, pt blk 209, Add 1	1
Atherton Noyes to Alice R. Otis, pt. blk 209, Add 1	1
Fred R. Hastings to John B. Knicst, e 45, w 90, lts 12, 13, Thomas add	1
Trustees M. E. church to L. Y. Atkinson, w 50 ft of e 140 ft. lts 5, 16, blk 113	2,500
Hardin McCreery et al to M. F. Kaessner, lt 37, blk 7, Pike's Peak add	250

FRIDAY, JAN. 27.

Receivers receipts for the Rex and Little Percy lodes, were recorded yesterday.

Mr. Phil Delaney has returned from an extended trip to Chicago and New York city.

Patents for the Lone Star Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 lodes, were recorded yesterday by the Lone Star Group G. M. Co.

A deed to the north half of lot 6, block 11, in the city of Colorado Springs, was recorded yesterday. C. W. Kurie sells to Eva G. Shepard for $5,600.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Amassa B. C. Miller of Denver and Miss Alice M. Young of Colorado Springs; John H. Schaaf and Etta E. Smith, both of Colorado Springs.

Mr. John Tranchitello has come to the city from Denver to take the place in the Alta Vista orchestra recently left vacant by Mr. Edward Dietrich's departure from the city. Mr. Tranchitello is said to be one of the best violinists in the state. For a number of years he had charge of the music at the Mansions and Manitou house in Manitou.

PERSONAL MENTION.

C. W. Tyson of Denver is in the city.

Henry H. Clark of Cripple Creek is a guest at the Alamo.

F. F. Roby and wife will make a trip to Denver today.

E. W. Martin of Kansas City is in the city for a day or two.

Miss Nellie McKenzie left the city last evening for Chicago.

Mr. Edward Parker has returned from a visit to Cripple Creek.

L. Smith of Cripple Creek is among the guests at the Alamo today.

G. W. Ingersoll left yesterday for Chicago. He went via the Santa Fe.

Mr. Elbert Martin, of Cripple Creek, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

H. B. Worden, representing the Frisco line, is a visitor in the city for a few days.

W. O. Stanley of San Francisco is in the city for a few days on a business and pleasure visit.

Mr. James Storrow, with his wife and child, left yesterday via the Colorado and Southern for Galveston.

Mr. C. N. Tuckerman of the firm of Sperry & Tuckerman, will make a trip to Denver today on business.

William Kyle and sister, who have been in the city for several months, have gone to New York for an extended visit.

Rev. Father McCabe, who has been visiting at the Glockner sanitarium for a few days, has returned to Idaho Springs.

R. Humford, who has been a guest at the Alta Vista for some time, left last night for a trip through the southwest.

Mr. P. L. Nease will reach this city from Chicago in a few days to take a position with the Postal Telegraph company in this city.

Mrs. G. W. Paris of Cripple Creek, is visiting friends in Manitou. Mrs. Paris will visit her friends in this city before returning to Cripple Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Holbrook and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sinclair left yesterday via the Santa Fe for an extended trip through Arizona and California.

Mr. George Doyle of the firm of Doyle Bros., has gone to Salt Lake where he believes he will find a climate better suited to him. He will open a plumbing establishment in that city and the business here will be continued by W. H. Doyle.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28.

SMITH RETURNS.

F. Guerney Smith, one of Colorado Springs' best known and most popular young men, has returned from six months' campaigning with the Second Cavalry. He reached the city yesterday morning and does not look much the worse for his experiences.

He went from this city last June to join the Second in Florida. For some time the regiment stayed in camp at Florida but was one of the first to be sent on the Porto Rican expedition. During that campaign the regiment served with distinguished credit and Guerney was one of the best men in his company. He says the experiences of army life are not the pleasantest but he rather enjoys them. The regiment has recently returned to this country and young Smith has received an honorable discharge and is now back at his home receiving a cordial greeting from his many friends here.

Smith was a student at Colorado college last year and left that institution to go into the army. He was prominent in the athletic life of the college and distinguished himself as fullback on the college tigers of '97. The Second cavalry has many friends in this city. It was stationed at Fort Logan with the Seventh Infantry and spent two summers in camp at Broadmoor.

PERSONAL MENTION.

F. A. Crane of Denver is in the city on business.

C. C. Conkle of Canon City is a visitor in the city.

E. Hardy came down yesterday from Victor on business.

L. W. Fowler of Wabash, Ind., is registered at the Alamo.

Richard Lloyd of Eldora is among the guests at the Alamo.

Mr. F. W. Angiers of the Union Pacific was in the city yesterday.

Mr. N. S. Rafield, the clothier, left last night for an eastern buying trip.

Mr. George Ady of the Union Pacific road, was a caller on Railroad Row yesterday.

E. L. White of Canon City, is among the Colorado people in Colorado Springs at present.

Mr. H. B. Warden, general passenger agent of the Frisco lines, called upon local railroad men yesterday.

Mr. C. E. Owen of the Midland office, will leave tomorrow for the east on business connected with his road.

Mr. G. D. Patterson, assistant superintendent of the Pacific Express company, was in the city yesterday from Denver.

Mrs. Harry Versteeg of 1416 North Weber street was called yesterday to Kirksville, Mo., on account of the serious illness of her father.

John T. Hawkins, manager of the Uinta and Columbine tunnel at Victor, is down from camp recuperating from a serious attack of pneumonia.

J. W. Marston, E. W. Marston, S. J. Marston and George H. Thayer and wife, of Brockton, Mass., are a party who are staying at the Alta Vista for a few days.

C. W. Wells, R. Lynes, E. J. Emann and John Nolan of Cripple Creek are among the representatives of the gold camp who are in the city at present. They are at the Alta Vista.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Wilbur will leave today for an extended eastern trip. During his trip, Mr. Wilbur will purchase the spring and summer stock for the Johnson & Wilbur Mercantile company and will also select a line of holiday goods for next fall.

ARKELL FILES A BIG SUIT.

Seeks Judgment for $30,000 for Commissions and Services.

At a late hour last evening the clerk of the district court was summoned from his home to go to his office and file papers in a suit entitled Edwin Arkell vs. Thomas T. Goodale and Susan Goodale. The plaintiff is represented by Amy and Jones and it was necessary for the attorneys to act immediately in the matter to prevent the departure of the defendant for his home before the papers could be filed.

Is a Boston Capitalist.

The defendant Thomas T. Goodale is a prominent capitalist residing in Boston. He has extensive interests in Colorado and the suit which was begun last night is an action for recovery of $30,000 by Mr. Arkell, the same being claimed by him for services rendered the defendants and for commissions earned in handling various transactions for him.

Mr. Goodale is the secretary and treasurer of the Taylor-Park Mining company, a corporation holding extensive interests in this state. Among these interests is the title to about 3,000 acres of valuable placer territory in the country about Gunnison and it is in regard to this property that the $30,000 is involved.

Covers Work for Three Years.

The relations in business between the parties to the suit covers the period between June, 1895, and October, 1896. During that time Mr. Arkell, so the complaint alleges, handled various transactions for the defendant for which he was entitled to commissions, and performed other services for which he has a just claim for remuneration. He claims, however, that the amount named in the complaint is still due him.

Defendant was Going Away.

The necessity of immediate action in filing the papers last night was due to the discovery on the part of the attorneys for Mr. Arkell that the defendant, who was in the city and could best be reached while he remained here, was intending to depart in the evening for his home in Boston. The district clerk, however, put the papers on file and the defendant was notified.

FUNERAL OF MISS CROWELL.

The funeral of Miss Emily A. Crowell was held yesterday afternoon at the family residence at the corner of Bijou and Weber streets. The service was attended by a large number of the older residents of the city and the pall bearers were representative of the same. They were Messrs. Hayes, Sutton, Hill, Skinner, Noyes and Buckman.

The service was conducted by Rev. Samuel H. Bishop of St. Stephens' church, and at its conclusion the remains were taken to a vault at the cemetery where they will remain a couple of weeks after which they will be removed to the east.

A. C. Widdicombe, an attorney of Boonville, Mo., who has been on a visit to his son, R. H. Widdicombe, assistant district attorney, returned to Missouri yesterday via Denver.

Mr. Norman C. Jones, the well-known citizen of Manitou, was struck by a car and severely bruised in Manitou last Wednesday. He did not hear the car which was approaching at a high rate of speed.

Architect Hetherington has completed the plans for Mr. E. P. Shove's new residence on Wood avenue. Ground will be broken next week and it is expected that the handsome home will be completed in the early summer.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 29.

GROUND TO BE CLEARED.

Contract for Removing Antlers Debris Will Be Let This Week.

Mr. T. J. Fisher of the Colorado Springs Hotel company, yesterday morning received a dispatch from General Palmer, who is in New York, giving him instructions to close a contract immediately for the removal of the ruins of the Antlers hotel which have been a source of much anxiety to the people of Colorado Springs ever since the memorable fire of October 1.

Has Decided to Act.

General Palmer has decided that the best thing for the company to do is to act immediately in the matter and not delay longer for a settlement of the insurance on the old building. There has been an exchange of many telegrams during the past few days between General Palmer in New York and his office in this city, the result of which has been as stated. A large number of contractors in this city and Denver, between 12 and 15 of them, submitted bids on the work in the fall when bids were called for but owing to the different conditions which are operating now, such as the more disadvantageous weather and the prospect for its continuance for some little time so far as the prosecuting of the work is concerned, it may be necessary to obtain new estimates on the work.

Insurance Not Yet Settled.

The matter of the insurance on the old Antlers remains in the condition in which it stood when the Gazette gave the people their first information as to the attitude of the companies and the difficulties which have rendered the long delay necessary. The majority of the companies interested in the building have made a tender of their proportion of the amount of the award, based upon the appraisement as heretofore published in the Gazette, but the tender has been refused by the hotel company and the outcome is yet to be determined.

Regarding a New Building.

Several plans regarding the hotel which will take the place of the structure which was burned are under consideration but there is as yet nothing definite on the subject. It is believed, however, that the order to clear away the ruins of the old building means the immediate erection of a new one and there is very good authority for the statement that the new hotel will cost somewhere between $260,000 and $300,000. It will contain about 200 rooms, the building to be so planned as to permit of its increase in capacity without creating any discomfiture in the part of the hotel to be opened as soon as it can be erected.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30.

TO CLEAR ANTLERS SITE.

Hotel Company Will Not Wait for New Bids on Removing Ruins.

The people of Colorado Springs can look for news concerning the rebuilding of the Antlers hotel almost any day from now until the work begins. There were important developments in the matter yesterday. Mr. T. J. Fisher, secretary of the hotel company, yesterday received another telegram from General Palmer, who is in New York city, and the general instructed Mr. Fisher to tell George W. Atkinson & Sons to go ahead with the work of tearing away the ruins of the hotel.

Will Not Need New Bids.

It was thought for a time that the contractors would not be able to stand by the figures that were submitted to the company in November, inasmuch as there is frost in the ground now and the work will present some difficulties which would not then have been encountered. Upon consulting the Atkinson brothers, however, Mr. Fisher was informed that they would be willing to stand by their original bid if given the contract.

Their bid was the lowest submitted at the time and calls for the performance of the work for the sum of $890, the contractors to have what materials there are in the building which will be good for anything. They will simply put the ground in condition for a new foundation. Mr. Fisher will confer with the contractors today, the contract for the work to be drawn up and a bond for its faithful performance executed.

Will Take About a Month.

It is believed that nothing will stand in the way of an immediate commencement of operations and that the completion of the work will take the contractors about 30 days.

The work of erecting the new building will be begun as soon as the preliminary matters can be arranged, and it is entirely probable that work on the foundation will be started before the frost leaves the ground.

Ready to Talk With Architects.

General Palmer requests Mr. Fisher to send him the names of all architects who have asked to be considered in regard to the plans for the new hotel. A number have already submitted their names and are anxious to draw plans for the building, and it is likely that all who desire a chance will be given it.

The only point with regard to the new building that is known is that it will go on the site of the old one. It is considered by far the most advantageous and convenient site in the city and the plans that are accepted for a new building will doubtless be those which, other things being equal, will add the most to the beauty of the city.

FUGITIVE CAUGHT.

Walter Grant Is Charged With a Bold Burglary.

Walter Grant, a Cripple Creek youth of 16 summers, was arrested at the Santa Fe depot last night at 8:15 o'clock by Officer Sherman McNew, on a charge of burglary.

The young man was taken to the police station and locked up while a charge of being a fugitive from justice was entered on the docket against him.

The arrest of young Grant was caused by a telegram from L. J. Cella which was received at police headquarters about 7:30 o'clock last evening. The wire asked for the arrest of the boy for the theft of $50.

Captain Fair immediately detailed Officer McNew to look up the case and an investigation showed that a youth answering the wanted man's description, had arrived on the Midland train at 6:50 o'clock, having come down on the stub which was run in the place of the extra, which was five hours late.

A systematic search was instituted and he was finally located at the Santa Fe depot where he was waiting for a train to take him to Johnstown, Pa., where his home is located.

It was learned from Cripple Creek last night that Cella is a mining man of that place and that he accused the boy of having broken open a trunk in his room and stealing $50 therefrom. Cella left on the 11 o'clock train last night and is expected to arrive in the city at an early hour this morning.

When arrested young Grant had $49.52 in his pockets.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. J. G. Hutchinson of Florissant is in the city.

W. K. Dudley of Pueblo spent yesterday in the city.

Harry J. Newman of Denver is a guest at the Alta Vista.

Mrs. James Doyle came down yesterday from Denver and is at the Alamo.

Frank B. Keyes of Buena Vista is among the Coloradoans in the city.

Dr. W. A. Chambers of Cripple Creek, came down from camp yesterday and is at the Alta Vista.

J. H. Waters and wife, George H. Kohn, Owen Prentiss and Larry Maroney, are among the Cripple Creek people registered at the Alamo.

L. D. Lucas of El Paso, Texas, is a guest at the Alamo. He will be in the city for a day or two taking in the sights and attending to some business matters.

Harvey T. Weeks, a prominent capitalist of Chicago, accompanied by C. M. Forbes, is at the Alta Vista. They are interested in the Thompson mine at Cripple Creek.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Brooks was gladdened yesterday by the arrival of a daughter who will be known to her friends as Miss Catherine Brooks.

Mrs. Reed, wife of Dr. J. T. Reed, of 16 East Costilla street, died Saturday evening at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Reed was a member of the Seventh Adventists church and was well known to a large number of people. The funeral will occur this morning at 10 o'clock from the family residence and all friends are invited to attend.

Every member of "the finest" from Chief Gathright down is engaged in singing the praises of the eighth annual ball of the policemen, which occurs on the evening of February 14th. The ball is to be given for the benefit of the Policemen's Aid association. It promises to be one of the most successful in the history of the association.

MRS. BYRNE'S DEATH.

Mrs. E. S. Byrne, formerly of this city, died Saturday, January 14, at San Antonio, Texas, from the effects of an operation. Mr. and Mrs. Byrne conducted the Gillingham in this city for some time until two years ago when they went to Langtry, Texas, and took charge of a hotel. The deceased leaves a husband and one daughter, Miss Madge Byrne.

DIED.

CROWELL—In this city at her residence, 204 North Weber street, on January 24th, 1899, at 5 p. m., Miss E. A. Crowell.

Lawrence Kinney Dead.

At 5:25 last evening death overtook little Lawrence Kinney, the 6-year-old boy who was run over and frightfully hurt by a Santa Fe freight train in Monday afternoon while returning from school.

Early in the afternoon the amputation of both the little boy's legs was performed, the left limb being taken off at the thigh and the right on about half way between the knee and the thigh. The little sufferer exhibited the most wonderful bravery and patience during the entire day and while it was known from the time that Dr. Spicer was first called to see him that there was practically no chance for him to recover, there was never a murmur or a complaint from the child.

Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

The death of Mr. James Short occurred yesterday morning at his home on the Cheyenne Canon road. He was formerly a broker on the Board of Trade in this city. The remains will be taken to his former home at Moulton, Iowa. A short funeral service will be held at Fairley Bros. undertaking rooms on Saturday at 1 o'clock. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church in this city. A wife and two children are left to mourn his loss.

Satisfied people wear Ashby's spectacles.

Save Your Cash
by buying hardware of the Stark-Lowell Hardware company, 106 S. Tejon street.

Wedding presents of lasting pleasure at Ashby's, Bank block.

... Has Been Opened ... Level.

LOS ANGELES EIGHT-FOOT VEIN

It was Encountered in Drifting on the Fourth Level in the Baker Lease—Good Assay Values — One Hundred Men Now Employed on the Los Angeles Property.

Good reports continue to come in from Vindicator. Yesterday word was received by an officer of the company in this city that the ninth level of the Vindicator main workings, extending in a northwest direction into the main property of the company, has opened up a very rich ore chute. This level seems to be on the top or apex of a very heavy and continuous ore chute.

The assay values on the ore shipped from the entire property during the present month are double the assay values on ore shipped during a similar period in December last. All the property is in much better condition.

A New Lease.

The Vindicator company gave a new lease on shaft No. 6, to Carl Johnson. The lease is made to a depth of 400 feet and extends to January 1, 1900.

This shaft has already produced considerable pay ore, and will now be worked to its full capacity.

From the reports which were received here, it is evident that the property has never before been in as good condition as it is at present. Active work is in progress in all parts of the property, and the discovery of the new ore chute mentioned above will no doubt make still greater activity.

NEW EIGHT-FOOT VEIN IN THE LOS ANGELES.

In drifting on the fourth level in the Baker lease on the Los Angeles, a new 8-foot vein has been encountered, assays from which return values of $100 to the ton. The encountering of this vein was not wholly unexpected, as in his examination of the property Expert W. W. Wishon found this vein, pointed it out to the miners and mentioned it in his report.

The Los Angeles shipments for the past week amounted to 132 tons. Returns were received from the sampler yesterday, and the 132 tons netted the company $4,031.

Yesterday the "century mark" as it might be called, was reached in the Los Angeles, the number of men employed now reaching 100.

THE LAST DOLLAR AND WHAT THE PROPERTY IS DOING.

Little has been said lately about the Last Dollar, and as there is considerable interest being manifested in this property, the Gazette has obtained what little late information there is concerning it.

On the whole, the property is looking very well. There is no radical change in the mine, except a gradual improvement. The ore reserves are larger at the present time than they have ever been in the past, and the value of the ore is good. Work is progressing steadily. There is one shaft that is down 650 feet, and four other shafts are down from 200 to 400 feet. The usual mining work in the way of drifting on the veins, some stoping and shaft sinking, is being done.

There is no debt, and a small cash reserve. When asked what the future policy of the company would be, one of the gentlemen interested laughingly remarked: "To pay dividends as soon as possible."

"I have the greatest faith in the property," said this gentleman, "and while I have a good deal of Last Dollar stock, I have none for sale, and am ready to buy more."

ASSAYS FROM PINNACLE ORE GIVE NINE OUNCES A TON.

The rumor that the Pinnacle ore had pinched out seems to have had no foundation in fact, judging from assays that were received in this city yesterday. No returns have as yet been received on ore, for the very good reason that there has been no ore sent out from the property recently.

Yesterday assyas were received in this city from a sample of ore that was taken from the vein, not by the lessees but by Superintendent Williams. These assays gave values of nine ounces to the ton. The ore was taken from the same place that the original strike was made, as reported in these columns at the time. Work is in progress and it is expected that a shipment will soon be sent out.

PERSONAL MENTION.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Fred Mangold was down from Denver yesterday.

W. P. Bonbright has taken rooms at the Alta Vista.

Miss Rea has returned from an extended California trip.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Waters of Cripple Creek are in the city.

E. T. Barnes was among the Cripple Creek people in the city yesterday.

A. F. Tuttle and wife of New York, are at the Alta Vista for a month or more.

Mr. Percy Hagerman is expected home from the east by the latter part of the week.

C. L. Smith and James F. Smith came down from Cripple Creek yesterday on business.

F. C. Matthews, traveling passenger agent of the Burlington road, was a visitor on Railroad Row yesterday.

Several members of the Gay Coney Island company stopped off for a few hours yesterday. They were at the Alamo.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Bonbright left last night for California on a pleasure trip. They will be absent several weeks.

Heman Wheeler, general agent of the Chicago and Northwestern road, with offices in Denver, spent yesterday among the railroad men of this city.

George W. Ristine, president of the Colorado Midland road, is a guest at the Alta Vista. He is in the city on business. He is accompanied by A. P. Tanner, general freight agent.

Mrs. L. D. Cox, J. Q. Perley and family, John I. Franklin and wife and S. E. Davis and family, are among the Colorado Springs people who will leave tonight via the Santa Fe for Los Angeles, to make a visit in California.

Miss Mabel Spicer, daughter of Dr. O. W. Spicer and sister of Captain C. C. Spicer of Company M., Colorado volunteers, left the city last night for Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where she will resume her studies at Vassar.

Rev. F. Bender left the city last night via the Santa Fe for an extended trip. He goes to Texas and Louisana for a complete tour of those states, and then goes to Mexico to visit the many points of interest in that country, going as far south as the City of Mexico. Returning to Albuquerque he will go west to the coast returning to Colorado Springs in a couple of months.

The Wonderful
Air Blast heater and Oak stoves cheap, at the Stark-Lowell Hardware company, 106 S. Tejon street.

For Fall & Winter

We are offering the most beautiful assortment of Stylishly Made Suits ever seen in this city at

$7.50

Made from finely finished, absolutely All-Wool Cassimeres and Cheviots, handsomely tailored throughout. Every suit must fit perfectly before we permit it to be worn.

Can you do as well elsewhere? We doubt it.

A. [illegible] & CO.

THE HUB, 20 South Tejon St.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26.

A suit was filed in the district court yesterday by A. McDowell against P. L. Kimberly & Co., and P. L. Kimberly. A judgment had been secured in the court of common pleas of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, against the defendant for $8,372.18 and judgment for the amount was asked in the El Paso district court. Judge Lunt allowed the judgment upon the pleadings.

In the suit of Isabel Holden, administratrix of the estate of D. M. Holden vs. Frank and Mabel Phillips, in the county court yesterday, a judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff against the first named defendant for $700.

Arguments in the suit of Franklin vs. Perkins were concluded in the district court yesterday. The case was taken under advisement.

Sam Strong was given a verdict against Julia T. Monlians for $575.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27.

Two divorces were granted in the county court yesterday to wives of Colorado soldiers now in the Philippines. The first case was that of Nellie H. Stone vs. William Stone. The defendant in the case is a member of Company G, First Colorado regiment. The divorce was granted on the grounds of cruelty and desertion. The second case was that of Minnie O'Strander against Edward O'Strander. The defendant in this case is also a soldier. The divorce was granted on the grounds of desertion.

The case against A. W. Sidlinger, charged with forgery, was up in the district court yesterday. Sidlinger is charged with having forged a check for $2.50. The case went to the jury late in the afternoon.

The first of the boycotting cases came up in the district court yesterday afternoon. The attorneys for Daniel McCarthy, one of the men indicted by the grand jury, argued a motion to quash the indictment.

Mrs. A. J. Foley was given a verdict in the county court yesterday against William Modershon for $9.

In the suit of Frisbee vs. Hall which was a replevin case in which a laundry wagon was the bone of contention, a nonsuit was ordered in the county court yesterday.

The trial of the case of Fisher vs. Cree was concluded in division two of the district court yesterday and a verdict in favor of the plaintiff was rendered in the sum of $300.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28.

One of the most interesting trials that has come up in the district court this session is now on in division No. 1. Twelve men are on trial charged with boycotting, and an army of witnesses from the Cripple Creek district are in attendance upon the trial.

The indictments against the men were returned by the grand jury last December. They are the first cases that have been brought in El Paso county since the boycott law went into effect and the result of the trial will be awaited with interest by the members of the labor unions especially.

Twelve Men Indicted.

There were just an even dozen of the defendants as follows: Daniel McCarthy, William Fields, G. T. Larkin, E. Anderson, J. J. Murphy, P. N. McPhee, John Betsch, F. L. Wolf, J. H. Lane, D. S. Forbes, Jacob Hanson and John Fagerberg. The information charges the men with having unlawfully instituted a boycott against Mrs. Mary E. Barry, who was engaged in the wall paper and painting business in the city of Cripple Creek. A number of the men are said to be members of the Painters and Decorators union.

The last session of the legislature enacted a law providing for a penalty against all persons who should boycott a merchant or tradespeople. The minimum penalty in case of conviction is placed at $500 fine and six months in jail.

Selecting a Jury.

When the cases were called in the district court yesterday a large crowd of spectators and witnesses were in attendance. Attorney J. K. Vanatta appeared for the defendants and it was determined to try the men together. District Attorney McAllister appeared for the prosecution.

The work of selecting the jury proved an arduous task. The attorney questioned each juror closely as to his attitude in regard to unions and many were forced to stand aside for cause. Three special venires of 15 and 20 men respectively, were ordered before the jury was finally completed.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when the last juror was selected. The 12 men are as follows: Joseph Sykes, James Cole, James C. Duncan, C. F. Currier, Pat Lee, W. T. Eddy, Homer Snyder, J. B. Woodworth, H. M. Ward, C. J. Tiffany, M. M. Hall, A. M. Cooley.

Immediately after the jury had been secured District Attorney McAllister outlined his case to the jury. He stated that he expected to prove that the men had instituted a boycott against Mary E. Barry and had attempted to drive her out of the Cripple Creek district; also that they had refused to accept her as a member of the Painters and Decorators union.

After his speech to the jury, the principal witness, Mary E. Barry, was placed on the stand, but before she had proceeded far a dispute arose between the attorneys concerning the admitting of testimony against the union. Attorney Vanatta held that the men themselves were on trial and not the union. Judge Harris listened to the arguments in the case and finally decided that the testimony could be admitted.

Court then took a recess until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Injunction Granted.

Judge Lunt rendered an important decision in the suit of H. D. Gartner against the city of Cripple Creek, granting an injunction against the city restraining it from collecting a levied sewer tax; also granting an injunction against the county treasurer restraining him from collecting the tax.

Several years ago the city gave a company a right to build a sewer system. After the system was built the city council voted to buy it for $65,000. It had only cost $15,000 to build. In the ordinance adopted it was agreed that the cost should be taxed against the abutting property, and in case of failure to collect the money in this way the expense should be paid from the general city fund.

The plaintiffs allege that it was illegal to buy in the first place and that a profit of $50,000 to the company over and above the actual cost could not be paid by the city. They also attacked the part of the ordinance adopted taxing the cost to the general fund if the cost was not collected from the property owners on the ground that it virtually encumbered the city with a contingent debt, because the city has practically now all the bonds outstanding that it can carry under the law. The clause attaching a penalty for non-payment of the tax was also attacked.

Judge Lunt held that the points were well taken and thus ruled upon many of them for the first time in this state. The county treasurer was enjoined from collecting the tax on that part of the Cripple Creek assessment.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 29.

PROCESS OF BOYCOTT TRIALS.

The trial of the 12 Cripple Creek men who are charged with boycotting occupied nearly the entire day in the district court yesterday, and attracted a large crowd of interested spectators. The court room was crowded all day, mainly with friends of defendants and the prosecuting witnesses.

Three Cases Dismissed.

Soon after the resumption of the trial yesterday morning, District Attorney McAllister announced that he desired the cases against three of the men, E. Anderson, John Fagurberg and J. J. Murphy, dismissed. He stated that he was led to take this action because sufficient evidence could not be secured to convict the defendants.

The trial then proceeded by the introduction of the principal witness for the prosecution, Mrs. Mary E. Barry. The witness said that the boycott had been instituted by the members of the Painters' and Decorators' union in an effort to ruin her business. There were eight witnesses introduced by the prosecution and each was subjected to a rigid cross-examination.

In the afternoon the defense had introduced four witnesses at the hour of adjournment. The trial will be resumed Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

After remaining out 48 hours, and failing to reach a verdict, the jury in the Sidlinger case was discharged yesterday afternoon and a mistrial resulted. Sidlinger is a Cripple Creek attorney having forged a check for $2.50.

In the county court yesterday a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $61.28 was given in the suit of W. Rastal vs. L. W. Smith.

Jackson & Wilson, the contractors on the Strickler tunnel, are being sued by their former attorney, Mr. W. B. McArthur of this city, for legal services. The suit was filed yesterday in the county court. The suit is brought against Wilson & Jackson and the Fidelity Trust company. The facts alleged are that the plaintiff, who is an attorney of this city was engaged from February, 1898, to October, 1898, as attorney for the defendants. They have paid him $2,759.31 and still owe him $779.28. An itemized bill accompanies the complaint, showing the service as performed. Mr. McArthur says the defendants have never denied the bill, but have simply refused to pay it.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

The fate of the nine Cripple Creek men charged with boycotting now rests with the jury of 12 men selected to try them. The case went to the jury at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and at midnight the men were still considering the case but with little hope of an early verdict.

The nine men who are either guilty or not guilty of violating the boycott law are Daniel McCarthy, William Fields, G. T. Larkin, P. L. McPhee, J. H. Lane, John Betsch, F. L. Wolf, Jacob Hanson and D. S. Forbes. The trial has excited the keenest interest not only in this city but throughout the Cripple Creek district.

Trial Concluded.

Yesterday morning the trial of the nine defendants was resumed immediately after court convened. Two witnesses were introduced by the defense, the remainder of the day was consumed in arguments by the attorneys.

District Attorney McAllister made a strong plea in which he thoroughly reviewed the evidence and argued that the men were guilty beyond peradventure. Attorney Vanatta made a strong argument for his clients and claimed that no evidence had been introduced to show that a resolution had been passed by the Painters and Decorators union declaring a boycott against Mrs. Barry, and that if any action had been taken by the defendants it was done as individuals and therefore no conspiracy could exist.

Judge Harris' instructions to the jury were lengthy and covered every phase of the case. At 10 o'clock last night no agreement had been reached by the jury, and after instructing Bailiff Bowers to lock them in for the night, Judge Harris went home. Predictions of a mistrial are freely made.

Suits Filed.

The people of the State of Colorado ex rel. Alphonse Weill vs. W. E. Rohde was the title of a mandamus suit filed in the district court yesterday. The plaintiff alleged that in the year 1895, Jennie Polin, owned lot 28, in block 10, of the town of Freemont, now Cripple Creek. December 10, 1895, County Treasurer Steinmetz sold the lot for taxes for the sum of $327. The relator claims that he came into possession of the lot in January, 1897, and that he tendered the taxes for 1895 with interest amounting to $42 to Treasurer Steinmetz, in order to redeem the lot but that the tender was refused. He has since tendered the taxes with interest to February 15 of this year to Treasurer Rohde, who also refused to accept the same. The application was heard by Judge Lunt, and he granted an alternative writ of mandamus, returnable February 10.

Judge Lunt rendered a decision yesterday in the suit of J. G. Frank vs. G. W. Perkins and denied the application for an injunction. The case was heard a week ago and taken under advisement. Plaintiff asked for an injunction against defendant, restraining him from using the name and receiving mail addressed to the Colorado Springs Furniture company. Defendant filed a cross suit and asked heavy damages from plaintiff on account of alleged misrepresentations. A hearing of this case will come up later.

C. O. Johnstone filed an attachment suit in the county court yesterday against Charles H. McKee. He asks judgment for $808.11 for a blacksmithing b...

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum .....$7 00 Three months 1 75
Six months ..... 3 50 One month 60

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum ....$1 00 Six months 50

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Monday noon.

Address remittances and communications to

The Colorado Springs Gazette Pub. Co.

A MONTH'S RECORD.

It rarely happens that a state can point to as startling a record of wealth production in the short space of a month as Colorado now offers just as the first month of the new year draws to a close. To be more conservative, the word production should, perhaps, be changed to disclosure, although in the case of Colorado mines disclosure practically means production, for a known ore body is equivalent to so much actual wealth. It is possible to calculate within a few tons what a given body of ore will contain; it is also possible to arrive very nearly at what the ore will net per ton; the cost of mining, shipping and milling can be figured exactly, and it therefore becomes an easy matter to say that a certain known body of ore represents so many dollars and cents, net. We are speaking now of known ore bodies, not "pockets" or "strikes" whose dimensions remain to be determined. Science has developed to such a degree that man is capable of utilizing his geological knowledge to ascertain practically the exact dimensions and value of an ore body that has been exposed. If good-bearing ore is found at say a depth of 100 feet from the surface, and later, at a depth of 200 feet, ore of similar composition is discovered, it is safe to say that the ore body extends 100 feet downward and that the values will be practically uniform throughout this distance. It requires but a short time for mining operations to determine the other dimensions of the ore body, the depth having been obtained, and with these figures available, the size of the body becomes a mere matter of multiplication.

In considering, therefore, the record made by Colorado, and particularly Cripple Creek, during the present month, statements can be supported by accurate figures. Including the old mines that have been producing steadily during the past years and the new rich mines that have come into unusual prominence since the beginning of the year, it is safe to say that Cripple Creek's production of gold for the month of January, 1899, will reach $1,500,000, thereby exceeding its average monthly production during 1898 by nearly a quarter of a million dollars. The present condition of things warrants the statement that only an indisposition on the part of mine owners to work their mines to their full capacity will prevent a continuation of this record during the current year. Going further than this, if the ore bodies that have been disclosed since January 1 are worked steadily and to their full capacity, Cripple Creek's record for the year will be far in excess of its record for any year in the past.

Glance for a moment at the ore bodies that have been uncovered recently, and the conservativeness of this statement will be apparent. First and foremost is the Isabella strike. Whatever the facts may be as to the date when the Isabella riches were first disclosed, the public did not become acquainted with the facts until early in the present month, and the real significance of the strike was not appreciated until about the fifth of January. The Isabella strike may therefore be properly mentioned as the first of the rich finds of 1899, in the Cripple Creek district. Rich ore was found in the floor of the seventh level of the mine; a little later a shot in the ninth level, 200 feet below, disclosed ore that gave values of from $1,000 a ton upwards; this was the strike that made Isabella jump into immediate prominence; but a few days ago the last and most sensational strike was made, also in the ninth level, and the value of the last ore found is so fabulous as to be almost beyond comprehension. Some of it is known to run from $5,000 to $6,000 to the ton, and estimates are from the last figure up to as high as $20,000 a ton. When it is considered that pure gold is worth something like $580,000 to the ton, an idea can be had of the significance of the strike in the Isabella. Further, take into consideration that ore that returns values of only $10 to the ton from the Cripple Creek district can be handled with profit, and the enormity of the Isabella find becomes clearly apparent. So much for the value of the new ore, and now a glance at its probable extent. As has been stated, rich ore was found in the floor on the seventh level; also on the ninth level. Expert mining men who have seen samples of the ore taken from each of these places—yes, more than this, who have themselves been in each of these levels in the mine and have taken ore from them with their own hands—state it to be their firm belief that this ore body extends from the seventh to the ninth level, a distance of 200 feet. Moreover, the vein is something like nine feet wide and 300 feet long. That means an ore body 200 feet deep by nine feet wide and 300 feet long, giving values anywhere from $2,000 to $20,000 a ton. Is it any wonder that mining men and the public generally have gone wild over the Isabella matter? Leaving the possibilities out of consideration and taking into account only probabilities that are practically certainties, it is almost impossible for the average person to fully comprehend the enormity of this strike.

But not alone in Isabella has enormous ore been found. In several other properties strikes have been made the significance of which must not be overlooked. Among the other strikes that have caused excitement since the first of the year are those in the Work property, in the Finley, in the Acacia, in the Ingham, in the Jack Pot, in the Damon and in the Pinnacle. In the Work property sylvanite ore has been found the value of which is marvelous. Sylvanite is almost 30 per cent pure gold, and samples of this Work ore show sylvanite in bunches as large as a quarter of a dollar. Its value will run up into the tens of thousands of dollars to the ton, and everyone is now waiting for word that will tell the extent of this strike. At present a drift is being run 50 feet below where the ore was first encountered, and under the vein, and if this drift discloses another body of rich sylvanite 50 feet below the place where the original strike was made, it will assure at least that many feet of fabulously rich ore, the total value of which will be enormous. The Acacia strike is also of rich sylvanite, but it was so recently encountered that as yet little is known of its extent. In the case of the others, the strikes are of a magnitude sufficient to make a wonderful mine out of each one of the properties if time demonstrates that the ore bodies are of any reasonable size. In addition to those mentioned above, the Vindicator mine has just come upon a new and very rich ore chute, and there is said to be a mine in sight in the Mobile, while the Fanny Rawlings, a Leadville proposition is getting ore richer than anything that has come from the mine in times past. The above are all new strikes made since the first of the present year, a period of not quite a month, and before February 1 is ushered in there is ample time for several more to make their appearance. It should be said, in this connection, that the above summary takes no account of the enormously rich ore bodies known to exist in such mines as the Portland, the Lillie, the Moon-Anchor, the Mary McKinnie, the Gold Coin and numerous others.

The effect of the making of new strikes is already apparent. The mining market has been given a degree of strength that has now passed the danger point and there is every reason to believe will hold without any serious break. Activity in the Cripple Creek district is greater than it has been for years past. Additional capital is rushing to this state. In short, Colorado's great industry has received an impetus that will enable this state to astonish the world when the figures for 1899 are forthcoming. And the most gratifying feature of the whole thing is that Cripple Creek, the state's treasure-house, has as yet been merely scratched, and the wealth that has been taken out and that is daily being mined is insignificant compared with that which still rests undisturbed beneath the sun-touched summits of our mountains.

GETTING AT THE FACTS.

President McKinley's appointment of a Philippines commission is quite in keeping with the other acts of his administration. "Get at the facts and then act" seems to be the main principle which lies back of the policy of the president. This was notably shown in the months which immediately preceded the outbreak of the war with Spain. While the opponents of the president were urging every kind of wild action and were insisting upon resolutions which would have most seriously compromised our position in the future the president was earnestly and persistently endeavoring to get at the facts in the case. He was studying the real conditions as they existed in Cuba and the United States and the result was that when the outbreak finally came the United States was as well prepared for action as was possible in the limited time afforded, and the government was not tied up with any silly and sentimental recognition of an independent government which had no actual existence.

At the present time what the president desires is to find out what the actual conditions are in the Philippines. He wants the peace treaty ratified in order that our government may have a basis for action and then he desires to secure such a settlement of the Philippine question as will secure in the highest degree the welfare of the people of the islands and the interests of the American people. A declaration in favor of the independence of the Philippines at the present time would be the same sort of a mistake that the recognition of the Cuban republic would have been at the beginning of the Spanish war.

The president is sometimes criticised upon the ground that he is delaying and vacillating in his policy. Such a criticism is perhaps unavoidable on the part of one who is sincerely anxious to see what policy is wrong and to study the will of the people whose chief executive officer he is. The late Mr. Gladstone of England was similarly criticised, and Gladstone was one of the greatest of British statesmen and probably the most conscientious of them all. President McKinley need not worry about these criticisms for they only serve to show how strong is his desire to act for what are truly the best interests of his country and to put into execution the desires and wishes of the American people rather than to be guided by his own personal prejudices and notions. It is this latter quality of mind which is one of the most characteristic and cardinal elements of a great republican leader, a quality which was possessed in a prominent degree by the great Lincoln, and which has not been held since by any president to the degree that it is now being displayed by William McKinley.

A FEARFUL RESPONSIBILITY.

The senatorial minority who are opposing the ratification of the peace treaty and delaying the conclusion of the Spanish war are assuming a fearful responsibility.

If for any reason there is further bloodshed, if fighting is begun between insurgents and Americans in the Philippines, if European powers intervene, if the United States lose that command of the future commerce of the Pacific which is now easily within our grasp, the fault will rest directly upon the selfish politicians and the narrow-minded grannies who are obstructing the will of the people at Washington.

When we consider the fact that so long run, the magnitude of the interests involved and the utter uselessness of the fight that is being made against the treaty it seems almost inconceivable that there should be any Americans willing to be recorded against an act which is imperatively demanded as an immediate necessity by the interests of this country. The ratification of the peace treaty does not determine the fate of the Philippines, but it does put a stop to the war. It does not establish the American conquest of the islands, but it, and it alone makes it possible for the American republic to guarantee the liberty and progress of the islands. If the peace treaty is defeated the Philippines are a revolted Spanish colony, abandoned by Spain, without a responsible government and infallibly destined to a period of anarchy to be quickly terminated by the interference of one or more European powers. The maintenance of a Philippine republic without American futelage and protection is a total impossibility. The close of a century which has witnessed a struggle for expansion among European powers so intense that it has extended to the remotest interior of Africa and to the furthest frontiers of India and China, is not a time when fertile islands which will be of the utmost importance in the commercial control of the Pacific can be left to the undisturbed control of barbarous or semi-civilized inhabitants. The number of Americans who would favor a complete withdrawal from the islands is as small as the number who would favor the conquest of them by military force and the administration upon Spanish models. But if we are not to sail away from them, leaving them as a prey to British and German land-grabbers, then every reasonable consideration for the interests of the islands and of ourselves demands the immediate ratification of the treaty and the immediate beginning of a wise and consistent policy of pacification and assimilation, the instruction and encouragement of the islanders in the methods and operations of free government which will in time make them capable of a place among the free nations of the world.

We are especially glad that Colorado has no place among the number of those who are betraying national interests and planning national sacrifice and disgrace in high places. Senator Wolcott stands where he has always stood, on the side of national honor and national progress, and Senator Teller is again on the side where we would be glad to see him always, striking manfully for the interests of the west and for the honorable discharge of the national duties towards our own citizens and those of other lands.

ANTI-AMERICAN PREJUDICE.

The strong anti-American feeling which has arisen in the Philippines is due in very large measure to the abominable lies and misrepresentations which have been circulated throughout the islands by the Spaniards and also by some of the insurgent leaders. To many of the natives the distinction between an American and a European is a very hazy one, and when they are told that an American is worse than a Spaniard it is no wonder that they are exceedingly frightened.

Another reason for the feeling which has sprung up against the Americans, a feeling which did not exist a few months ago, is the ridiculous "anti-expansion" movement in the United States which has resulted in delaying the ratification of the peace treaty and the close of the war with Spain. It is no wonder when prominent Americans openly express their doubts of the ability of this country to deal with the Philippines and declare that the administration is bent upon the conquest of the islands by force and a succession to Spain as a tyrant and oppressor that such intelligent Filipinos as Aguinaldo and Agoncillo should be encouraged to share these sentiments. To say that they are entirely uninfluenced by such considerations would, however, give them too much credit for sincerity and patriotism. General Whittier, who has recently returned from the Philippine islands, came directly into contact with Aguinaldo and other leading insurgents for several months, and had an excellent opportunity to ascertain their plans and motives, because he was appointed collector of customs immediately upon the occupation of Manila, and held the office until he was recalled. He said it would be easy to make an arrangement with Aguinaldo and his associates, provided they were given control of the revenues; that is what they want. They are perfectly willing for the United States to run the government if they can handle the money and that is their maximum. He says, too, that every man who has anything at stake in the Philippine islands, every property holder and every taxpayer, every importer and exporter, would dread the rule of the insurgents more than the tyranny of the Spaniards.

The prejudice against Americans, like the prejudice against expansion, is based in part on misapprehension, and in part upon selfishness. If the peace treaty were once passed and congress free to act both prejudices would disappear and the reasonable demands of the islanders would be attained without any sacrifice of American principles which our anti-expansionists so much dread.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

A good deal of unnecessary lamentation has been indulged in over the decline of American shipping in the ocean carrying trade. For a good many years past there have been more profitable openings for American capital and enterprise in other lines. We have allowed our foreign freight and passengers to be carried in foreign ships chiefly for the same reason that Chinese laundries have flourished and foreigners have been employed as ditch diggers and graders. It is true that our laws have not been such as to afford encouragement to American shipping, but it is the condition of affairs in general rather than the laws which have caused the results. It has been the opinion of many well-informed men that when the conditions became different things would right themselves and the laws would either be changed or else would lose their determining influence. This opinion has received confirmation from many recent events, one of the latest being the announcement that the American line will put on within the next five years four 12,000 ton steamships at a cost of nearly $7,000,000.

The United States are so situated geographically that they cannot help being a maritime power, while the character and genius of our people are such that whenever we set ourselves seriously to the task of controlling the international commerce of the world, we will rapidly distance our competitors.

POLYGAMIST ROBERTS.

The most serious feature of the election of an avowed polygamist to represent the state of Utah is the evident purpose of the Mormon church to force a direct issue upon congress. In the campaign which resulted in Mr. Roberts' election there was no effort made to conceal the fact that he was an advocate and a practiser of polygamy, and since his election Mr. Roberts has been outspoken in declaring that he has three "wives," expects to retain them indefinitely and that he and the Mormon church believe that plural marriages are not only right but commendable. Under such circumstances there can be no doubt whatever that the admission of Mr. Roberts to congress would be regarded as a decided victory for the Mormon church, that it would give fresh life to a dying cause and that it would tend very strongly to increase the power and influence of the church, not only in Utah but also in the adjoining states and territories.

It is plainly the duty of congress to do whatever is in its power to show its disapproval of plural marriage and to exclude such an avowed polygamist from an honorable seat in the national legislature. The legal question as to what can be done under the circumstances is not so clear as we wish it were. Ex-Senator Edmunds, who is perhaps the best authority upon matters connected with the admission of Utah as a state and the federal laws against polygamy, is of the opinion that congress possesses no power to exclude Mr. Roberts. In a recent article published in the Christian Herald Mr. Edmunds says:

The Constitution of the United States provides that the house of representatives shall be the judge of the election and qualifications of its members. The power to judge of the election is merely the power to ascertain whether a majority of the legal voters have in the manner provided by law voted for the member, and that is all. The qualifications of the member are three. He must be 25 years of age; he must have been seven years a citizen of the United States; he must have been at the time of his election an inhabitant of the state. Of these three requisites the house is the judge. If he possesses these, the house has, in my opinion, no lawful power to apply any other or further test in respect of his being admitted to a seat. It would be extremely dangerous for a Constitution to give a majority of a house the right to determine what particular sort of man the people of a state should have the right to elect to represent them further than our Constitution has declared.

This is too obvious to require illustration. But when a man so elected and possessing the qualifications required by the Constitution has once taken his seat, the Constitution brings into play another and entirely different provision, authorizing the house, with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member. Upon the exercise of this right, the Constitution wisely imposed no limitation except that of requiring the concurrence of two-thirds to expel. If, therefore, the house of representatives shall find on due inquiry that Mr. Roberts is a open, practical and persistent polygamist, and the house thinks that in view of that fact and in connection with the circumstances under which Utah was admitted, or without reference to these circumstances, it will be a reproach to its dignity and good name to continue Mr. Roberts as a member, it may lawfully and rightfully expel him. If it does not act at all (supposing the facts to be as stated), it will have given its acquiescent approval of the conduct of Mr. Roberts and of the action of the people who elected him with full knowledge of the circumstances, and henceforth it will be justly considered that the house has no disposition to interfere with the practice of polygamy in Utah. If it does act and expel the member, it will have declared against the perpetuation of that system.

A strong movement is being organized to influence congress to act, and if Mr. Edmunds is right, there does not appear to be any doubt as to what is the duty of the national house of representatives.

A FLIMSY EXCUSE.

Some of the obstructionists in the United States senate are endeavoring to justify the massacre of American opportunities and the risk to American interests by an affected consideration for the people of the Philippines. It is very strange that they do not see that the only hope of freedom for the islanders lies in the ratification of the treaty.

If the treaty is beaten the Philippines belong to Spain and the United States has no right to a voice in the matter. We are in possession of the city of Manila and we are free to conquer as much of the islands as we may desire. On the other hand Spain is free to reconquer the islands if she can, or to sell, barter or give them away, and other nations are free to acquire any or all of the islands. The establishment of a Filipino republic without the protection of the United States would be a general invitation to the nations of Europe to help themselves, and there is no doubt that they would be quick to take advantage of the opportunity.

CONSTITUTION AND TERRITORIES.

One day last week Senator Teller took up the matter of the Constitution and the territories, and showed by citations covering nearly every possible case that the Constitution does not extend itself to new territories acquired or organized but that in each instance an act of congress has been necessary extending the Constitution as well as the laws of the United States to the territory in question. In the case of Colorado territory, for instance, the act of organization provides that the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said territory of Colorado as elsewhere within the United States.

The importance of the discussion lies in the claim made by some of the anti-expansionists that immediately upon the ratification of the peace treaty the natives of the Philippines would become invested with all the rights of American citizens, including that of free change of domicile within the limits of the United States. Senator Teller's statement makes it very clear that this is not the case but that the ratification of the peace treaty does nothing more than to make certain the withdrawal of Spanish sovereignty and to leave congress free to deal with the islands and the islanders as it may see fit. Not to do this is, as Senator Lodge pointed out, to express a distrust of the wisdom and honesty of congress and of the American people and to declare that they cannot be safely entrusted with untied hands to deal with the problem in the light of reason and liberty.

BUSINESS ENTHUSIASM.

No man can live happily with a wife he does not love, no more can a man be successful in a business he does not like.

If a dealer is bent upon winning a name for himself in the mercantile world, he must work without ceasing and with a tireless, fiery energy. But no man can become a power of this kind without having within him some inborn spirit of delight in what he is doing. It is almost as impossible for a merchant to gain success in a trade he cares nothing for, as to make the "driven horse" drink when he does not care to drink.

True, such a man may drift along in a sort of hit-or-miss manner and may chance into very favorable currents of trade, but there is no danger of his leading in his particular line of business.

Men who lead, do not trust to favorable currents of circumstances; on the contrary, they see to it that conditions run so far as possible, be made to fit their own particular needs and purposes.

Business men of today have to contend against much that is discouraging and are compelled to keep very wide awake if they are to see and lay hold on the golden opportunities that are forever slipping by them, it stands to reason, therefore, that no man whose heart is not thoroughly taken up with his trade could ever be counted among those who obtain these few favors of fortune, since success rarely comes to him who is not seeking it.

Many a man despairs of business success mainly because of his own lack of enthusiasm. Instead of lamenting one's lot in life and bewailing the fate that hangs o'er one, a dealer should better himself and work up a pleasurable love for his own business, interest himself eagerly in every detail of his business, and zealously watch after each customer that comes to trade with him, he would be astonished to find how quickly his business became a living thing again, and how much a love of one's own business helped in making a man successful.

You must have the spirit of business within, if you would have success and position without.

The business man who doesn't advertise, said a philosopher, is like a man winking in the dark. He knows he is winking, but nobody else does.

CURRENTS AND COMMENTS.

In Governor Roosevelt's study at Albany is the head of a large deer, the victim of the owner's rifle, and on the spreading antlers hangs the campaign hat of the Rough Riders' lieutenant colonel.

Representative T. E. Burton of Ohio, new chairman of the house committee on rivers and harbors, is a capable French scholar, and two years ago translated a report of a similar committee in the French house of deputies.

G. Cluines Ross, an American who owns and practically rules the Keeling-Cocos islands, near Java, is in San Francisco. He says his possessions, though thickly populated, have no prisons nor police, and crime is almost unknown.

Appropriate.

"Would you like to have any music at your funeral?" inquired the warden of the murderer condemned to be hung.

"Well," replied the man, "in order to make the job complete you might have the choir sing 'The Tie That Binds.'"

Bradstreet's Weekly Commercial Summaries.

COUNTRY'S STRONG POSITION

Remarkable Strength In Its Industries is an Important Element—Public Confidence in the Business of the Country and in Its Securities—Decreased Number of Failures.

New York, Jan. 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

The country is in a stronger position than a week ago. Remarkable strength in its industries is an important, but not the chief element. Public confidence in the business of the country and in its securities has been tested to an unusual extent by the sudden fall in stocks and the subsequent rise. Confidence in the value of wheat, corn and cotton has been shown by the markets and at rising prices the world buys because it has to buy. The vast supply of unemployed capital has been shown impressively and the new and startling independence of foreign money markets fixes attention. The lumber movement is unusually large for the season with prices of low grades sharply advancing. Railroad earnings and tonnage have shown surprising gains. Treasury receipts are gaining and a vote on the peace treaty has been fixed for February 6.

Pig iron has risen at Chicago because of higher freights from the south and at Pittsburg and a shade for bessemer and Grey Forge because of growing demand but for the moment the rise of 2 cents in the pig is exceeded by the rise of 2 per cent. in products. The pressure for many products is such that the works are able to make their own quotations and rails and bars at Pittsburg and wire rails have slightly advanced. The demand is heavy in all lines, covering 30,000 tons rails in one contract for a southwestern road and many of smaller quantity; 20,000 tons bars and many for a less quantity; covering 5,000 steel cars for the Baltimore and Ohio, with other ship, car and miscellaneous contracts; numerous bridge contracts, with one pending from Canada and others from all parts of the world; 10,000 tons sheets at Pittsburg with heavy business elsewhere, a general demand never surpassed. Nails are advanced by the combination, pipe works are crowded and negotiations progress for their consolidation, as also in bridge building.

Wheat has risen 8 cents, with much buying based on extraordinary exports, from Atlantic ports for the week, flour included, 3,813,301 bushels, against 2,97,,332 last year, from Pacific ports 321,253, against 1,180,272 last week and from other ports 462,454. In four weeks the exports from both coasts have been 19,675,08[illegible] bushels, against 16,718,925 last year. Reports of injury to winter wheat always come at this season, but count for little when the farmers are selling heavily.

Failures for the week have been 224 in the United States against 342 last year and 33 in Canada against 34 last year.

BRADSTREET'S.

STEADY RISE IN THE TIDE OF GENERAL BUSINESS DIVERSIFIED BY UNUSUAL INTEREST IN A NUMBER OF STAPLES.

New York, Jan. 27.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

The apparently steady rise in the tide of general business has been diversified this week by an outburst of speculative interest in a number of staples, notably cotton and wheat, which heretofore have registered steady gains on actual consumptive demand rather than on the development of marked bullish speculation. Large transactions and buoyant prices have been features in these staples and signs are not wanted that sympathetic, though smaller movements in a number of other lines are either under way or contemplated. Exceptional industrial activity in the iron and steel trades is another feature of note and here, too, prices advances are all but general, reflecting so far as can be seen chiefly the urgency of consumers' requirements, the claim in fact being made that speculation has not as yet entered into the buying in this branch of industry. The same claim, however, can hardly be made as regards a number of movements toward consolidation in this and other industries where, in fact, the movement toward commission is described as approaching virtual craze. In the regular channels of distributive trade conditions continue in the main satisfactory, the volume of spring orders at most markets being reported as larger than in any recently preceding year at this time.

While it is hardly possible to fix the entire responsibility for the bullishness in wheat and cotton upon the movement which so far has proved so successful in stocks, the claim is freely made that considerable profits realized in the stock market have sought expression in the channels of staple food and textile distribution. Color is given to this claim by the fact that the situation in actual wheat shows but little change from recent weeks. It is true that the tendency to pare down alleged official estimates of Russian crops and some weather reports from the west have been more encouraging to the holders of actual wheat but the magnitude of the outburst of new buying shared in by former persistent shorts in wheat alone hardly subject to the activity in this market which has resulted in the highest price reached since the collapse of the Leiter deal. Activity in demand for nearly all classes of iron and steel is reflected in advances for nearly every class of pig iron and in steel billets, rails, and plates. Announcements of a large number of consolidations and combinations projected or under way are also a feature in the domain of other metals, notably copper and tin, speculation and actual demand alike make for higher prices. Better reports are received from the lumber trade in a number of cities and all the old advances are maintained with confidence in the outlook for spring business. Some improvement in the dry goods trade is to be noted at some eastern points, noted in Philadelphia and Boston, where advances are maintained.

General industry is reported active, notably so for the coal mining and shipbuilding. An encouraging feature in the former trade has been the wage settlement made with 10,000 western coal miners for another year.

Wheat, including flour shipments for the week aggregate 4,699,402 against 5,198,671 bushels last week; 5,026,024 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898; 2,5,5,408 bushels in 1897, 2,500,205 bushels in 1896, and 2,483,858 bushels in 1895. Since July 1, this season, the exports of wheat aggregate 144,322,291 bushels against 146,49[illegible],859 bushels last year.

Business failures are fewer in number aggregating 246 against 260 last week, 238 in this week a year ago; 226 in 1897; 333 in 1896, and 312 in 1895.

Business failures for the Dominion of Canada for the week number 22 against 30 last week, 49 in this week a year ago; 56 in 1897; 63 in 1896, and 56 in 1895.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, Jan. 27.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ending January 26, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,456,260,553	88.8	....
Boston	128,509,622	28.0	....
Chicago	139,072,543	56.7	....
Philadelphia	107,014,878	45.8	....
St. Louis	32,968,542	29.1	....
Pittsburg	24,187,495	14.8	....
Baltimore	37,653,891	21.6	....
San Francisco	14,470,264	....	1.7
Cincinnati	14,206,550	22.4	....
Kansas City	10,559,425	5.5	....
New Orleans	12,252,990	6.3	....
Minneapolis	9,276,550	39.5	....
St. Paul	4,403,582	19.0	....
Omaha	6,969,828	33.0	....
Denver	2,860,485	....	16.5
Totals U. S.	$2,144,768,474	66.9	....
Totals outside N. Y.	688,507,921	32.3	....
Dominion of Canada.			
Totals	3,001,803	27.0	....

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Speculative Outbreak Is Now In Full Progress.

New York, Jan. 27.—Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

One of those speculative outbreaks which occur at regular intervals in the history of commercial countries is now in full progress in the United States, with Wall street for the scene of its principal manifestations. The present week has witnessed further advances of the kind which only occur when the public comes into the market almost en masse and purchases eagerly and even recklessly. This has caused the transactions in stocks to assume dimensions never before seen in this market. The dealings have been excited, especially on Monday morning when the rush of buying orders "at the market" were such as to cause wild advances in some stocks and not a little temporary confusion. Money continues to be exceptionally easy, there being no symptom whatever of the hardening of interest rates which usually appeared on former occasions when extremely active speculation has developed. This exceptional state of affairs is due no doubt to the circumstance that our market, in contrast to its position in 1890, or in the other "booms" of the past, is not now borrowing money abroad with which to carry on the current speculation, but is actually lending large amounts to London and the continental cities.

King Oscar's Retirement.

Mail and Express.

The abandonment of the cares of state by King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, under orders from the court physicians, will create in Europe a regret which will be divided with interest in the course of the crowd Prince Gustave, to whom the government of the dual kingdom is provisionally intrusted.

The position of King Oscar, while troublous enough at home ever since his coronation in 1873, because of the ancient political conflict between Norway and Sweden, has been peculiarly enviable abroad. A man ripe in years and scholarship, of wide experience in travel, liberal in governmental policy and in patronage of learning, loving the arts of peace and lending to their advancement his earnest personal labor and influence, and enjoying a high reputation as a diplomatist and pacificator in international disputes, his retirement is a matter of no little importance to Europe as a whole, despite the modesty of his rating in the royal circle. It will be remembered, too, that the United States attested its absolute confidence in his ability and integrity when it consented to his selection as judge or umpire in the Venezuelan boundary case.

This good king retires burdened with years and broken in health. The son who takes his place is, it is reported, quite a different sort of man—imperious of will, dependent upon the exercise of force rather than of conciliation, and prepared to bend or break the troublesome malcontents of Norway with an iron hand. Whether he will be carried further by self-reliance allied with ambition and the ardor of youth remains to be seen. But should the amicable relations of Sweden abroad be threatened, it is not unlikely that the provisional government would end and the aged Oscar re-enter the field, even at the risk of hastening his own death.

Chicago's Stranded Ex-Soldiers.

Chicago News.

The saddest and at the same time most humiliating result of the late war is the state of absolute destitution that many of the returned volunteers find themselves compelled to face at their home-coming.

Some one has said that the next day after a man has died there is no place for him on earth, his position having been taken by another, and this seems to be true of the soldier who after three or four months' service in defense of the flag and the honor of the nation comes back to resume the pursuits that a sense of duty or love for adventure compelled him to abandon. He finds his place filled and no new one is opened for him. How many of these volunteers there are in Chicago it is impossible to tell, but the rooms of the Army and Navy bureau convey the impression that there are hundreds of them who are begging for the opportunity to earn bread for themselves and those dependent upon them.

It is hard to accept as true the stories many of them tell—a place given up to go to the field, a return home only to find the situation occupied by another and a dreary and fruitless hunt for new employment; it is equally difficult to believe that an employer would turn adrift a competent servant simply because he has done his duty to his country, but such seems to be the case in hundreds of instances.

Possibly Chicago is not alone in this respect, but it should be looking after these poor fellows and providing them with the means of earning their living. They are neither beggars nor tramps, but men who have demonstrated their right to employment and a recognition of their manhood.

Gazette Gleanings.

The Worm Turneth.

"Hit am mighty strange," remarked Uncle Ephe, "dat de man who cyarnt nebber git such good hoe-cake at home a-ter he mammy uster mek, get so mad when he wife say she ain't nebber git such kindlin' lak her daddy uster split."

John Olszewski of Milwaukee is in trouble with his wife because he insisted on going to war. She ought to let him go, provided he takes his name with him and don't leave it for her to drag around; or else make him stay at home and sell his name to a distillery.

An earthquake is reported at Athens, Greece, but it probably was not a severe one as the Greeks are easily shocked.

A Rural Rumorist.

The Crossroads Boomerang says: "As we have said before, when corresponding to this paper write on one side of the paper only—top side. Sign your full name, not for publication, but so we can see if the communication is fit to print; don't get too much tobacco juice on the paper—it blurs the letters making them hard to read and we fire it in the stove, of course.

A Milwaukee paper gives considerable space to an account of a five mile skate. Many a man goes on a five days "skate," and nobody notices it, except his wife.

Exactly So.

"This," remarked the hard up man, as he took his wife's new plaid waist into the pawnbroker's and procured the money, "is what we shall would call casting a check."

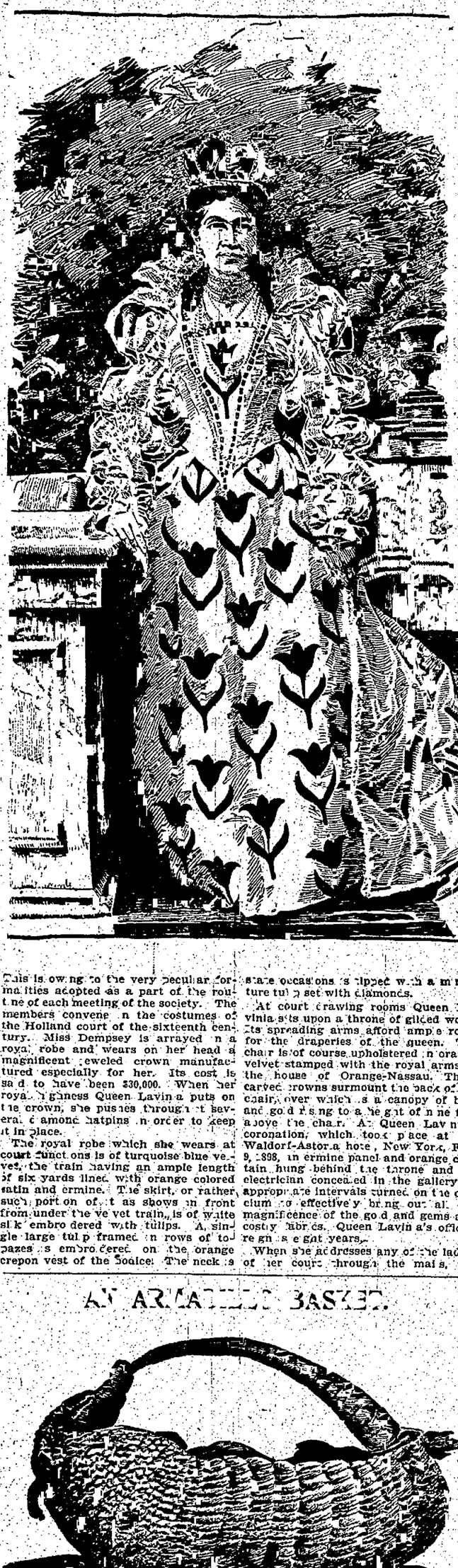
Newspaper ARCHIVE® com

QUEEN LAVINIA OF THE HOLLAND DAMES

LAVINIA VAN WESTERVELT DEMPSEY

Copyright, 1899.

Miss Lavinia Van Westervelt Dempsey, the reigning sovereign of the Holland Dames of the New Netherlands, has achieved the distinction of having more columns written about her than any other club official in the country.



This is owing to the very peculiar formalities adopted as a part of the routine of each meeting of the society. The members convene in the costumes of the Holland court of the sixteenth century. Miss Dempsey is arrayed in a royal robe and wears on her head a magnificent jeweled crown manufactured especially for her. Its cost is said to have been $30,000. When her royal highness Queen Lavinia puts on the crown, she pushes through it several diamond hatpins in order to keep it in place.

The royal robe which she wears at court functions is of turquoise blue velvet, the train having an ample length of six yards lined with orange colored satin and ermine. The skirt, or rather such portion of it as shows in front from under the velvet train, is of white silk embroidered with tulips. A single large tulip framed in rows of topazes is embroidered on the orange crepon vest of the bodice. The neck is cut low and finished with a medici collar of silver lace, sparkling here and there with diamonds. The sleeves are great puffed affairs, five puffs gradually increasing in size from the wrists to the shoulders. The scepter of gold which the queen carries in her hand on state occasions is tipped with a miniature tulip set with diamonds.

At court drawing rooms Queen Lavinia sits upon a throne of gilded wood. Its spreading arms afford ample room for the draperies of the queen. The chair is of course upholstered in orange velvet stamped with the royal arms of the house of Orange-Nassau. Three carved crowns surmount the back of the chair, over which is a canopy of blue and gold rising to a height of nine feet above the chair. At Queen Lavinia's coronation, which took place at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, Feb. 9, 1898, an ermine panel and orange curtain hung behind the throne and an electrician concealed in the gallery at appropriate intervals turned on the calcium to effectively bring out all the magnificence of the gold and gems and costly fabrics. Queen Lavinia's official regalia is elegant years.

When she addresses any of the ladies of her court through the mails, the queen writes to them on heavy yellow note paper headed by her royal name above a coronet stamped in blue. Orange and blue, be it known, are the royal colors of Holland.

As for the personality of the much talked of queen, she is said to be among her friends a very quiet, unassuming little woman, kindly and agreeable in manner and with a well cultivated taste in music and literature and art. Her special hobby, as one might guess, is Holland and its pedigrees. Her royal apartments in the great hotel in New York city are furnished in such a way as to recall the land of dikes and windmills. The portraits of her Dutch ancestors occupy a conspicuous place upon the walls, while sofa cushions of dark blue and orange are piled upon couches, and in the evening the light falls through tinted shades cut in the shape of tulips.

Besides her Dutch ancestry, which dates back to 1632, when Leybert Van Westervelt settled in Flatbush, N. Y., Miss Dempsey is proud of her French and English forbears. The Hoblitzells were French Huguenots, who took refuge in Maryland in 1735. Adrian Hoblitzell, Miss Dempsey's great-grandfather, was a Revolutionary hero. Her mother's grandfather was General Sir Guy Carleton, once governor general of Canada during our Revolution. He was transferred to New York and there was compelled to surrender his sword to Washington when the British army evacuated New York. The Van Westervelt branch of the family came from Mepple, Holland, where they were of baronial rank. For over 400 years the head of the family received the honor of burial in the nave of the old parish church at Mepple. Her father was of Dutch and Irish extraction.

The expenses of the famous coronation were borne by Miss Dempsey herself, who, although she lives very simply, is well endowed with this world's goods. There is quite a romantic story connected with the coming into this fortune. Over the Hudson on the highlands above Fort Lee the Dempseys of several generations ago acquired an extensive landed estate. There they built a great stone mansion, where the heads of the family lived. There were feuds in the family, however, and some of the Dempseys removed from the ancestral acres to make another fortune for themselves. There was the usual complication of a lost will, and the estate bade fair to go out of the family altogether, when Miss Dempsey and her two brothers found the missing will and triumphantly claimed the gold and acres of the Dempseys.

To Miss Dempsey's interest in Holland and her Dutch ancestors is due the idea of the Holland Dames society. There is a Holland society to which only men are admitted, and Miss Dempsey some time ago decided to found a similar one for women. She interested other ladies of Dutch ancestry in the idea. The requirement for admission to the national society is a line dating back to 1760 and for admission to state branches back to 1675.

About the time of the establishment of the Holland Dames of New Netherlands another society, the Holland Dames, was established. It is ruled by a directress general, Mrs. William Gibson.

AN ARMADILLO BASKET.

The armadillo, which is a native of South and Central America, is one of the queerest creatures in the world. Its body is covered with a thick coat of shell, like that of the turtle, except that it is jointed like scales. Whenever the animal is frightened or attacked it rolls up into a ball like a hedgehog and defies harm from any foe but man.

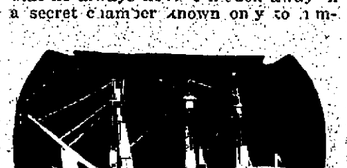
Among the presents sent to a New York woman recently was a basket made out of the natural armor of the armadillo. It was made by a native of Costa Rica and is not only unique, but extremely handsome. The handle of the basket is formed by twisting the tail of the animal and placing it into his mouth, where it is fixed permanently by means of a wire. The scales have been beautifully polished and have taken on a brilliant gloss.

The armadillo is often called the ant eater because its natural food is the large insects of that species which inhabit the same regions as he does.

Boy Found a Secret Room.

There was recently found in a house in England which had once belonged to a wealthy and rather eccentric old gentleman an exquisitely made model of an old battleship. It is a wonderful piece of work, having been carved from a single piece of ivory, and is an exact reproduction in miniature of one of the famous old "wooden walls" of which Englishmen were so justly proud as being the bulwarks of England's greatness.

The owner of the model valued his treasure very highly during his lifetime and was so jealous of its beauty that he always kept it hidden away in a secret chamber known only to himself. Sometimes when alone he would take it out and gloat over its delicacy and perfection of form. For many years after his death the model remained hidden and almost forgotten and was only brought to light the other day by accident while repairs were being made to the house.



Most Beautiful of Parisiennes.

The most beautiful woman in Paris has retired. It is almost needless to state that she was on the stage, for it seems as though the handsomest of the Gallic beauties nowadays always gravitate toward the footlights or else that the Parisians have no eyes for beauty except that which holds forth in the greenroom.



It is said that La Cavaliere, the charming Neapolitan dancer of the Folies-Bergere, will never be seen again in public on the stage. She will not necessarily suffer, however, for fortune has favored her, and she has no need to work any longer for her daily bread. Rumor also states that she may eventually become a Russian princess.

Like many of her race, there is a melancholy expression on her face at times that denotes an underlying vein of sadness, which, however, only serves to enhance the loveliness of this girl, who, born in Naples of humble parents, began life selling newspapers and oranges.

A Wonderful New Composer.

All Rome is singing the praises of Don Lorenzo Perosi.

He is a new star and promises to be one of the first magnitude in the musical firmament.

An oratorio was recently given in the Eternal City at which were present all social, ecclesiastical and musical people of note, as well as half the musical celebrities of Europe. Verdi, the venerable dean of them all, was there and declared it was a day he had feared he would never live to see.

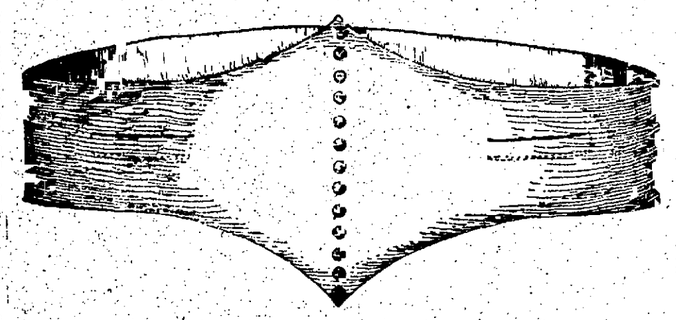
The oratorio was "The Resurrection of Christ." It is a remarkable production. It begins with the agony and entombment and ends with the resurrection. The words are from the gospels of St. Matthew and St. John. The characters are the Narrator, Christ, Mary Magdalene, the Virgin Mary, Pilate and a choir of 200 voices.

On the occasion of the production an ebony baton inlaid with gold and with initials wrought in brilliants was given to the young composer, who is only 26 years of age.

He Might Be Prejudiced.

Counsel appointed to defend an Irishman charged several of the jury, who, his client said, had a prejudice against him. "Are there any more jurymen who have a prejudice against you?" whispered the barrister. "No, sir. The jury's all right, but Oi want you to challenge the judge. O've been convicted under him several times already, and Oi likely he's beginning to have a prejudice against me."

THE NEW TUXEDO NEGLIGEE.



It is not only lovely woman who may revel in novelties of attire and in fashion plates from Ducey and Worth.

A charming new fashion for men has just been "created," not in Paris, it is true, but it is worth considering and wearing all the same. It comes from Italy and was first worn in La Scala, in Milan.

It will be christened undoubtedly the new Tuxedo negligee. It is cintura Italiana, or the Italian belt for negligee evening dress.

The Tuxedo is in reality negligee evening dress. It corresponds in broadcloth to the negligee dress worn for outing in camp life, canoe life and yacht life. But the Tuxedo needs a belt, something to correspond to the leather belt of the negligee or outing suits.

La cintura Italiana for negligee evening dress is made of black satin. Its width should not be over six or seven inches. It has the form of the "bodice" worn by women, a fashion copied from the oriental bodice of the Turkish maiden, and is lined with white satin. It has small black satin buttons down the front and a tiny pocket on each side of the buttons. It is the newest idea for gentleman's attire. La cintura Italiana is destined to become very popular.

An Envelope That Is Safe.

At last an envelope has been invented which, it seems, cannot be tampered with once it has been sealed. There has been no end of trouble on account of letters being opened and their contents removed. It has been acknowledged by the postal authorities that there is no way in which the ordinary envelope, sealed in the usual manner, may be secured against ingress by others than the person to whom it is addressed. A little steaming will loosen the flap, and the contents can be tampered with and the envelope resealed without discovery. The new invention is the work of a Mr. Seligman, who recently secured a patent on it. The device is very simple, and the marvel is that it was not put in use long ago. In appearance the new envelope is similar to those now in use, with the exception that a tag is attached to the upper flap by a perforated line. This is placed in a slit in the lower flap, when the envelope is glued together. Steam or any other sort of tampering breaks the perforated line, and the tag, hanging loose, advertises the fact that the letter has been opened.







The Rev. Everett Bean of Portland, Me., is a member of the local football team. The captain of the Hallowell (Me.) football team is the Universalist pastor of the city. These gentlemen pound the ball on weekdays and expound the Bible on Sundays.

THE WORLD IN PICTURES.

SOMALIS DIVING FOR MONEY.



One of the chief amusements of passengers on steamers passing through the Red sea on their way to India, China or Australia is throwing coins from the deck of the vessel into the water for little Arab boys to dive for.

Whenever a ship drops anchor at Aden or Suez it is immediately surrounded by boats, each containing two or three of these urchins. They at once begin to beseech the passengers to throw money into the water, for which they dive. The sea is so clear that coins can be seen far down as well as the dark skinned bodies shooting rapidly after them. The boys never fail to get the money before it has traveled far toward the bottom.

These Somalis are very skillful in all water sports, and if paid enough will dive off a vessel's deck, pass clean under the hull and reappear on the opposite side grinning and ready for more.

They will only go after silver or gold, because they can't see copper very well in the water and also because, being almost naked, they have no pockets or other place in which to put their earnings and are accustomed to carry them in their mouths, stowed away in the cheeks. The amount which they find room for in these novel purses is remarkable.

The officers of the ships are very chary about letting them on deck or even on any part of the vessel, because they are as a rule extremely light fingered and if given the chance will lay hold of anything lying loose that takes their fancy and then, running to the side, will make a spring overboard with their booty.

Last Two Days of Ocean Penny Postage.



Last Christmas day penny postage—that is, 2 cents per half ounce—went into effect between England and all her colonies except the Cape. The Canadian officials met the situation by issuing a very handsome stamp, on which is engraved a map of the world with the British possessions marked in red and the quotation, "We hold a vaster empire than has been." It is interesting in this connection to a Americans, many of whom are in favor of universal penny postage, that Elihu Burritt, the "learned American blacksmith," away back in the early fifties dreamed of such a thing. He wrote to the editor of a well known paper on a sheet of paper, with a drawing at the top of a ship plowing through a heavy sea and the words "Ocean Penny Postage" inscribed on the sails, the following couplet and letter:

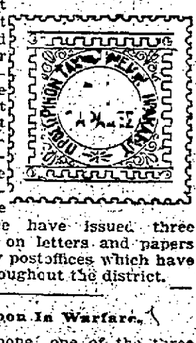
Fair speed the ship whose signal is unfurled—
The ocean penny postage of the world.

London, Jan. 27, 1853.

Mr. Editor—You would confer a favor and promote the movement for ocean penny postage by inserting the inclosed paragraph. Yours truly,

ELIHU BURRITT.

Another interesting stamp, shown herewith, is that of Crete, for it shows the rapid organizing power of British officers, which is the secret of that country's great colonizing ability. The authorities who are provisionally administering the Candia province have issued three stamps for use on letters and papers between the new postoffices which have been started throughout the district.



The Balloon In Warfare.

Thomas C. Boone, one of the three men who made ascensions in the war balloon at Santiago, in telling a Boston audience of his experiences, said: "Newspaper correspondents and magazine writers have condemned the balloon, but in my opinion there can be no question of the value of the balloon in warfare. We were able to locate the enemy, and in one particular instance undoubtedly saved many lives when we informed our men of a body of the enemy about 300 strong lying hidden in the pass on the slope commanding a narrow path up which our men were about to march."



MISS CLARA CLEMENS.

Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, accompanied by Mrs. Clemens and their two daughters, is spending a second year in Vienna. When Mark Twain visited the Austrian capital about a year ago, he was received with open arms, and no reception was complete without him as one of the guests. His popularity seems on the increase. It has been rumored that Mr. Clemens' return to Vienna is for the purpose of writing a book about the place, the people and their customs.

Whatever took him back to the capital he alone knows, and he is not telling. He seems to like Vienna better than other European cities. Much of his time is spent in studying the manners and customs of the Viennese. Artists and sculptors have asked him to sit for his portrait and to have his bust molded. The latter he has done several times. Several of the chief photographers have had sittings, and his fine, characteristic face attracts universal attention.

Miss Clara Clemens, who is constantly with her father, went to Vienna with the intention of taking up instrumental music. She studied about a year under the direction of one of the best known professors. Recently, however, she found that she had a voice and will now devote her time to its cultivation.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The government house at Khartum, where the sirdar will eventually reside, is being rebuilt as rapidly as possible. Stones from the citadel wall and from the Mahdi's tomb are being used for this purpose. It will be a splendid edifice, and the gardens attached to it are very large.

Two of the most famous living Scotsmen are cripples—Lord Kelvin, who is nineteenth century out and the twentieth century in. He recently returned to Rome from a visit to his native town of Allumiere.

Ben Tillett, the greatest living Scotsman, and Dr. James McGregor of Edinburgh, who is said to be the greatest living Scottish preacher.

The grand old man of the Roman church is not the pope, as most people suppose, but Cardinal Verte, who is in his ninety-fifth year and so active and energetic that he bids fair to see the

Two United States senators have passed the threescore and ten mark, and Senator Pettus of Alabama, who is 78, is the patriarch of that body now that Senator Morrill is dead. Two Democratic senators are evidently uncertain as to the ages and decline to state when they were born. They are Senator Harris of Tennessee, who is sensitive about his age and always had

from the Congressional Directory.

There have been three men by the name of Thomas B. Reed in congress—the present speaker, one representative from Mississippi and one from Kentucky.

Mr. Vernon, the French engraver, has received an order from the king of Denmark for a medallion of Queen Louise, to be prepared from the best of the family photographs. Small reproductions of the medallion are to be prepared for distribution in Denmark. The queen is represented in profile, the inscriptions recording her name and rank, the motto "Virtute et Fidelitate" and the dates Sept. 7, 1817, and Sept. 29, 1898.

Monsignore Ignazio Efrem Rahmani, the new Syrian patriarch at Antioch, speaks and writes, it is said, ten languages—namely, Arabic, Syriac, Turkish, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, English, German and Hebrew. He has undertaken the publication of the 250 manuscript Syriac codices in his possession and has purchased a printing press in order to facilitate the diffusion of these codices in the east.

General Frank Y. Greene, who has been chosen governor of Havana, was military secretary to Mr. Cameron when the latter was at the head of the war department, and in the Turko-Russian war he served on the staff of the Grand Duke Vladimir. He is a descendant of General Greene of Revolutionary fame.

Owing to his general resemblance to the popular idea of Santa Claus, Senator William Morris Stewart of Nevada is sometimes addressed by his familiars as "Papa Christmas." Mr. Stewart was born in New York more than 71 years ago.

The Rev. David Macrae of Glasgow, Scotland, has come to this country in order to study the temperance question in the United States. He is the author of a book entitled "Americans at Home," which was the result of a visit which he made in 1867.

[illegible]

It Was Sent Out From the New Tracks Below the Ore Bins Saturday Night.

RICH ORE IS NOW BEING SACKED

It Is Estimated That There Will Be One Ton of It That Will Net From $100,000 to $200,000—Other Interesting Isabella Information.

Isabella opened yesterday at $1.50, a fraction more than 24 cents above Saturday's closing; the highest point reached during the call was $1.80; the lowest, $1.50 and it closed at $1.57.

Managing Director Kilborn is now sacking the bonanza ore in the ninth level of the mine, and it is estimated that there will be about one ton of this ore and that this 2,000 pounds will net the company between $100,000 and $200,000.

One lot of 117,926 net pounds was settled for yesterday at the rate of 44.41 ounces, or $888.20 a ton.

The very rich ore that has caused such a furore and that is being sacked is sylvanite. Its extent is not known at present.

A ten-car train of very ordinary Isabella ore was sent out from the new tracks below the ore bins last Saturday night.

The known Isabella ore body is estimated to contain from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 worth of ore.

The first train load of Isabella ore to be shipped directly from the tracks that have been laid below the ore bins was sent out Saturday night, and the ore will not run any such fabulous figures as have been in the air lately. In fact, the ore in this shipment consists of that which has been stored in the ore bins, and while some of it may run $800 to the ton if it was picked, the average of the lot will be much lower than this. It is practically "low-grade" Isabella ore. It is very ordinary ore, the result of cleaning out the ore bins, and the net value of it has been estimated at about $5,000 for the shipment.

This first shipment from the tracks below the ore bins was watched with a good deal of interest, and the Isabella people are glad to be able to report that everything worked as smoothly as could be wished.

MANAGER KILBORN IS NOW SACKING THE RICH ORE.

Down in the mine, where the very rich ore has been broken, Managing Director George D. Kilborn is at work sacking the precious metal with his own hands. It is not known how much of this fabulous ore has been broken down, but in all probability not more than two or three tons of it. Those who are in a position to know state positively that in all probability not more than one ton of this sacked ore will be obtained, and further say that they will be pretty well satisfied if they get a ton of it.

Asked what this sacked ore would run per ton, it was said: "We do not know, but at a rough guess we should say that if we get a ton of it, the lot will probably increase the treasury of the Isabella company by from $100,000 to $200,000." This is the ore that the papers have stated would run fully $100,000 to the ton, and it will be seen that the statement was not far from correct and that it was conservative.

It should be remembered, however, that there is no great amount of this kind of ore as yet, only a few thousand pounds of it. Moreover, there is now no reason to believe that much of it will be found.

THE VERY RICH ORE IS ANNOUNCED TO BE SYLVANITE.

Yesterday it was learned that the last rich strike in the Isabella, an account of which was published Sunday morning and which has been responsible for the wild scenes on the mining stock market, is sylvanite. It is this ore that is being sacked, and which returns such fabulous values. Speaking of the matter a person who knows said: "You know how sylvanite runs. It is in blotches, as if Nature had taken her brush and put a daub here and a daub there, and then left the locality to place a bit of it in some other remote section of the earth. You can never tell how much there will be of it. Whenever you find it, just keep cool and don't get excited, for the next shot may show that your sylvanite has disappeared. We are not making any calculations on the strength of this sylvanite strike. We are watching the tenth level. That is where we expect to disclose the real value of our mine. If when we have explored the tenth level we find that the ore holds out, then it is time enough to get excited and say that Isabella is the greatest mine in the world. We confidently expect to disclose a wonder in the tenth level, but until we reach that depth we are perfectly satisfied if our ore holds out at a value of from 20 to 40 ounces to the ton. The actual facts as we know them at the present time are good enough, without indulging in any speculations as to what the future may bring forth. We are pretty sure of ore that will run from 20 to 40 ounces, and that is good enough for anyone."

A $54,000 SETTLEMENT WAS RECEIVED HERE YESTERDAY.

The local office of the Isabella company yesterday received a settlement on a recent shipment, and the check turned over to the lucky company was over $5[illegible],000. There was but one big item in this settlement, the other two being very small. One lot of 133,250 gross pounds or 117,926 net pounds ran 44.41 ounces in gold and 1.85 ounces in silver to the ton.

The value of this lot at the smelter was $52,079.66, and the check turned over to the Isabella company for this one lot amounted to $51,746.54.

THE PROBABLE WEALTH OF THE KNOWN ORE CHUTE.

Isabella directors estimate that the wealth of the known ore chute between the seventh and the ninth levels is something between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000. This does not include any values that may come from the 18 inches of very rich ore. These calculations are based upon the nine-foot vein that runs from 20 to 50 ounces to the ton. This means that there is sufficient ore now stoping ground above the ninth level to yield approximately a million and a half dollars.

The above are the estimates of the directors, although it should be remembered that the directors do not claim to know this, but are largely estimating from the value of the ore that has been disclosed in the floor of the seventh level and in the ninth level.

In this connection it is interesting to make a few calculations. Assuming the ore body to be nine feet wide, 150 feet long and 200 feet deep, the total cubic feet of ore in this body reaches about 270,000. Mining engineers generally agree that Cripple Creek ore runs about 13 cubic feet to the ton, and on this assumption the total tons in the known Isabella ore body reaches about 20,770.

From this point each one must make such calculations as he chooses. Assuming that the ore will average 10 ounces to the ton, the total value of this ore body is $4,154,000. On the assumption that the ore will average 20 ounces to the ton, the value is $8,308,000. Again, suppose the ore runs 40 ounces to the ton, this gives a total value for the ore body of $16,616,000. Conservatism will not permit of going farther than this, but from the absurd rumors that have been floating around there is no doubt that there are many who have not stopped at an estimate of 40 ounces to the ton.

ALL SORTS OF WILD RUMORS WERE PUT IN CIRCULATION.

When the miners who were working in the Isabella mine at the time the last rich strike was made realized what was before them they became wild. After the shot had been put in and the rock had ceased to fly through the air, the workmen looked up and beheld glistening sylvanite in apparently endless quantity. It seemed to be everywhere, and to their distorted imagination the rock probably appeared to be solid masses of the precious white metal. When they could get their breath and get even a partial realization of what the shot had disclosed, they rushed out of the mine and told their friends such stories as only an optimistic miner can tell. That night's train brought to this city a crowd of miners, who rushed to the homes of some of those most interested in Isabella and awakened the men to ask them all sorts of questions and make numerous requests.

No one knows who was responsible for the many wild rumors that were soon put in circulation. The value of the ore found in the new strike was exaggerated beyond recognition, and the size of the ore body was said to be something enormous.

There were stories that said the "mother vein," or the center of the immense chute that mineralized the entire Cripple Creek district, had been disclosed in the Isabella mine. There never had been and perhaps never again would be such a mine in the history of the world.

From mouth to mouth the stories went, and it would have been interesting to have heard the last one, if, indeed, there was or will be a "last one." The stories are still going, and there is no telling where they will end.

Nine-tenths of them are made up out of whole cloth and have not the slightest foundation in fact. They are the offspring of a distorted imagination and sound-minded men and women take no stock in any of them. The real facts are presented in the Gazette today, and while the find is a great one, there is nothing in it as yet to warrant the extraordinarily wild excitement that is now spreading throughout the state and throughout the country over Isabella.

THE INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF THE ISABELLA MINE.

The Isabella Gold Mining company which owns the famous Isabella mine, is capitalized for 1,250,000 shares. At par this would make the price of the mine $1,250,000. Last Saturday the stock sold as high as $1.26 a share. At this figure the mine would be worth something like $2,735,000.

Yesterday the stock jumped to as high as $1.80 a share. At this price the mine would have a value of about $4,050,000. Therefore, since last Saturday the value of the mine has increased $1,315,000. These figures go to show the large amount of money involved in what is known as a "strike" in a Colorado mine.

The most conservative of the directors of the Isabella company do not pretend to give out any figures. They simply throw up their hands when asked for information and say: "It is too big a thing to tell you about." They were almost unable to realize the significance of the story that was told them from the mine, when the news of the new strike was first sent to them. They are waiting for the developments in the tenth level, and there are few who will be surprised if in time the Isabella mine turns out to be the greatest gold mine in the world.

On the 16th of this month Broker Leopheimer bet Broker Jimmie Connor $500 that Isabella would not touch $1.10 inside of 30 days. The two certified checks for $500 each were placed in the hands of Cashier A. Sutton of the First National bank—and Saturday, with 19 days to spare, Connor took the money. He was raised on the shoulders of a crowd of jubilant brokers and borne on a triumphal march around the exchange floor.

The highest price paid for a seat on the exchange in some years was paid yesterday. It brought $759.

[illegible]

The Annual Meeting Could Not Be Held This Week.

CONTEST FOR CONTROL PENDING

The Bankers Gold Mining Company, Holding the Balance of Power by Possessing 312,000 Shares of the Stock, Wants to Control the Garfield Consolidated Company, It is Believed—An Old-Timer's Opinion of Cripple Creek—Other Mining News of Interest.

There is an interesting condition of affairs in the Garfield Consolidated company, and a similar case to the one now presented has never before been known in this state. The annual meeting of the company, which was to have been held in Cheyenne, Wyoming, Thursday, was not held owing to two neutralizing injunctions obtained by rival factions, and which made the holding of the meeting impossible or at least unnecessary. It is interesting to trace the matter from the beginning up to the present time in order to clearly arrive at the present status of the case.

History of the Case.

When the consolidation took place of the Mineral Rock and Garfield-Grouse companies, the stock of the new Garfield Consolidated was equally divided between the Bankers Gold Mining company, which had held a large amount of Mineral Rock stock, and the Garfield Consolidated. The Bankers company then held 312,000 and some odd hundred shares of the new company, all of which was held in the name of the Bankers company, and for some reason presumably in order to retain control of this large block of stock, it was not divided up among Bankers stockholders individually.

This block of 312,000 shares held by the Bankers company was the balance of power, and this company would have been able to control the annual meeting had it been permitted to vote this stock. However, an injunction was obtained by Mr. Burke, restraining the Bankers company from voting this stock at the annual meeting of the Garfield Consolidated meeting, his contention being that a company incorporated under the laws of Colorado could not lawfully have any voice in the proceedings of a company organized under the laws of another state, and therefore, as the Garfield Consolidated company is organized under the laws of Wyoming, the Bankers Gold Mining company should not be permitted to vote this large block of stock which it held in the company name. The fact that New Jersey is the only state where such a thing can be done, accounts for the fact that so many of the large trusts are organized under the laws of that state.

Another Injunction.

The injunction having been obtained restraining the Bankers company from voting this block of 312,000 shares, left the opposing faction master of the situation, but for a short time only. The Bankers company immediately obtained in Denver an injunction restraining practically every Garfield Consolidated stockholder from voting his stock at the annual meeting, there being only a comparatively few shares of the stock which were free to be voted in the face of the two injunctions mentioned.

Of course, this second injunction neutralized the effect of the injunction obtained against the Bankers company, and it therefore became practically impossible to hold a meeting, or at least useless to do so, until the courts had passed further upon the matter. The case is now in the peculiar position indicated above, and will remain so until one side or the other makes a move.

It is believed that the Bankers company will soon ask to have the injunction against the company dissolved, at which time the courts will be called upon to pass on the matter, and the whole affair will be reopened. The Bankers company is evidently desirous of obtaining control of the Garfield Consolidated company, and the present fight between the opposing sides will be watched with a good deal of interest.

The fact that the 312,000 shares mentioned are in the name of the Bankers Gold Mining and Milling company enables that company to control the voting of those shares, whereas, if they were distributed among Bankers stockholders it might be impossible for the company to dictate how they should be voted.

AN OLD TIMER EXPRESSES HIS CONFIDENCE IN CRIPPLE.

A gentleman who has just returned from Cripple Creek after making a thorough inspection of several properties in camp, told some interesting things to a Gazette man yesterday. He said: "The camp is very lively in these days. On the north slope of Bull hill there are many men at work on leases and they have all taken out good ore. There is a shaft going down on the north end of the Tom Patterson; another on the Silver Panic, that belongs to the Silver Panic company, and still another about [illegible] feet distant from these two. These three shafts are all within 50 feet of each other, and are being sunk on a porphyry and talc vein, six feet in width, that runs pay ore from grass roots.

"On the Silver Panic this vein has been opened up for a distance of 300 feet. The stock of the Silver Panic company, that has been offered at $15 per thousand, is now in demand at $25 per thousand, but there does not seem to be very much of it available, as it is held pretty close. I learned that the company is in pretty good condition, having no debts, a little cash in the treasury, and also about 150,000 shares of treasury stock. The second set of lessees, who will go to work again in a few days, have quite an amount of pay ore ready to ship.

"The three shafts I have mentioned are all within 1,500 feet of the Victor shaft-house, and northeast of it. They are not far from the Isabella, and are within 1,500 feet of block 7, section 16, where ore that will run between $300 and $600 a ton has been taken out. I have lived in the big camp five years, and I consider its possibilities wonderful. Cripple Creek has astonished the country in the past, but I believe that in the not far future it will have some surprises in store that will be even more remarkable than anything the camp has done in the past."

MISCELLANEOUS MINING NEWS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Lessee Finn was down from camp yesterday and gave some additional figures regarding the recent strike in the Work property. He said that the ore is holding out well at the 350-foot level. The winze is down eight feet below the floor of the level and he has a ton of the very rich stuff sacked for shipment. One high sample gave assays of 624 ounces. A fair sample went 57 ounces. The last assay taken from the coarse rock went 42 ounces.

The vein is three feet wide, one foot of which on the hanging wall goes high. On the wall there is another lot of medium grade which goes three ounces. In between there is a foot of what was called waste rock, but it goes about 1 to 1½ ounces. In the level 65 feet above Mr. Finn is sinking another winze, and has cut into this rock, which goes 16 ounces. The rich stope is about 10 feet and the finding of it above gives 65 feet of it. Mr. Finn has gone down to the 400-foot level and will cross cut about 60 feet to the chute. The cross vein has not value yet on either side of the rich chute, but they have only gone two or three feet in either direction.

Mr. Finn intends to go down 100 feet below the present 350-foot level and will then run in a drift when he will have opened up that much more stoping ground.

Lessee Johnson is Busy.

Lessee Johnson working on the Republic of the Mary McKinnie company, is pushing work to the utmost in order to extract all the ore possible before the first of February, when his lease expires, and after which the mine will be operated by the company. A recent shipment of about 70 tons which it is thought will go better than two ounces, will bring the total for this month something like 675 tons, shipped by Mr. Johnson.

The old Isabella shipment report was again current yesterday, it being said that the local office had received returns giving about $62,000 on a shipment of some 40 tons of ore. This could not be confirmed at the company's offices, however, and while there are several shipments out, no returns have been received on them as yet.

The Hart Company.

A company has been incorporated with a capitalization of $1,000,000 at a par value of $1 a share to be known as the Hart Gold Mining and Leasing company. The officers are J. R. McKinnie, president; Dr. J. W. Graham, vice president; C. E. Phillips, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors is composed of the above gentlemen and Leonard L. Aiken, and Joshua Grozier. The secretary's office is in Denver, in the E. and C. building. The president's office is in this city.

The gentlemen interested have undoubtedly been working toward the desired end for some time. The $50,000 bond which was taken last October on what is known as the Hart group, was taken up, and the purchase of a block of 100,000 shares of Damon, which was mentioned some days ago in the Gazette, gave them a heavy interest in this promising property, which is in that territory. The recent strikes in adjacent and near-by ground, notably in the Isabella, have induced the company to continue active work.

The work being done at this time is exploring for the Beuna Vista vein of the Isabella mine, as the claim by that name adjoins the Hart group.

The Hart company is not organized for the floating of stock, as all the shares are closely held. There are $5,000 in the treasury and 150,000 shares of stock. The company has 10 men employed at this time. All of the claims owned by this company are very old locations and full patented.

Colorado mining brokers will pay the $50 a year revenue tax. The following communication has been received from Senator Wolcott:

"Washington, Jan. 19, 1899.

"W. P. Kinney, Esq., Secretary Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association, Colorado Springs, Colo.

"My Dear Sir: Answering your favor of the 9th inst., The present session of congress expires by law on the 4th of March, and it is utterly impossible to expect any sort of legislation which shall in any way amend or change the existing revenue law. If one amendment were offered there would be hundreds of others, and it has practically been determined informally by the committees of the two houses that no legislation shall be undertaken at this session affecting the revenue law.

"If at the next session you will again communicate with me on this subject I shall be glad to see what can be done.

"Yours very truly,

"Edw. O. Wolcott."

SHIPMENTS.

WHAT SOME OF THE MINES DID LAST WEEK.

Active Work is in Progress All Over the Camp, and Production is Keeping Up Well—Shipments that Some of the Mines Have Sent Out.

With strikes following each other in quick succession in the Cripple Creek district, it does not require a record of the week's shipments to convince anyone that Colorado has the greatest gold deposits in this country, and if things continue as they have started out this year, Colorado may soon be able to boast that she has the most wonderful gold territory in the world.

However, the week's record is interesting as showing that the activity at camp is keeping up, and that the various mines are doing their respective part in keeping up Cripple Creek's record. It is not possible to obtain exact returns from all the companies at the end of the week, as there are usually many shipments out from which no returns have been received, and as these usually come in early in the week, they are given publicity as soon as received. The record of a very few of the many shipping mines is given below.

Lexington.

Returns have been received in this city from some last week's shipments from the Horner and Black lease of the Clara D., of the Lexington company. The ore comes from the 175 and 236-foot levels. One lot of 24 tons gave values of $67.60 a ton; another lot of six tons returned $47.00 a ton; a third lot of 30 tons went $30 to the ton and a fourth shipment of 7 tons ran $50 to the ton.

The breast of the 226-foot level is now showing from five to six feet of ore averaging $25 to $30 a ton. The breast of the north drift shows four feet of ore, two feet of which runs about $60 and the balance about $30 to the ton.

The Fitzgerald lease on the north end of the Clara D. has erected ore bins and has a shipment ready to send out. The Anstey lease on the Nellie V. claim of the Lexington company also has a shipment ready which will run about $50 to the ton.

Horner and Black have just let a contract for another 25 feet of sinking.

Los Angeles.

Returns have been received from 23 cars of ore shipped during the first two weeks of the year by the different lessees operating on the Los Angeles. The value per ton of the mineral marketed ranges from $14.10 to as high as $89.10.

Waldron & Company shipped the best grade mineral, of which one car was sent out in two weeks. The Baker lease is one of the heaviest producers, and in the time specified sent out five cars, which gave returns of $28.40 to the ton. From the Tankey lease five cars were also produced, three of which ran $50.50 and the remainder $20. As many as 16 sets of lessees are shipping ore from the property.

Creston Leasing Co.—Jack Pot.

The Creston Leasing company, operating on the Jack Pot, is now shipping from 60 to 70 tons per day and will continue at this rate the remaining days of the month. The output for January will be about the same in tonnage as in December, but the gross value will be several thousand more. Last month's record was a little over $42,000, and January will be close to $50,000, according to the way Manager Davenport is figuring, the shareholders of the Jack Pot will receive a pleasant reminder in March, when the first dividend will be distributed.

The Wedge.

The Golden Wedge Leasing company, which is working the Wedge, on Raven hill, under a $40,000 bond, will send out its first carload shipment early next week. The ore was entered at a depth of 280 feet in the incline shaft. Here the streak of pay was six inches wide. Now, at a depth of 280 feet the pay portion of the vein is two feet wide and assays without sorting from six to eight ounces to the ton.

[illegible]

Another Wild Scene on the Local Stock Exchange.

ISABELLA THE FAVORITE

Stock Sells From $1.50 to $1.80 a Share.

WHOLE MARKET IN SYMPATHY

With Few Exceptions Stocks of All Classes were Strong — Exchange Crowded by Hundreds of Nervous and Excited Men and Women—Brokers Could Hardly Wait for the Caller to Name Isabella—Over 2,200,000 Shares of Stock Changed Hands—Details of an Interesting Day.

So suddenly has the present condition of affairs on the local mining market come upon the people that it seemed on last Saturday that the excitement must have reached its zenith, and that the week that opened yesterday would be marked by a calmer tone, even though the volume of trading should be steadily maintained. It is very generally believed that the strength of the market is such that a serious break should not be reckoned as a possibility, and while some slight reaction is to be expected there is no reason to anticipate anything but a lively market for some time to come.

Another Wild Day.

Saturday was a wild day, but yesterday was wilder. When the stock exchange opened there was a line of several hundred people waiting for the doors to swing open, and when they were unbarred there was a crush of people, crowding, jostling, pushing, squeezing, fighting to get a front place in the lobby where the exciting events that were in store could be seen to advantage.

In less than 15 minutes from the time the doors opened the women's galleries were taxed to their full capacity, but still the crush of people fought for a place there. It finally reached a point where the officers believed the galleries to be over-crowded, and a blue uniformed individual with a star gleaming on his breast soon cleared the galleries until their capacity was not overtaxed, and the entrance to the galleries was then guarded to prevent the influx of the throngs that were clamoring for admittance.

Scenes Down Stairs.

In the hallway and in the public lobby similar scenes were being enacted. Through the crush in the long hallway there was barely room for men to pass in single file, and there would not have been even that much room had it not been for the presence of an officer whose swinging club kept the passage open for the entrance and exit of those who had business to transact on the floor. The public lobby was simply congested, and women who could find no place in the galleries above forced their way among the men in the lobby, mingling with the nervous, straining mob.

It is safe to say that every man who holds a seat on the mining exchange was present on the floor yesterday morning. Of course, all eyes were on Isabella, caused by the many wild stories that had gained circulation regarding the enormous value and extent of the mine's ore, and also by the fact that the Gazette had announced in the morning that after closing at $1.25¼ bid and $1.25½ asked on Saturday, the stock was being bid for on the streets at from $1.35 up to $1.50, the bids being for large blocks.

There was a temporary lull during the call of the prospects, but these stocks gave an idea of what the day's market was to be. While these were being disposed of a tremor of suppressed excitement ran through the house, and as the end of the prospect list was reached the signs of agitation became more evident. Finally the mines list was reached. Anxious women leaned far over the gallery railings to wait for the magic word, Isabella, that would start things going; the public pushed and crowded forward toward the railing and some of those who had been waiting outside the doors managed to crowd into the building and join the mass of humanity inside. Brokers on the floor jostled each other in an endeavor to get positions of advantage, and the storm broke when Caller Wasson finally reached the leader, Isabella.

Isabella's Wild Flight.

Before the caller could speak the word of the stock for which every one was waiting, a perfect roar arose from the brokers who had with difficulty held themselves in restraint until the cynosure of all eyes was reached in the call. Pandemonium reigned at once. A hundred shouts of "$1.50 bid" drowned all replies, and when 1,500 shares changed hands at that figure the stock took a sensational jump of 20 cents to $1.70. Words are inadequate to describe the scene. A thousand went at $1.70 and then 500 at an advance of five cents, then another 500 at another five cent advance—and the high point of the day, $1.80, was reached. Another thousand went at $1.80, three days, and was followed by another like amount at the same figure. Then came a break and the next sales were made at $1.75.

During the remainder of the call the mention of Isabella by the caller was the signal for a storm. The price was beaten down, only to be sent up again several cents at a time. It was not a day of fractions as far as Isabella was concerned, and the mention of a fraction was drowned in the uproar of even bids. And so it went; points were not thought of and the fluctuations of the stock were from one to five cents during the remainder of the call.

Toward the end of the last call on Isabella the price was beaten down, and when the brokers emerged from the whirlpool that drove them all towards the caller's platform, and the public could get a view of the board, the figures $1.57 showed that Isabella, after soaring to within 20 cents of the $2 mark, had closed at $1.57, a net gain for the day of 7 cents.

Nearly every other prominent stock was in sympathy with the rising market. Anaconda jumped from 50 to as high as 53½ and closed strong with a net gain of 2½ cents. Elkton started at 85, but the bears could not keep it down and it pushed steadily upward until it reached 92½, but weakened slightly at the last and closed at 91¾.

On bullish reports from camp, details of which will be found elsewhere in this morning's paper, El Paso exhibited marked strength, registering a net gain of 3½ cents. Further advances in this stock are looked for. Jack Pot was the cause of another whirlwind of trading. On recent good reports from the mine, published exclusively in the columns of the Gazette last week, the stock opened strong at half a dollar, went two cents higher and retreated slightly before a bear raid toward the close, the last sales being made at 48. Confidence in the genuineness of the recent Acacia strike sent that stock skyward yesterday, and it closed at better than 12 cents. Union and Work were both up and held firm at advanced figures. On the whole, the stocks in all three classes reflected the general bullish condition of the market.

A Large Volume of Business.

It is no wonder that the clearing-house is working night and day; that there is a light in every broker's office window until the midnight hour; that Caller Wasson is nearly a total wreck; that brokers have voices deep and harsh, and that every one is watching the mining market with breathless interest.

Here are some figures that will demonstrate why all these things are so: The total sales in the mines stocks yesterday amounted to 621,885 shares; in the prospect class, 323,166 shares, and in the unlisted class, 1,279,023 shares, making a grand total for the day in all classes of stocks of 2,224,074 shares.

Not since the days that are now known as the "boom" days has such a record been made. There is a vast difference between the values then and now. In the early days of the camp the heavy dealing was largely among the cheap stocks, and this of course brought the total number of shares sold up to a very high point. Now, however, the prices of all stocks are far above what they were then, taken as a whole, and the difference in cash values of shares sold is much in favor of the present time. It is little short of remarkable to record the sale of over two million shares of mining stock on this market at such prices as they are now bringing.

A sort of "overflow meeting" has been held in the "Customers' Room" of the offices of W. P. Bonbright & Co. Here the sales are recorded on the large blackboard as fast as they are made on the exchange, and are received over the firm's private wires. This room has been as crowded in proportion to its size as has been the case at the exchange. Although the room has been open for five years, the public seems to have now for the first time appreciated its value.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Saturday's clearing house business was not finished until nearly 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and it will probably be Wednesday afternoon before yesterday's business is finished. There was a disposition on the part of a good many brokers to adjourn until the clearing house had caught up with the market, but after consultation between the officers it was decided that no adjournment would be taken. In place of doing this an extra force of men will be put at work, in addition to the extra help that has been necessary lately, and by working night and day, as will be done from now on until the necessity for this extra work is past, if indeed it will be past during the coming months of the year, it is thought the clearing house will soon catch up with the market. While everybody is exceptionally busy, there is little doubt but that the volume of business will be handled expeditiously.

Standing in front of the crowd of brokers on the floor, one can get a good idea of the strain under which these men work from 10 o'clock in the morning until nearly 4 o'clock every afternoon. Even the uninterested on-looker cannot prevent himself from becoming excited and it is scarcely possible for the caller to be heard above the din, as it is one man's voice against the crowd.

Some idea can be had of the volume of business when it is known that it was nearly 5 o'clock when the call closed yesterday. A few weeks ago 2 o'clock was considered late, but the call has been growing longer and longer every day, until yesterday the climax was reached. If the thing continues an earlier start in the morning and a night call are not among the impossibilities.

That the fever is contagious is evidenced by the fact that there are faces seen in the galleries and on the floor now that have seldom if ever been seen there before. In the galleries the poor woman who has a few hundred shares of some stock sits beside the woman who rolled up to the exchange door in her own carriage. All classes are interested, and they sit through the greater part of the call and listen to the excitement on the floor until the blood mounting to their cheeks tells of the nervous interest they have in all that is going on.

The exchange galleries were thoroughly tested by carpenters yesterday and pronounced absolutely safe.

PRINCE ALBERT ACTIVITY.

Stock is Much in Demand, but There Seems to be no Unusual Reason for It.

Prince Albert was one of the features on the local stock market yesterday, and something like 100,000 shares of the stock were sold.

One of the officers of the company was seen in this city yesterday and asked if he knew anything to justify the sudden demand for the stock. He replied that the condition of the mine was not changed in the least, and that while those who were interested in the property firmly believed that they would some day make a mine of it, he knew of nothing just now that should cause the stock to rise in price or to be so much in demand.

It is quite likely that some one who purchased the stock at two cents or thereabouts has concluded to unload, and the placing of these selling orders on the market has naturally aroused an interest in the stock and given rise to the question as to what it may mean.

Pharmacist Debts Paid.

Manager A. D. Jones, of the Pharmacist, was in camp today and liquidated about $1,000 of debts due by the company to miners. The main workings on the property still remain closed down and it is learned that while a number of applications for a lease have been received by the company, they are all so far under consideration and nothing definite has been decided as to when the property will be started up.

[illegible]

Fannie B. Vein Encountered in Orizaba No. 2

OUTPUT FROM THE HALF MOON

Carl Johnson Has Begun a Production of from 30 to 50 Tons Daily from His Lease—Shipment from the Pharmacist—Success of the Associated Mines Company—Interest in the Mining Stock Market.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 30.—Strike after strike is being recorded with such rapidity in this gold district that mining men have ceased to take anything more than a passing interest of such notices unless they happen to announce more than usual values. Such a strike has been made on the north 50 feet of the Orizaba No. 2, worked under lease by Reardon, Simms and Hight, through a shaft sunk on the Lonaconing on a Kimberley property. Drifting at a depth of 225 feet the steepest shaft on the west slope of Beacon hill, about a few feet over the Kimberley line, these lessees have most certainly encountered the rich Fannie B. vein. Specimens taken from this vein seen today remind one of the sylvanite find last spring by John Barber which, when shipped to the Pueblo smelter, was settled for at the rate of $12.65 a pound, and which enabled Lessee Vaughn to clean up $40,000 in the last few months of his lease. The El Paso company is crosscutting for this same vein from the 1200-foot level of its present shaft and present indications are sufficient to warrant the statement that the lost rich chute is continuous through that property and has again been discovered.

Half Moon.

Carl Johnson started today to make an output of from 30 to 50 tons daily from his lease on the Half Moon on the Matoa company. He gives assurance of his confidence that he can maintain this production until the expiration of his lease eight months hence, dating from February 2. Stoping has been started in three levels, hitherto untouched, the fifth, sixth, and seventh. The latter runs at a depth of 580 feet. The ore chute in these workings varies from three to eight feet in width and a conservative average of value placed on the ore by the lessees is $30 a ton.

Pharmacist Shipment.

Gray and Millar, leasing on the south end of the Pharmacist, were shipping a carload of from two to three ounce ore today and expect to raise their output immediately to not less than 50 tons a week. Returns on eight tons and 900 pounds recently sent out from the Saunders lease further south show a settlement on a basis of $420 to the ton. In connection with this Bull hill property your correspondent is reliably informed that President Holliday, now in New York on important business is expected to arrive in Colorado Springs at the end of the present week and as soon as possible after his arrival a special directors' meeting will be called at which matters of great moment to shareholders of the company will be discussed and a definite policy determined.

Gold Sovereign will soon take a brace among the mines of the camp.

The Associated Mines company which has met with such phenomenal success on the Hull City Placer, is sinking a winze on the rich chute of ore recently encountered in driving a drift on the Lovett shaft to connect with the tunnel workings. One car of ore shipped from this chute the latter end of last week netted $2,000 for the shipment. On the Whisper shaft lessees are sinking to connect with the tunnel level and at a depth of 225 feet have encountered some rich sylvanite in what is apparently a cross vein. This vein is about 2½ feet wide and extends for a distance of about 700 feet through Gold Sovereign territory. The lead is believed to be the extension of the vein opened up by Marquis and Brandt on the south end of the claim and which has produced considerable ore during the past year. On the north end of the Gold Sovereign, Jackson and associates will commence crosscutting in a day or so from the 200-foot level of their workings for the Maggie vein. This vein is producing good ores 100 feet to the south of the Jackson shaft, both shafts being operated by the same parties.

At a time when almost every known mining company is enhancing the value of its holdings with immense strikes Findley alone would appear disappointing and while great things have been expected of the property they have so far failed of realization. The Steelsmith lease is not yet shipping and the last shipment from the Carpenter lease was settled for at a rate of less than two ounces to the ton. The rich strike reported made by that property proved to be only a pocket. Possibly the limit of the rich Hull City Placer chute has been reached at this point. In any case additional depth appears necessary to find permanent values. Sinking with its accompanying expense of timbering, however, takes time and money and it is doubtful if the present lessees will be found to have enough to go to this additional heavy expense to find a chute.

Unparalleled Interest.

The mining brokers offices today were besieged with customers and those desirous of talking to Colorado Springs were in many instances kept waiting for hours. This was owing to the immense volume of business being transacted over the toll lines. Employes of the telephone company started today stringing extra wires found to be necessary. Two prominent Colorado Springs brokerage firms, Ecsall, Key and company, and John W. Proudfit and company have contracted for special private wires. Other brokers are already figuring on this additional accommodation to satisfy their many customers.

Telegrams were received by newspaper correspondents and mining men from San Francisco, Salt Lake, Chicago and points in Michigan, Massachusetts and New York, asking for information concerning the famous Isabella strike. The fame of the Cripple Creek gold district is being spread as never before in its history.

Wisconsin.

Morse & Hobbs, leasing on the Wisconsin, owned by the Portland company, received returns a few days ago from a carload that went $60. The shaft is being continued down to a depth of 200 feet.

E. C. WOODWARD,
ASSAYER and
CHEMIST.
Telephone 313 24 East Kiowa St.

[illegible]

Results of the Investigation by an Expert Engineer.

MILL RETURNS GIVE SATISFACTION.

Something About the Geology of the Damon Ground — What Development Work Has Been Done—Results of Assays of the Various Ore Exposed in the Shaft—Bond on the Grass—Other Facts of Interest About the Property.

The recent strike in Damon has created a good deal of interest, and some facts about the property from a well-known mining engineer who made the official examination of this property, will be of interest just at this time. This engineer's report shows that the strike was not unexpected by those who had been made acquainted with the results of his investigation.

The examination was made by Mr. William Weston, and after sampling the vein and getting all the assays, that ran from $2 to $300 a ton, he told Mr. Harwood that his ore would mill two and one-half ounces. Mill returns which have just been received from an eight-ton shipment from the Damon, which was sent out since the first of this month, give values of $19.20 to the ton.

Mr. Weston's Report.

Mr. Weston's report was made to Mr. W. S. Harwood and the Alert Gold Mining company of Colorado Springs. In it he says, among other things: "Bull hill, on which this mine is situated, is one of the main producers of the district, as evidenced by the fact that the Victor mine, near the Damon property, paid $350,000 in dividends during the year 1898; the Lillie, $150,750; Golden Cycle, $60,000; Vindicator, $128,875; Modoc, $100,000; and there are a hundred other mines on this mountain worked by lessees and private owners, whose profits are not known or published." Continuing, the report says:

"The country rock in which the Diamond claim is situated is the regular volcanic breccia of the main auriferous mass of the district, and near its contact with a narrow neck of granite, which comes in between Bull and Ironclad hills from the northern granite area. The course of the vein, as nearly as can be ascertained from the limited amount of work done, is

On the east side of it is a phonolite dyke probably four to six feet in width, and this, in my opinion, is an especially favorable feature as in this district the deposition of gold ore seems to be a sequel of dyke action, and all the biggest and richest veins are close to, and often parallel with, dykes of eruptive rocks. As more work is done, the exact relative position of this dyke with respect to your ore vein will be determined, but at this writing, there being only one shaft on the vein and the dyke not having been cut in the underground workings, it cannot now be accurately described. The ore vein proper as developed to date, has an average width of about 18 inches, and is a re-placement of the country rock, or breccia, by quartz; in other words, the breccia has been alternated by a secondary deposit of quartz carrying gold values. It will probably be found that the ore vein follows the course of the phonolite dyke above referred to, and is another instance of the close connection between the dykes and the rich veins, which so often occurs through this district. I also found in the vein fragments of granite and mica schist altered by a secondary quartz deposit, this being consequent probably on the vein's close proximity to the granite contact on the north."

What Work Has Been Done.

The work done on the vein at present consists of a shaft about 30 feet deep. The "wash," or surface deposit of loose rock, was only about six feet deep, and from this point where they struck the vein quartz, it has been continuous to the bottom of the present shaft. There is another shaft about 100 feet south of the first-named one; this has been sunk 30 feet deep and is in breccia, and they will now cross-cut to the west from the bottom to intersect the vein and dyke.

A very careful examination and test of the ore exposed in the shaft gave assays as follows:

No. 1. Quartz streak, west side of shaft, near the bottom, 10 inches to one foot wide, 4.02 ounces gold, $80.40.

No. 2. Brown porphyry streak inside of quartz, two feet wide. (This was not from the ore streak proper.) .042 ounces gold, $8.40.

No. 3. Mixed streak of quartz and country rock, .30 ounce gold, $6.

No. 4 One foot quartz, 10 feet up from the bottom of the shaft, 8.28 ounces gold, $165.60.

No. 5. From the bottom of the shaft near the north end, 15 inches wide, 1.72 ounces gold, $34.40.

No. 6. Red clay quartz and porphyry from the bottom of the shaft, 18 inches to two feet wide, .60 ounce gold, $12.

No. 7. A general sample of five tons of quartz lying in the ore house, and extracted from the shaft, 1.96 ounces gold, $39.20.

Some Good Assays.

Assays taken by Mr. May, the superintendent in charge of sinking the Diamond shaft, beginning December 2, 1898 and ending December 21, 1898, give values of from $1.60 a ton, which is the lowest, up to $334.40 a ton, which is the highest.

The general average of all the assays taken give the average yield of the ore at two and one-half ounces per ton, and this is exceptionally good, considering that as yet the superintendent has not had assays enough, or worked the vein long enough, to learn his ore, and most probably a great many of these assays were made of poor rock and which have run down the grade and can be thrown out in sorting or cobbing the ore for shipment. The vein is extremely strong and well defined, and so far the pay values appear to be confined to the quartz, so that in mining this ore the pay and the waste can be separated at a very small expense, but little hand sorting being necessary.

Until the vein is better developed and the width and average working value of the ore more certainly determined, the working cost cannot be accurately given, but mining, freight, and treatment of the ore, including all surface expenses, with economical and scientific management, will probably not exceed $18 per ton, leaving a profit on $50 ore of $32 per ton. This estimate, however, does not include the first cost of the plant of machinery necessary to work the mine properly and extensively.

The Grass is a patented claim lying well within the auriferous area, and in close proximity to the best mines of Bull hill, such as the Lillie, Vindicator, Theresa, Legal Tender and Victor. The Lillie main vein probably crosses the south end of the Grass claim, and most likely also several parallel veins to the Lillie, which are known to exist, and prospecting for pay veins on this claim should be done at the earliest opportunity. The Alert Gold Mining company has in addition to a lease on this property, a bond, or option of purchase. The Midland Terminal railway crosses the north end of the claim, and it is not over 500 yards from the town of Goldfield, on the Florence and Cripple Creek railway.

Summarizing his report, Mr. Weston says:

"It will be seen by reference to the assay values given, that a strong vein of very rich gold ore has been developed at the surface, and that the values have been maintained to the bottom of the shaft. Two days after taking the samples given in the foregoing, I heard from the superintendent that a large amount of rock had been blasted down from the shaft near the bottom, and so sent Captain Murphy to take another set of samples. This he did, taking an average sample of the quartz where exposed by the last shots, and another from the quartz thus extracted, and which had been hoisted to the surface. These samples were sacked and forwarded to me here, when I had a careful analysis made. The returns of the first one were $100 per ton in gold; of the latter $120 per ton in gold. It is, therefore, evident that in all probability one of the great ore chutes has been discovered which has made the Cripple Creek district so famous the world over. More cannot be said at present, considering the very small amount of work done.

"This vein has been opened near its intersection of the granite and breccia contact, in the same way as the Independence was, and in close proximity, and probably parallel with, a phonolite dyke, and not only has all the geological conditions apparently necessary to make a big mine in this section, but the vein is powerful and well defined, and one that, in my opinion, will retain the values with depth and laterally, and it is my belief that in the Diamond and Hardwood lease you are on the top of what will eventually prove to be a big mine."

Mr. Weston's report was made public for the first time yesterday.

A 30-horse power electric hoist will be in operation on the Diamond by February 15.

Thinks Well of Bull Hill.

Mr. William Weston has made a good many examinations on Bull hill of late, and looks with particular favor upon that slope where the Pinnacle, Hart group and Damon properties are located. Ever since Mr. Weston paid attention to the Cripple Creek district his prophesies concerning this and that property have proved remarkably accurate. In 1895 he reported on the Legal Tender group for the Denver owners and though there was not a pound of ore in sight, he told Mr. Moffat in so many words that in six months the Golden Cycle company would have one of the greatest bonanzas in Cripple Creek. This has since been amply fulfilled as the company has already paid $150,000 in dividends. It was in this year, also, he took charge of the Mary McKinnie properties and the leases on it, and in one year made a big mine out of it.

It was in 1895, also, that he reported on the Gold Coin and advised the purchase of the treasury stock at from 5 to 10 cents per share, and it was subscribed for four times over. The mine is now producing 120 tons a day and the stock is selling at $[illegible]

His connection with the Good Will tunnel is well known. The bore is 9x9 in the clear, and he pushed it in at the rate of 11 feet per day.

In years past he advised the purchase of both the Vindicator and Elkton, but his advise was not heeded. Last fall he reported on the Pinnacle company's property resulting in large blocks of the stock being purchased at low figures which have since been sold out for 10 cents. His last report on the Damon resulted in the purchase of three or four hundred thousand shares at from 2 to 5 cents, with the result that is already known. He predicted that the ore would run in shipping lots $50 per ton, and the returns show that he missed it only by 80 cents per ton. He has made a vast number of other reports, some 30 in all, in Cripple Creek alone, and the success of them is due not to luck but to a close application and constant study of his profession.

[illegible]

A VISIT TO THE MINE CONFIRMS THE REPORTED STRIKE.

Vein Is Not as Wide as at First Reported, Being Only from One to Two Feet—Samples Taken Across It Give Values of $180.40 a Ton—Another Strike Is Reported.

Another strike is reported in the Damon. It is said that the rich vein has been opened up on what is known as the Hart lease, some 400 or 500 feet from where the original strike was made, as reported in Sunday morning's paper. It is believed to be the same vein, and was struck in running a cross-cut from the shaft, at a depth of about 80 feet. The shaft itself is now down 120 feet, but the lessees believed, from the dip of the vein opened up by Lessee Harwood, that they could strike it by cross-cutting from an 80-foot depth, and if reports are true, they have succeeded in doing so. This new strike is practically on the same claim, the Hardwood, on which the original strike was made.

Some Good Values.

One of the officers of the company went to the mine yesterday morning for the purpose of making an examination. He reports that the vein is not as wide as was at first reported, being only from one to two feet in width. He took samples across the vein, from which he obtained assays running $180.40 to the ton.

The vein is opened up in three places, and has been traced a length of between 600 and 700 feet. There is only one place where the rich ore has been found as yet, and samples taken across other parts of the vein return values from $2 and $3 up to $32 and $33 to the ton, but do not run higher than these latter figures.

There is now ready a shipment amounting to about 40 or 50 tons, which will be sent out today. It is from the rich streak. The gentleman who visited the mine says the rich ore is a honeycomb quartz, and is the prettiest looking ore he has ever seen come from the Cripple Creek district.

The vein is very promising, and it is said that the values are increasing as depth is gained, and also that the vein is widening as it goes down. It is believed to be a genuine strike, and those who have examined the property say that the prospect for a good and pay vein are very flattering. There are at present six sets of lessees working on the Damon property, and all are hard at work.

Notwithstanding that a block of about 400,000 shares of Damon stock went into the hands of Colorado Springs parties last week, this does not give them the controlling interest yet, as there are two gentlemen, one of whom resides in this city and the other a resident of Cripple Creek, who between them now hold the controlling interest. The stock was selling at from 8 to 9 cents on the Cripple Creek market yesterday.

TO INCREASE DIRECTORS.

Plans of the Freeport and Cripple Creek Mining Company—Mollie Gibson Annual Meeting.

The deferred annual meeting of the stockholders of the Freeport and Cripple Creek Gold Mining and Milling company will be held at the offices of the company in this city on Saturday, February 25, for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

At this meeting it is proposed to change the articles of incorporation, increasing the number of directors from three to five; also to provide for a branch office in Boston, Mass., and for holding meetings of the board of directors without the state.

The annual meeting of the Mollie Gibson Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling company for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Tuesday, February 21, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. on February 11, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock a. m., on February 22, 1899.

[illegible]

Ore Showing Marvelous Values Has Been Encountered.

EXTENT OF IT IS NOT KNOWN.

Officers of the Company are Making No Claims as Yet, and Say It May Be Only a Pocket—Assays Are Startling—Sylvanite Shows in Large Chunks Through the Ore—Extent of Ore Body Is Not Yet Known.

If the ore that has just been opened up in Work territory proves to be present in any quantity, the Work company has a bonanza. From this ore assays have been had running upward from $8,000 to the ton, and the specimens of it seen in this city yesterday show great blotches of sylvanite, some as large as a five-cent piece and an eighth of an inch thick.

Location of Strike.

On the fourth level of the main workings of the Work company, at a depth of 365 feet, a stringer crossing what is known as the Welsh and Nestor vein was opened up a few days ago in a shallow winze.

This stringer has brought in with it ore of remarkable richness, but what the extent of this ore is it is impossible to say at the present time.

The main shaft has been sunk to a depth of 50 feet below this point, and a drift has been started along the vein which will determine whether or not the strike is an important one.

Some Rich Samples.

The strike was made just about on the lines of the Ida B. and Morning Glory claims of the Work company.

Several samples of the ore were seen yesterday, and they are of marvelous richness. Everywhere through this ore big patches of sylvanite are visible, and in one sample a chunk of sylvanite stuck out of the rock, giving a good idea of its thickness, and it was nearly if not quite an eighth of an inch in thickness. The rock appears to be a fluorine quartz.

Some of the assays that have been obtained are fabulous, but the officers of the company do not place too much faith in mere assays. In a short time a shipment of several tons will be sent out, and when the returns from it are received and when the drift that is now being worked under this vein has determined the depth and possible extent of the strike, it will be known just how much importance may be attached to the rich find.

What Mr. Connell Says.

Mr. J. Arthur Connell when seen yesterday regarding the strike said: "It is as yet a very small matter, and while it is true we have obtained wonderful assays, we place no confidence in the value of the strike until the extent of the ore body has been determined and until we get returns from shipments.

"There is nothing yet to show that this rich ore is anything more than a small pocket, and we are therefore not at all excited over the matter. I have given you all the information we have about it, but no one can tell yet whether the strike will amount to anything or not. While, of course, we hope it will, we are claiming nothing as yet and can only wait until such a time as the true nature of the strike is made known."

IMPORTANT CASE.

THE MARY MABEL VS. HARTFORD MAY BE REVIEWED.

Motion Has Been Made to Set Aside a Judgment Obtained in 1894—The Decision Affects Valuable Property Near the Gold Coin Mine.

An important mining case is now pending in the courts, the decision in which will affect some valuable properties near the Gold Coin mine at Victor, and into which the Gold Coin vein runs.

It will be remembered that on December 6, 189-, a judgment was rendered in the adverse case of the Mary Mabel against the Hartford, in favor of the Mary Mabel. Upon this judgment a receiver's receipt was issued to the Mary Mabel.

Messrs. McCarthy and Glidden have filed a motion to set aside the judgment on the ground that it is void. It is claimed by them, acting as the Hartford's attorneys that the complaint was deficient and never showed that the adverse was filed in the land office during the 60 days publication, or that the suit was not brought within 30 days of the time of filing the adverse; and also that the judgment was rendered without any findings, and several other minor points.

If this judgment is set aside, the receiver's receipt will at once be attached and the old fight revived. If the judgment is not set aside here, the case will be taken to the Colorado Supreme court.

The property involved is very valuable, lying close to the famous Gold Coin mine and in both the Mary Mabel and the Hartford the Gold Coin vein has been opened up. In addition to this vein, the ground is valuable in that it contains a number of town lots that are today worth considerable money.

ANACONDA VEIN IN JACK POT.

The Ironmaster Claim is the Scene of the Latest Big Strike.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 27.—No one will be surprised to learn that another big strike has been made in the Cripple Creek district, although some may wonder that Jack Pot is again the lucky company.

The new strike is in the company's Ironmaster claim, on Gold hill, one of the company's properties not very much mentioned but one which has been looked upon with a great deal of favor by lessees for a long time past. The Ironmaster claim adjoins the Excelsior, Great View and other claims of the Anaconda company. In driving their big bore northward into Gold hill the Anaconda company cut a particular vein at a great distance in, and have since been drifting upon it towards the Ironmaster claim.

The drift from the tunnel to the west side line of the Ironmaster claim is in a distance of about 650 feet, and at this point it is authentically reported that the Anaconda people were in a large body of ore. It is stated further that the Anaconda company ceased work on reaching the side line of the Ironmaster, but that the ore extended into the Jack Pot company's ground and is there ready to be taken out whenever there is a shaft made deep enough to reach it.

Lessees Have the Vein.

The Ironmaster claim is one which has been much sought after by lessees, and several sets of them are now at work on the property. The lessees operating on the north end of the claim have a shaft down 60 feet. It is sunk on a vein of very promising looking rock and they feel very confident that they have opened up the same vein as that which has been exposed in the Anaconda tunnel. So far their values do not run pay, but as there is a difference of nearly 550 feet from the bottom of their shaft to the Anaconda tunnel level, this will be readily understood.

From such information as can be secured tonight it would seem that the vein is about three feet wide and that the ore has an average value of between $80 and $100 a ton. Specimens of the rock were seen by your correspondent, alleged to have been taken from both the upper and lower workings, and while the difference in value is acknowledged the appearance of the two is very much the same.

Anaconda Wants a Lease.

Any doubt which may be felt concerning this strike will be readily dispelled when it is known that the Anaconda company itself has been making every effort to secure a lease on the Ironmaster claim from the Jack Pot company. There have also been several other applications for leases, from other parties, but they have been declined.

The drift from the Anaconda tunnel which has been run on this vein in an easterly direction entered the ore chute at a depth of 600 feet from the surface, and it is at this depth that it runs off into the Ironmaster claim. The lessees on the surface firmly believe that all that is required is depth to uncover this ore body in Jack Pot territory, and that when their shaft has reached a depth of 600 feet it will disclose the Anaconda ore chute and that a large body of pay ore will be at hand ready for them to work

[illegible]

Two of Them Held in This City Yesterday.

Engineers Leasing Company and The Uncle Sam Company—Directors and Officers Elected — Reports of the Meetings.

There were two annual meetings held in this city recently. One was held Friday and the other yesterday.

The Engineers Leasing company held its annual meeting yesterday. There were 656,000 shares of the stock represented out of a total of 100,000,000 shares. The following board of directors was elected. Messrs. H. S. Smith, W. Vander Weyden, F. M. Fritchman, A. J. Spute and W. A. Knepp.

The officers elected were H. S. Smith, president, A. J. Spute, vice-president, W. Vander Weyden, treasurer and W. A. Knepp, secretary.

The meeting was very harmonious and the stockholders are going to work to develop their lease on the south end of Trachyte claim with renewed vigor. Everything is looking very favorable at the mine.

UNCLE SAM COMPANY.

Reports at Annual Meeting Show an Excellent Condition.

The annual meeting of the Uncle Sam Mining and Milling company was held in this city Friday and the new board of directors elected. It consists of K. Macdermott, A. England, Robert Beers, H. J. Meagher, J. W. Alsden, E. S. Bach and G. W. Cowan. At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors the following officers were chosen. E. S. Bach, president; M. J. Meagher, vice president; K. Macdermott, secretary, A. England, treasurer. Mr. A. England was unanimously elected manager for the ensuing year.

The property of the company adjoins the Isabella property on Bull hill. The north end of the Little Leota touches the school section on which a recent rich strike has been made. This claim is also in close proximity to the Pinnacle properties, while the south end of the Alta, the other claim, is within 300 feet of the Victor mine. The company is in excellent condition. It has a treasury of about 250,000 shares and $500 in cash. There are no standing debts.

At the present time the Little Leota is being developed by the lessees and the Alta is being worked by the company. The indications in both workings are exceedingly good and Bull hill may be the scene of another rich strike in the near future.

BOND REFUSED.

REPUBLIC COMPANY TURNS DOWN A $75,000 PROPOSITION.

Was Made for the North End of the J. I. C. Lode—A Year's Lease Has Been Given on It—The Janet W. Is Producing Pay Ore Steadily, With Every Prospect of Making a Mine.

A meeting of some of the directors of the Republic Gold Mining company was held in this city yesterday, for the consideration of matters pertaining to the future development of the property, and to consider a proposition that has recently been made to bond a portion of the property.

Offer Refused.

An offer was made to the company to give a bond for $75000 on the north end of the J. I. C. lode, but this offer was refused.

A lease on this part of the J. I. C. lode has just been given to Messrs. Geo. H. Zigler and A. B. Wilson. The lessees commenced work last week, and will push it actively. The lease runs for one year from February 1, 1899.

Provisions of Lease.

The lease provides for the sinking of a deep working shaft, and a thorough development of the property. Twenty-five per cent. royalty will be paid to the Republic company by the lessees.

The lessees expect to open up the Sweepstake vein which runs through this territory, and they also expect to find an extension of the Last Dollar vein.

On the South End.

The south end of the J. I. C. lode will be leased as soon as parties having the proper financial backing can be secured to develop the same. This ground is adjacent to the Riga claim, and the mineral heretofore taken out of the Riga has come from within a very few feet of the side line of the J. I. C. lode.

The Janet W. claim owned by the Republic company and located on Beacon hill, has produced pay ore steadily in small quantities, with every prospect of making a mine.

Elkton is All Right.

A well-known Cripple Creek attorney was in the city yesterday and when asked what he knew of Elkton replied that he knew it to be all right. He had a conversation with Superintendent Wilson the other day, and while Mr. Wilson had no figures to give he stated that the mine was in good shape. Another gentleman remarked that he saw quantities of ore coming from the mine which was thickly spotted with sylvanite. "I have three acres right near the Elkton," he added, "and from the ore that I have seen coming from that mine it would take a good deal of money to buy my three acres."

[illegible]

Acknowledged by a Local Officer of the Company.

MAY USE ANACONDA TUNNEL.

Lessees on the Ironmaster Have Offered the Anaconda Company a Large Royalty for the Use of Their Tunnel—Ore in Winze Improving—Now Runs $10 a Ton.

The new developments in Jack Pot property, as reported in yesterday morning's Gazette, have been confirmed by local officers of the company. Dr. Morrison recently made a personal visit to the Jack Pot property, and was on the Ironmaster where the latest developments are recorded. When asked about the matter yesterday, Dr. Morrison said:

"Yes, the Gazette has obtained substantially all the facts in connection with the new find in the Ironmaster. I visited this claim, and found things just as they have been represented. When the Anaconda people found that their vein entered our ground, the quit work on it, but of course it remains to be seen whether or not they got into our territory before discovering that they were beyond our sideline.

"I have samples of the ore taken from the lessees' shaft on the Ironmaster, and it is just like that found at a depth of 600 feet in the drift from the Anaconda tunnel. The lessees are convinced that they will find a continuation of the Anaconda vein when they have sunk their shaft to the necessary depth. Their shaft is now down about 60 feet and work on it is being pushed with all possible speed."

Messrs. James C. Williams, A. Hall, John H. Newinson and Edward Allen are the lessees on the north end of the Ironmaster where the find was made. Their lease expires on April 14, 1900.

May Use the Tunnel.

An important feature in connection with this latest Jack Pot development is that the lessees on the Ironmaster have made a flattering proposition to the Anaconda company, in order to obtain the use of the Anaconda tunnel in working their new ore body. The information was given out here yesterday that the lessees are now negotiating with the Anaconda people, with every prospect of success. They pay a 25 per cent. royalty to the Jack Pot company, and in addition to this they have offered the Anaconda company a large royalty for the use of their tunnel through which to work the ore. This demonstrates that the lessees, as well as the officers of the company, have great faith in the value of the new find. While working through the tunnel, however, there will be no let up in work in the shaft.

Other Confirmatory News.

If anything more is required to establish the genuineness of the new Jack Pot strike it was found yesterday in a letter that was received by Mr. Anderson of this city, father of Mr. Amos Anderson, the manager of the Jack Pot company. In a letter to his father Mr. Amos Anderson stated that he had examined the property, and was convinced that the Anaconda vein entered the Ironmaster claim, and that it was a rich find. He also believes that the lessees have the vein in their shaft and that they will strike it with depth. Mr. Anderson confirmed all that has been said about the new vein.

Winze Is Looking Better.

It has been stated that there was no ore in the bottom of the Jack Pot winze, and while this was approximately correct a day or two ago, it may be quite untrue after the next shot is made. In other words, the ore is improving steadily as the northeast drift from the winze is pushed, and it is confidently expected that good ore will be disclosed any day. A gentleman who is keeping pretty close tab on Jack Pot said yesterday that they would find pay ore in the winze without a doubt. As has been said, the ore in the winze is constantly looking better, and the ore that is now being obtained runs about $10 a ton.

MISCELLANEOUS MINING NOTES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

The bond of $150,000 held by the Bowling Green company on the Burns from the Acacia company, has been surrendered. The inducement offered for surrender was an extension of the lease. The leasing company has been operating from the main shaft of the Burns for the past year, and will be in shape to begin regular shipments in the near future. A winze is being sunk at the 350-foot level to catch the extension of the Pinto ore chute, which is known to dip into the Burns at a depth of 450 feet. At this level in the Pinto, on the line dividing the properties there is a four-foot vein, two feet of which is good ore. Assays on the quartz run all the way from $26 to $228. In a winze sunk on the Pinto at this level a few feet from the Burns, from the side line, more and better ore was encountered than in any of the upper levels.

Findley Shipments.

Word was received in this city yesterday by an officer of the Findley company that Lessee Carpenter, who recently made the strike in Findley ground, as reported at the time, has about 40 tons of ore stored in his bins and that a shipment of fifty tons of high grade stuff had been made. The officers in this city have received no word whether the stuff was sampled or not. It will take about ten days to get returns. While it is not known, of course, what the ore will run, it is believed that it will return very good values.

Damon Election.

The directors of the Damon Mining company held a meeting yesterday and accepted the resignation of E. S. Johnson, who sold out. He was a director and also vice-president. Mr. L. L. Aiken of this city was elected to succeed him both as director and vice-president. The officers now are: H. R. Shepherd, president, L. L. Aiken, vice-president, J. M. Hawkins, secretary.

Brief Notes.

The reported sale of the Whippoorwill claim of the Buckhorn company, for $70,000 has been denied.

Half of the lease on the north end of the Elizabeth Cooper of the Nugget company, has been sold for $2,000 cash. The lessees will sink a shaft at once in the hope of finding the Jack Pot vein.

Mr. A. D. Jones left for Cripple Creek last night with checks to pay off the workmen on the Pharmacist for the December work.

Two cars of ore from the Webb lease on the Pharmacist were sent out recently, and the returns received on them are very satisfactory.

A SENSATIONAL WEEK.

In their last report of the week Messrs. Wm. P. Bonbright & Co., say, Rarely has there been a week into which so many important and even sensational events have been crowded. First came the announcement of the long expected consummation of the Moon-Anchor deal, by which the great Gold hill producer becomes the property of an English company. From the details of the plan given in the company's circular, reprinted in this letter, the transaction affords promise of being a profitable one to the stockholders. Satisfaction with the consummation has been tempered by the disappointment over the passing of the dividend for the current quarter, which accounted for the decline in the stock and its failure later to score any advance over last week's quotations.

Next came a succession of important strikes, notably in the properties of the Work, Pinnacle and Acacia companies. From the Finn lease on the Work has been produced as handsome sylvanite ore as has ever been uncovered in the world's greatest tellurium district. The mystery surrounding Pinnacle has been cleared up during the past week; a strike has been made on the Lansing, but development is insignificant as yet—the hole being but 12 feet deep—and the determination of its value is a matter for the future. In the old Burns workings of the Acacia company a lessee has broken into a body of glistening sylvanite. This will recall the early troubles of the old Calumet company, to which the Acacia succeeded, and affords another illustration of the possibilities of every acre of ground within the limits of the producing area of the Cripple Creek district. Throughout the camp there have been strikes of lesser importance—in the Ingham, the Granite Hill, the Ophir, the Mobile and the Little Pearl.

It is semi-officially announced that Gold King will enter the dividend list next month. We give full credence to this statement and feel assured that the ultra-conservative Gold King management would not initiate dividends unless sure that they could be well maintained.

The market has been one of almost unprecedented activity and strength throughout the week, transactions have been very heavy with the general trend of prices upward. Isabella continues the leader, advancing from 77c to 95c and closing today with every indication of further sharp advances. Portland rose from $1.62½ to $1.85 on Thursday but receded to $1.77½ today for no assignable reason. Elkton spurted to 95c on reports of a strike in the fifth level, accompanied by the assurances of the management that "Elkton is all right." It has, however, declined almost as rapidly as it advanced, today's closing being 84¼c. Independence also spurted but again receded and closed at 56c, 1½c under the quotation of a week ago. Battle Mountain Consolidated has continued its slow decline, but Columbine-Victor has been stronger. Jack Pot has fluctuated and Union continues its surprising advance. Pinnacle has been active with slight changes. Acacia advanced sensationally to 15c but is now steady at about 10c. There has been general activity and strength throughout the unlisted department, and many of the lower priced issues have shown handsome advances.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meetings of the Gold Knob and Granite companies were held in Denver yesterday, at which directors and officers were elected for the ensuing year. The Gazette communicated with the Denver offices by telephone, but Mr. Z. K. Reid declined to give out any information, even withholding the names of the new officers and directors, on the [illegible] that the public was not interested.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING EXCHANGE.

Colorado Springs, Jan. 30.—Reports of new and richer strikes in the Isabella mine sent that stock booming today, and the entire market was sympathetic. However, Isabella was far from steady, and its fluctuations were startling. The feverishness of this stock was communicated to the entire list, and there were very few that were anything like steady. Needless to say, prices were well up, and while the leaders closed considerably below the high point of the day, there was a material net gain over last week's closing figures.

Trading in all classes of stocks was very heavy, and the day was a hard one on everyone. The remarkable record of the present month in the way of new strikes in the Cripple Creek district has brought nearly every well-located property into prominence, and the trading in those stocks the property of which is located in the recognized mineral belt of the district, has improved. The fact that a new strike may be made in any one of them at almost any moment causes an activity in the lower-priced stocks, for it is in these that money is made the fastest when a strike occurs. It is in this way that strength and activity among the prominent and high priced stocks affect the entire list favorably.

The market shows no signs of weakening, in fact it appears to be gaining strength from day to day. The approach of the first of the month may necessitate the letting go of a few small blocks of stock, owing to a demand for ready money by a few local traders who have put their available cash into stocks during the excitement, and who may be called upon to meet other obligations, but it is not at all probable that there is enough money of this kind invested all told to affect the market. It is certain that any such offerings that may be made will find ready takers. Isabella is probably the only stock that could break the market as things now are, and the letting go of a few thousand shares of Isabella will not be noticed, while those who hold blocks large enough to cause a break in the stock and a corresponding break in the market, do not evince any disposition to let go, but, if reports are correct, they are ready to take all they can get at the present advanced figures.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Argentum-J	..	36½	1 50
Anaconda	52½	53	15900
C. C. Con	11½	11¾	15000
Elkton	92	93	17500
El Paso	16½	16¾	41730
Favorite	06	06¼	51500
Golden Fleece	32	34	400
Ingham Con	11	11¼	37000
Ingham Con	11	11¼	37000
Isabella	1 57	1 58	131000
Jack Pot	47½	48	80000
Lexington	05½		...
Matoa	32	33	6750
Mollie Gibson	28	29	700
Moon Anchor	1 31	1 32	3850
Portland	1 84	1 84½	2900
Prince Albert	04⅞	04½	121500
Vindicator	85	1 00	...
Specimen	07¼	..	5000
Union	25½	26	20400
Work	22⅛	22⅜	32100

Prospects.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Alamo	06¼	06½	2000
Currency	05½	05¾	8000
Findley	23¼	24	7000
Good Hope	..	004	..
Hayden Gold	009	0095	9000
Magnet Rock	02¾	02⅞	96000
Marion Gold	..	005	
Pinnacle	10¾	11	80160
Mobile	03⅞	04	1,000
New Haven	02¼	02½	20000
Oriole	02½	02⅝	...
Pilgrim Con	08½	08¾	8000
Silver Gold	006	01	...
Trachyte	05½		...
Princess	03	03½	...

Unlisted.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Atlantic and Pacific		0075	
Anchoria Leland	90		
Aola	03⅛	03½	
American Con	03¾	04	
Arcadia Con	04⅛	04½	
Acacia	12⅛	12½	
Bankers	10¼	10½	
Ben Hur	06½	06¾	
Buckhorn	03⅝	03¾	
Blue Bell	08¼	08½	
Battle Mountain	35¾	36¼	
Colo. City and Manitou	05⅛	05¼	
C. K. and N.	005	01	
Colfax	01½	01¾	
Creede and C. C.	08¼	09	
Copper Mountain	01⅞	02	
Columbine Victor	16½	16¾	
Dante	08¾	08⅞	
Enterprise	08½	09	
Emma Aimee	01⅝	01¾	
Ernestine	004	005	
Flower of the West	02	02¼	
Golden Age	01¾	02	
Granite Hill	03⅞	04	
Garfield Con	11	11½	
Gould	05½	05¾	
Gold King	95	97	
Golden Eagle	03¾	03⅞	
Gold Coin	1 60	1 70	
Gold Sovereign	04⅛	04½	
Henrietta	003	004	
Independence	56¼	57	
Gold and Globe	06	06½	
Goldstone	009	0095	
Pharmacist	05⅞	06	
Des Moines	03	03¼	
Los Angeles	10		
Jumbo of G and S	07	07½	
Ironclad	03½		
Jefferson	06½	..	
Kimberly	05¼	..	
Keystone	10½	10¾	
Ladessa	007	0075	
Lottie Gibson	0055	006	
Lorain	..	002	
Magna Charta	03	03¼	
Milwaukee and C. C.	002	0025	
Mutual	04		
Mountain Beauty	07	07½	
Monarch	04	04¼	
Mt. Rosa	25¾	27	
Nugget	11½	12	
Ophir		10	
Old Gold	01¼	01½	
Orphan Belle		10	
Pappoose	04⅞	05	
Theresa	08¼	08¾	
Reno	03	03¼	
Republic	04⅞	05	
Ramona	01⅜	01½	
Rattler	02⅞	03	
Sacramento	06⅞	07½	
Squaw Mt. Tunnel	01¼	01⅜	
Silver State	01½	01⅝	
Shanno	0045	0055	
Tenom	10⅛	11	
Virginia M	04½	04¾	
Fanny B	39	39½	
Wheel of Fortune	006	007	
Banner	01⅜	01½	
Bob Lee	01⅛	..	
Franklin	01½	02	

SEPARATE SALES.

Shipping Mines.

Argentum-Juniata, 200 at 36, 250 at 36½.

C. C. Consolidated, 11,000 at 12, 1000 at 12¼, 2000 at 11⅝, 1000 at 11¾.

Anaconda, 1200 at 50, 1000 at 51, 1000 at 52, 2700 at 52½, 9500 at 53, 100 at 54, [illegible]00 at 53½.

Elkton, 1500 at 85, 500 at 8[illegible], 2000 at 88, 700 at 87, 1000 at 88½, 1000 at 89, 1000 at 89½, 3700 at 90, [illegible]500 at 90½, 100 at 90¾, 500 at 91, 100 at 91½, 1200 at 91¾, 1000 at 92, 100 at 92½.

El Paso 50 at 14½, 500 at 15¾, 1000 at 15½, 2000 at 15½, 13,050 at 16, 1000 at 16¼, 1000 at 16¾, 1000 at 17, 1000 at 17½, 12,500 at 18, 2000 at 18¼, 9000 at 17¾.

Favorite 13,000 at 6, 6000 at 5⅞, 16,000 at 6¼, 16,500 at 6⅛.

Golden Fleece, 300 at 32, 100 at 31.

Ingham, 5000 at 9½, 1000 at 9¾, 20,000 at 10, 500 at 10¼, 2000 at 10¾, 8500 at 11.

Isabella, 1500 at 1.50, 11,000 at 1.70, 31,900 at 1.75, 2500 at 1.80; 2[illegible]900 at 1.65; 4000 at 1.73; 4000 at 1.77; 1500 at 1.78; 500 at 1.79; 3900 at 1.71; 4000 at 1.73½; 500 at 1.74½; 500 at 1.72½; 8400 at 1.65, 1200 at 1.61; 9000 at [illegible].64, 6500 at 1.60; 3000 at 1.55; 8500 at 1.62; 100 at 1.65⅛; 100 at 1.65¼¼; 30000 at 1.61, 100 at 1.62½; 3000 at 1.64½; 1000 at 1.59½; 1700 at 1.59, 1500 at 1.58, 1300 at 1.56, 1200 at 1.57; 100 at 1.57½.

Jack Pot 12,500 at 50; 2000 at 51; 8500 at 52; 2000 at 53; 2000 at 52½, 500 at 51; 500 at 50; 1000 at 49½; 1500 at 49; [illegible]000 at 48½; [illegible]000 at 48; 2500 at 47½; 3500 at 47; 10500 at 46; 23,500 at 45; 1000 at 45½; 2000 at 47½.

Matoa [illegible]000 at 32½; 200 at 32½; 1000 at 33; 500 at 32½, 2000 at 32; 50 at 30.

Portland 700 at 1.85, 100 at 1.86, 1200 at 1.87; 100 at [illegible].85½, 800 at 1.8[illegible].

Mollie Gibson 700 at 28.

Moon-Anchor 1300 at 1.33; 1500 at 1.32, 50 at 1.30; 1000 at 1.32½.

Prince Albert 100,500 at 5; 1000 at 5[illegible], [illegible]000 at 4½; 10,[illegible]00 at 4¾, 10,000 at [illegible].

Union 18,000 at 26; 100 at 25, 2000 at 25½; 300 at 25½.

Work 14,700 at 23½; 12,500 at 23; 5000 at 24; 1000 at 23½; 2500 at 23½; 3500 at 23¼, 1400 at 22; 500 at 22½; 500 at 22¼; 8,500 at 22½; 1000 at 22⅜.

SEPARATE SALES.

Unlisted.

Arcadia 13,500 at 4½, 3000 at 4¼.

American Con., 4000 at 3⅞, 9000 at 4.

Blue Bell, 4600 at 8, 6300 at 8¼.

Aola, 1000 at 2¼, 1000 at 2⅜, 1000 at 3¼.

Buckhorn 4000 at 3¾, 10,500 at 4, 2000 at 3⅞, 2000 at 3¾.

Acacia, 2000 at 11, 28,500 at 12, 20,000 at 12½, 15,000 at 12¼, 13,000 at 12⅜, 1000 at 11¾, 2000 at 11¾, 4000 at 11½, 3000 at 11⅜, 5000 at 11¼, 6000 at 11⅛, 1000 at 12⅛.

Bankers, 2000 at 10½.

Colfax, 1000 at 1½.

Copper Mountain, 5000 at 1⅞, 18,000 at 2.

Flower of the West, 1000 at 2¼, 12,000 at 2⅛, 2000 at 2.

Ben Hur, 3000 at 6¼, 6000 at 6¾, 9000 at 6⅞.

Creede and Cripple Creek 2000 at 8, 1000 at 8½.

Fanny B., 1000 at $4 per 1000, 7000 at $5 per 1000.

Gould, 1000 at 5⅞, 15,000 at 5¾, 665 at 5½.

Golden Eagle 7000 at 3⅞.

Enterprise, 6000 at 8½, 1000 at 8⅝.

Gold and Globe 2000 at 6½.

Gold Sovereign, 11,000 at 4½, 18,500 at 4⅜.

Golden Age, 1000 at 2, 9000 at 1⅞.

Goldstone 19,000 at $9.50 per 1000, 15,000 at $9.50 per 1000.

Dante, 2000 at 8, 5000 at 8½, 2000 at 8¾.

Emma Aimee, 21,000 at 1½, 5000 at 1⅝.

Gold Coin, 100 at $1.60.

Granite Hill, 41,000 at 4, 2000 at 3⅞, 3000 at 3¾, 5500 at 3⅝.

C. C. and M., 22,000 at 5¼, 27,000 at 5, 19,500 at 5⅛.

Ernestine, 34,000 at $4 per 1000.

Henrietta, 5000 at $3 per 1000, 5000 at $3.50 per 1000.

Gold King, 1500 at 97, 1000 at 95.

Pharmacist, 27,000 at 6, 2000 at 5⅞.

Des Moines, 16,000 at 3¼, 12,000 at 3½, 1000 at 3⅜.

Independence, 500 at 58, 7700 at 57½, 500 at 57¾, 7500 at 57, 1000 at 56¾.

Kimberly, 5000 at 4½, 1000 at 4⅝, 5000 at 4¾, 42,000 at 5, 9000 at 5⅛.

C. K. and N. 30,000 at 1, 10,000 at $9.50 per 1000.

Los Angeles, 1000 at 10.

Keystone, 7000 at 10¾, 1000 at 10⅝, 7000 at 10⅜.

Mutual, 1000 at 4.

Magna Charta, 15,000 at 3½, 19,000 at 3, 12,000 at 3¼.

Mt. Beauty, 38,000 at 7, 6000 at 7¼, 2000 at 7½, 4000 at 6⅞.

Rattler, 3000 at 3⅛, 21,000 at 3½.

Ladessa, 10,000 at $7.50 per 1000, 8000 at $7 per 1000.

Mt. Rosa, 2500 at 25, 500 at 24½, 7000 at 24¾, 1000 at 26, 500 at 25½, 1500 at 25¾.

Republic, 35,500 at 5, 22,000 at 4½, 22,000 at 4⅞.

Banner Gold, 2000 at 1½.

Columbine-Victor, 5500 at 16½, 1000 at 16¾.

Theresa, 2000 at 8½, 7000 at 8⅞, 14,000 at 8¾, 5000 at 8⅝.

Silver State, 10,000 at 1, 27,000 at 1½, 2000 at 1⅜, 25,000 at 1½.

Pappoose, 9000 at 5, 2000 at 4⅞.

Sacramento, 1000 at 6¼, 1000 at 6½.

Nugget, 500 at 10½, 4000 at 11, 6000 at 11¼, 7000 at 11½, 700 at 11⅝, 1500 at 11¾.

Ramona, 1000 at 1⅜, 1000 at 1½.

Tenom, 500 at 11.

Ophir, 1000 at 55, 8200 at 40.

Orphan Belle, 3000 at 9, 1000 at 10.

Lottie Gibson, 15,000 at $5 per 1000, 2000 at $5.50 per 1000.

Reno, 8000 at 3¼, 3000 at 3½, 3500 at 3⅜, 3000 at 4.

Wheel of Fortune, 1000 at $4 per 1000, 10,000 at $6 per 1000, 3000 at $6.50 per 1000, 1000 at $7 per 1000.

Franklin, 5000 at 1½, 4000 at 2.

Virginia M, 17,000 at 4½, 3400 at 4, 5000 at 4¼, 3000 at 4⅜.

Monarch, 1000 at 4⅜, 38,000 at 4½, 2000 at 4⅝.

Bob Lee, 2000 at 1¼, 1000 at 1½, 4000 at 1.

Old Gold, 6000 at $8.50 per 1000, 9000 at $9 per 1000, 1000 at $9.50 per 1000, 10,000 at 1.

Battle Mountain, 3600 at 36, 2000 at 35½, [illegible]00 at 35.

KEYSTONE GROCERY.

118 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

Remember:

That we are always ready to take your butter, eggs, potatoes, pork and produce of all kinds in exchange for groceries, paying you the highest market price and selling you goods as low as the lowest.

E. T. EDMISTON & CO.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

All readers of the Weekly Gazette are requested to contribute to this department tested receipes for use in the household or any practical hints which experience has proved valuable on farm, in the dairy or in the home. Names of the contributors will be published or not as they may desire.

Sally Lunn.

This is an excellent recipe for an old-fashioned tea cake which is still very popular in New England; one quart of flour, four eggs, one-half cup of melted butter, one cup of warm milk, half a yeast cake, one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water. Beat the eggs to a stiff froth, add the milk, butter and a little salt, stir the flour to a smooth batter, and beat the yeast in well, set to rise in a buttered dish, in which it must be baked, and sent to table. Let it rise six hours. Bake steadily three-quarters of an hour.

Language of Wedding Garments.

Married in white
You have chosen all right
Married in gray
You will go far away.
Married in black
You will wish yourself back.
Married in red
You'd better be dead.
Married in green
Ashamed to be seen.
Married in blue
You'll always be true.
Married in pearl
You will live in a whirl.
Married in yellow
Ashamed of the fellow.
Married in brown
You'll live out of town.
Married in pink
Your spirits will sink

Rams Horns.

It is when we are most helpless that Christ is willing to help us.

Many a man puts his family in the dark to help the saloon pay its gas bill.

One of the hardest things for some men to forgive is a difference of creed.

It is a long step towards Heaven to be born in a home where Christ is loved.

The man who serves the devil has to begin the day's work before breakfast.

Every moderate drinker is leading an army of boys toward the pit.

Many a man has started out to reform the world, and stopped at the first house.

The devil has gained his point when he convinces us that little sins work no ill.

The man who begins by drinking some time may end in having to drink all the time.

When a man gets up early in the morning to drink, he is apt to spend the day in doing nothing else.

The Christian should never complain of his hard fortune while he knows that Christ is his friend.

No man can grind down another without first placing his son under the millstone.

If you would teach children to hate drink, give them the first lesson before they leave the cradle.

Our money is not doing us the good God would have it do us, if it is not doing anybody else any good.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LIMON.

Miss Claudie Wince, of Agate, visited Wm. Tay or and family two or three days this week.

Last Sunday night two double-header trains of regulars from Leavenworth, Kas., bound for Manilla to relieve volunteers, were delayed in Limon four hours on account of the blizzard.

Tom Bell is on the sick list this week.

C. Burkey came down from Genoa last Thursday after supplies.

R. W. Frost went to Denver Tuesday morning.

R. Belstline attended the Stock Growers' convention in Denver last week.

J. H. Trotter and A. J. Hammerton, of Calhan, passed through Limon Monday on their way to Denver to attend the National Live Stock convention.

W. A. Wagoner has shipped his household goods to Miami, I. T., where he expects to go into the mercantile business.

Colonel Carlton representative of the Farmers' Alliance Mutual Insurance company was doing business in town Friday.

Sheriff Freeman was transacting business in Limon last Saturday.

Mr. Adolph Albus, of Kiowa, is visiting at the Taylor residence this week.

New classes organized at Gunn's Commercial college, Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 2, 1899.

For good honest work in the jewelry line, go to Robertson, opposite the Alamo.

Men's strictly all-wool suits $5 00
Boys' heavy all-wool suits 4.00
Child's wool suits from $1.00 to 1.00
B. G. Robbins' new clothing store.

The Robertson Jewelry Co. have been doing business with our people for 17 years. They have proven themselves to be thoroughly honest, reliable and trustworthy. The people in the county are invited to see their fine line of jewelry and silverware; opposite the Alamo hotel.

FOUNTAIN.

Claude Green has gone to Gillette and secured a good position there.

Main street seems to be taking the lead at present from the improvement that is going on.

Joe E. Patton and family, of Colorado Springs, are visiting relatives and friends in the vicinity of Fountain.

The following stockmen of Fountain attended the association at Denver: J. R. Stillington, D. C. Hall and Oscar Cell.

Henry Link, after having made a great success in the cattle business for the last 10 or 12 years, has gone into the sheep business, having recently purchased 800 head from Joe Mobley, of Franceville. He expects to increase his flock by several thousand more in the near future.

Rev. Du Pen is holding a series of meetings at Franceville the present week.

Rev. Mr. Haycraft filled the Baptist pulpit in Colorado Springs on last Friday night.

A good investment would be the building of several new cottages in Fountain. Houses could be let every day, but there are none to be had and rent is at a premium.

Grandpa Robinson, from below Buttes, paid his respects in Fountain last week.

N. S. Corbin will take charge of the home ranch the coming year.

N. S. Corbin made a flying trip to Denver last week.

Frank Reedy from Chicago, pals, Fountain a visit last Saturday.

The many friends of J. D. Allen, who is at present in the hospital at Pueblo, will be glad to learn he is improving rapidly and will soon be able to return home.

Judge Lock made a business trip to Colorado Springs last Saturday.

Address Gunn's Commercial college, Colorado Springs, Colo., for free illustrated College Journal.

1,000 pairs sample gloves and mittens, at your own price. Robbins' new clothing store.

Send your sick watch or clock to Robertson to be doctored up. He will make it "good as new."

Fine quality fleece underwear, only 50c.
All-wool mittens per pair, 50c, at Robbins' new clothing store.

For jewelry or silverware go to the old reliable Ashby. He has a fine Christmas display with prices to suit your purse.

WOODLAND PARK.

A. Ray White exhibited some fine samples of sulphide ore from the Belle Mahon last Thursday. The Belle Mahon is a promising property.

Frank Lester was in town Thursday and made arrangements for an addition to the force now working his mine west of Torrington. He has uncovered a fine ore chute five feet between walls and expects to begin shipping ore to the Pittsburg-Philadelphia Refining works next week. His ore by mill runs and assays averages about $30 per ton.

William A. Farnsworth and O. D. Hendrickson are interested in the Republic lode claim at Cripple Creek.

Messrs. Graef and Webster, capitalists and mining men of Denver, were in town last week. While here they examined the Lucy lode held under lease by C. O. Palmer and O. C. Cottrell of Denver and expressed a desire to get a block of stock and a determination to get it and would if money would do anything.

Messrs. Neff, Brown, Morton and McHenry left last Sunday morning for Lester's camp where they will assist in development work.

George W. Ingersoll left for his home in Chicago last Wednesday evening after having spent several weeks at the mining camp

Randolph and Heron are doing steady work on the Heron and are now down 25 feet in the new shaft, and are in fine looking ore. They have not tested it for values recently.

H. M. Hedgecock is pegging away at his mine on True Creek and in a shaft seventy feet deep has a well defined vein with a 20-inch pay streak.

C. Terril made a flying trip to Colorado City last Thursday evening.

J. B. Banton and family went to Pueblo last Sunday.

Charles Lisenby from Calhan is the latest addition to the lumber hauling force.

Dan Davidson was up from Colorado City last week making arrangements for removal to this place where he will engage in the lumber business.

The Grant Treatment company are running on full time now with three shifts. They have recently put in an improved ventilating apparatus which is a great improvement.

Men's leather gloves 20c
Men's good overalls 35c
Men's all-wool underwear 50c
B. G. Robbins' grand opening sale, the old Postoffice room.

A patent for the "Alexander" lode was recorded yesterday by Charles L. Tutt, Spencer Penrose and James Coulan.

A deed to lots 17, 18 and 19 in block 55, of the town of Goldfield was recorded yesterday. W. S. Baxter sells to S. J. Purris for $2,000.

A fine line of rings at Robertson's. Call and see them

Jewelry, spectacles, watches and clocks, and in fact everything in that line, at Robertson's, opposite the Alamo.

The mid-year examinations are now on at Colorado College and will continue all this week. The second half-year opens next Monday morning.

L. J. Cella, the Cripple Creek man who ordered the arrest of young Walter Grant on the charge of larceny, arrived in the city early yesterday morning. Cella had an interview with the boy and recovered $30 of the amount stolen. He refused to prosecute young Grant.

Men's first quality overshoes, only $1.25.
Men's good leather shoes, $1.25, at B. G. Robbins' new store, old Postoffice room

Mrs. Carpenter, owner of the store room at the corner of Tejon and Kiowa streets, formerly occupied by the Club Coffee house, has taken out a permit for the making of extensive alterations in the building. The floor will be lowered to the street level and a new front will be put in.

Ashby has all you want in silverware or jewelry. Good goods and low prices.

J. C. Cozzens yesterday took out a permit for the erection of a cottage on Walnut street between Sherman and Harrison. The cost will be $1,000.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to George W. Sherrod of Pocatello, Idaho, and Miss Nina M. Gibson of Denver; Charles Covington and Miss Lulu Jeltz, both of Colorado Springs.

Watches and clocks at reduced figures, at Robertson's.

The work on the new Barnes block on East Pike's Peak avenue is fast progressing. The building will be completed in about 60 days and will then be occupied by a number of prominent business firms and professional men.

Deeds to a portion of the Ocean View and Modak lodes were recorded with the county clerk. The Modoc Mining and Milling company sells to the Amazon Mining company for a consideration of $8,000.

Join the crowd to Robbins' new clothing store.
Men's good leather gloves, 20c and up.
Men's wool and leather mitten, 10c and up.
Men's good overalls, 35c.

Articles of incorporation of the Hart Gold Mining and Land company were filed with the county clerk yesterday. The incorporators and directors are J. R. McKinnon, J. N. Graham; J. E. Phillips, John Grozier and L. A. Aitken. The capital stock is placed at $1,000,000—divided into shares of the par value of $1 each. Mining operations will be carried on by the new company in Cripple Creek and throughout the United States and in British Columbia and Mexico. The principal office will be maintained in Denver.

DELVE AREA DISPATCH.

Two Commissioners are in the "Core" Superintending Work Now in Progress.

The people of Victor have long been clamoring for a county road from that town to Elkton, Anaconda and Cripple Creek; also for a road to Grassey and the eastern part of the district. The board of county commissioners has long been importuned to do something for a suffering community and it is now probable that the much sought relief is close at hand.

Commissioners Sinton and Doran went up to camp yesterday to look over the situation and a speedy remedy is proposed. At present a large force of workmen are engaged in building a road just east of town and it is anticipated that a speedy outlet both east and west will soon be secured.

POSTPONED FOR A WEEK.

County Division to be Considered Next Thursday.

Denver, Jan. 26.—The famous Teller county bill was called up in the house this morning and Colone Montgomery took the floor. He wished to state a few facts on the matter. He submitted the report of the majority, which is as follows:

"A majority of your committee on counties and county lines recommends that the same be placed upon the calendar and be considered in committee of the whole, and that the bill do pass.

"Max. Morris, Chairman; James W. Gaughan, Dr. Mary F. Berry, James Dilts, B. F. Montgomery, Frank E. Kendrick.

"Minority report—A minority of your committee on counties and county lines recommend that the majority report of said committee be not adopted, and that said bill be re-referred to said committee with instructions to give a further consideration to said bill, and to report back the said bill to the house within ten days, for the following reasons.

First—We are firmly of the opinion that a fair opportunity has not been afforded to all parties interested to appear before said committee and express views and wishes upon said bill."

Minority Report.

The minority report was then taken in hand by the Cripple Creek representative.

They had adjourned the meeting of the committee on Monday night in order to give the Colorado Springs people a chance to speak. He asserted that the Colorado Springs people desired delay rather than a chance to speak. Mr. Cannon had been aborning with Mr. Jones, he said, for delay and was doing so now as well as then.

Mr. Montgomery then proceeded to dissect the minority report, section by section. This was the fifth time that this measure had appeared before the Colorado legislature, and each time the Colorado Springs element had succeeded in killing the bill. If it be argument that the Springs opponents meant to introduce, they would not object, said Colone Montgomery, but would they stop at argument? He was an admirer of philanthropy, and he admired those men who could not rest, satisfied with their own cares, but who reached out to aid others. This was in reference to section two of the minority report as follows:

"Second—That we desire to investigate statements and charges that the burden of taxation on said proposed new county would not be too heavy for purposes of organizing the same to the citizens thereof; further to investigate the statement that the taxes now borne by the citizens of the said new county would amount to about 102 mills; and that the establishing of a new county and of transcribing records thereof would amount to over one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000)."

These assertions he had not heard in the committee:

"Third—And because of the fact that many prominent and influential citizens of said county have earnestly requested a fair opportunity to be heard, and because from information, we are led to believe that citizens of Victor and other towns in proposed county have had no notification of opportunity to present their views before said committee, and we further fail to see the necessity for hasty action by this body in view of the fact that a senate bill identical with this one, is on its passage through the senate, and we fail to see that any county would result therefrom if the name of Adams, rather than Montgomery should be enrolled as the author thereof. For these and many other urgent reasons, and out of respect for common decency and fairness we would ask this body to re-refer this bill, with instructions as aforesaid. W. C. Jones, Wilbur F. Cannon."

The above section was then acked by Colonel Montgomery, who said that his colleague, Mr. Jones, had promised to have "the prominent citizens" present. Referring to the responsibilities in the latter section Mr. Montgomery said he felt about as did the lion when the jackass kicked him—he could not feel it at all. "In respect to common decency and fairness," said Colonel Montgomery bitterly, "why should that have been made a part of this report? But I will not discuss this further considering the source from whence it came."

After some further discussion Mr. Montgomery then moved that an opportunity be given to all opponents of the bill to state their reasons before the committee and the house on February 2.

Mr. Cannon then took the floor and took Colonel Montgomery to ask, and asserted that Colonel Montgomery had insisted that he was the man to make this motion. Mr. Montgomery asked if it was par lamentary to bring in private arrangements. Mr. Cannon thought it proper. It was necessary to fight the devil with fire, he said.

"Who is the devil," asked one member.

"Draw your own conclusions," replied the Arapahoe member.

Recess until 2 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session of the house opened with the standing committee reports.

Mr. Covington introduced resolutions of sympathy to Senator Maxwell, of Boulder on the death of his daughter, Keen, which were approved unanimously.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Kinnebrew in the chair, for the consideration of general orders.

The Holiday bill, H. B. No. 12, by Mr. Bartels, was first considered. Mr. Bartels made an amendment to the title which carried.

An amendment making the holiday apply to cities having a population of 25,000 and over instead of 100,000 carried. A motion to recommend the bill for final passage was made and carried.

Mr. Gaughan's H. B. No. 130, preventing the evasion of the exemption law by employers was next considered.

Mr. Smith of Mesa sought to have the provision in the measure, namely, the consent of the employe, stricken out, and hospital and insurance fees be the only clause for which wages could be held out by employers. Mr. Hammond, of Pueblo, in opposing the amendment, asserted that often the corporations used the money so obtained for dividends.

Montgomery's Facetiousness.

Colonel Montgomery made a few little references, to the "lucid explanation of the honorable chairman of the committee on corporations," and stirred the house's mirth once more. After a time Mr. Smith of Mesa secured the floor once more and charged home about "people who were wasting all the time. He possibly had not expressed himself as clearly as the members from El Paso—"

"That's self-evident," remarked the irrepressible Montgomery. "You needn't have told us that." Laughter again rang out.

The howl finally became so pronounced against the amendment that Mr. Smith withdrew it.

A few minor amendments were made, and then Mr. Gaughan's bill was recommended for first passage.

Mr. Montgomery's bill relating to chattle mortgages was then taken up.

DELIVERY.

MEMBERS OF THE UPPER BRANCH OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE HAD LITTLE TO ENLIVEN THEIR LABORS.

Denver, Jan. 26.—Following the reading of the journal in the senate the special committee to present a memorial to the memory of the late former Governor Job Adams Cooper made its report as follows:

"Whereas, The Hon. Job Adams Cooper has lately passed the portal we call death. Suddenly, almost without warning, the end came, while many years of active life and usefulness yet remained; and since during life he took an influential part among men in both public and private station, it is fitting that this body write upon its records a memorial of his deeds and worth; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the name of Job Adams Cooper be written down among those who for a quarter of a century wrought in building up our beloved commonwealth and its institutions, that he contributed much to the common weal and the onward march of material and social progress of the state; that as governor of this state, during a trying time, he steadfastly upheld its honor and his own, clear judgment of the right; that in all the relations of life, as soldier, citizen and ruler, as well as in domestic and business life, he bore a manly part, and leaves a record fitting for a life and worthy of emulation and remembrance;

"Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be spread at large upon the records of the senate, and that an enrolled copy be presented to the wife of the departed still surviving him.

"James C. Evans,
"James W. McCreery,
"Edward T. Taylor,
"Committee."

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

Petitions for the passage of S. B. No. 23, the local option measure for Denver offered by Senator Philp, were presented from the following church congregations: Christ M. E., Trinity M. E., Tabernacle Congregational, Plymouth Congregational, Union Congregational, Boulevard Union and Presbyterian. The petitions went with the bill which is on the calendar with no recommendation.

Cooks and Waiters' Union No. 24 of Cripple Creek, presented a resolution indorsing the Ammons bill for the establishment of Teller county.

Local assembly No. 3,706, Knights of Labor of Pueblo, presented a resolution indorsing Senator Stewart's efforts in behalf of labor and especially S. B. No. 7, which is founded on general principles. The bill was killed by the senate in committee of the whole last week. It has been reproduced by Senator Fisher, amended so as to fit the Pueblo case.

Senator McCreery offered a resolution calling attention to the death of the daughter of Senator Maxwell, and asking that a committee be named to recommend such action by the senate as may be deemed fitting. The resolution was adopted and Lieutenant Governor Carney appointed Senators McCreery, Roe and Ammons as the committee.

When the calendar was reached S. B. 96 (the Bromley anti-pass bill, on which there are two committee reports, was passed, owing to the absence of the introducer.

S. B. 33, by Senator Seldomridge, a bill allowing suits for wages to be prosecuted without giving security for costs was taken up, there being two reports. The majority of the judiciary committee recommended the bill for passage. Senator McCreery, the minority, reported adversely because the bill is in the nature of special legislation. After some debate on the intention of the bill, the majority report was adopted.

S. C. R. 7, reported back by the house for the reason that it had not taken the proper course, was taken up for reconsideration by unanimous consent, and the word "concurred" stricken out. As amended the resolution was ordered enrolled and engrossed. This is the resolution for the ratification of the treaty of Paris.

On third reading S. B. 3, by Whitford, relating to the admission of evidence in civil cases, was passed, 24 to 1.

S. B. 4., Taylor, providing for publication and distribution of the senate and house journals, was passed with the emergency clause without opposition.

S. B. 28, McCreery, to allow county judges to interchange the same as district judges was passed with the emergency clause by 25 to 2.

Introduction of bills:

S. B. 273, Stewart—for compulsory elementary education in school districts of the first and second classes. Educational and educational institutions.

S. B. 276, Buckley—providing for an industrial bureau and a commissioner thereof. Labor.

S. B. 277, Parks—To regulate banks and banking, and for a state superintendent of banks. Banking and insurance.

S. B. 278, Parks—Regarding the formation of mutual fire insurance companies. Banking and insurance.

The committee on labor reported in favor of printing S. B. 215, regulating the practice of barbering. Adopted.

The committee on county affairs reported in favor of printing S. B. 236, Bromley's bill to establish Dewey county, referring S. B. 46, Cross's bill to fix salaries and clause of certain fees of county officers, to the committee of the whole without recommendation. Adopted.

The committee on fish, forestry, and game reported in favor of printing S. B. 216, amending the game law. Adopted.

The committee of Arapahoe county senators reported in favor of printing S. B. 284. The latest Denver charter bill. Adopted.

The senate took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

S. B. No. 4 was read at length in the afternoon and passed with the emergency clause, there being no dissenting votes.

Some sixteen members of the Wyoming legislature, who are in attendance at the stockmen's convention, were in the chamber, and the senate took a short recess to shake hands with them.

THE QUAY CONTEST.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 30.—There were only 39 votes cast at today's joint assembly for United States senator. Mr. Quay received 35 votes and Mr. Jenks 1. Less than a quorum voting, there was no election. There were absent and paired 146 legislators, the other absentees being away without pairs.

A Cripple Creek officer came down yesterday and took Walter Grant back to camp to answer to the charge of stealing $50 from a fruit peddler.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Dell B. Robinson, guardian of Robert Harrison and of William Harrison, minor children of William Harrison, deceased, has filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, a petition for an order for the sale of the interests of the said minors in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

1. An undivided one-half interest in and to lot numbered 24, in block numbered one of Young's sub-division, in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado.

2. An undivided one-half (½) interest in and to the Goldbug lode mining claim, U. S. survey No. 8541, situate in the Cripple Creek mining district, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado.

And that the undersigned will, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1899, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as she may be heard, make application to the second division of the said district court for an order for the sale of the said real estate, at which time and place you can appear and object to said petition if you see fit to do so.

Dell B. Robinson,
Guardian of Robert Harrison and William Harrison, minors.
By Gunnell and Hamlin,
Her Attorneys.
Dated January 30th, 1899.

In the district court of the United States for the district of Colorado.
In bankruptcy.
In the matter of Wolf J. Rosenthal bankrupt.
To the creditors of Wolf J. Rosenthal of the county of El Paso and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on December 3, 1898, the said Wolf J. Rosenthal was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held in my office, No. 14, De Graff block, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 23d day of February, 1899, at 10 o'clock forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

John B. Cochran,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 30th, 1899.

In the district court of the United States for the district of Colorado.
In bankruptcy.
In the matter of Solomon J. Polin, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Solomon J. Polin, of the county of El Paso and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, A. D., 1898, the said Solomon J. Polin was duly adjudicated a bankrupt and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held in my office, No. 14 De Graff block in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 24th day of February, 1899, at 10 o'clock forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting

John B. Cochran,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 30th, 1899.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Oliver H. Bishop, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Oliver H. Bishop, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs in said county at the March term, 1899, on the first Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 21st day of January, A. D. 1899.
W. W. Bishop, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary Chapman, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Chapman, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1899, on the last Monday in March next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 1st day of February, A. D. 1899.
John W. Chapman, Administrator.

FOREST AND STREAM TRIAL TRIP

AT SPECIAL TRIP RATE.

This large illustrated sportsman's weekly is just the paper for you if you are a shooter or angler or amateur sailor or camper or observer of nature. FOREST AND STREAM is called the "sportsman's home journal," because all in the home read it. To know it is to like it. The price is 10 cents per copy of newsdealers; but that you may get acquainted with FOREST AND STREAM, send 25 cents (silver or stamps), and we will send the paper four weeks as a special trial trip. Our catalogue of best books on outdoor sports will come to you free. Address

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.
346 Broadway, New York.

[illegible]
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry
A Specialty.

[illegible]
Why suffer when you can be cured by using the
A sure cure, or money refunded. Sold by druggists

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of David C. Arnold, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1899, being one of the regular days of the January term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, M. D. Kennedy, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 6, 1899. M. D. Kennedy,
Administrator of the Estate of David C. Arnold, Deceased
W. S. Morris, Attorney.
First insertion Jan. 11, 1899.
Last insertion Feb. 5, 1899.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of James L. Sallee, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1899, being one of the regular days of the January term of the county court of El Paso county, in the State of Colorado, I, E. Jessie Sallee, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, Dec. 27, 1898.
E. Jessie Sallee,
Administratrix of the estate of James L. Sallee, deceased.
First insertion Dec. 28, 1898.
Last insertion Feb. 1, 1899.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the clerk's office of the district court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of nine hundred thirteen and 90-100 dollars, ($913.90), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Woodland Park Townsite company, in favor of Henrietta M. Steffa, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Woodland Park Townsite company I have levied on the following property, to wit:

Lot nine (9) in block nine (9), and lots four, five and six (4, 5 and 6) in block six (6), lot five (5) in block three (3), lots five and sixteen (5 and 16) in block seven (7), lots seventeen, twenty and twenty-one (17, 20 and 21) in block five (5), also ground for the lake, in Lake addition to the town of Woodland Park, consisting of two blocks, more or less; also, "Prospect Heights lands reserved," all of which lots and lands are located in the town of "Woodland Park," El Paso county, Colorado, or are adjacent thereto; also the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and that portion of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, situate south of the railroad, as it runs through Woodland Park, and that portion of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter south and east of said railroad as it runs through Woodland Park, all in section twenty-four (24) in township twelve (12), range sixty-nine (69) west, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named The Woodland Park Townsite company in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the sheriff's office, in Colorado Springs El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 5th day of January, 1899. W. S. Boynton,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
By W. L. Cook, Under Sheriff.
A. Danford, Attorney.
First publication Jan. 11, 1899.
Last publication Feb. 1, 1899.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Paul Devereux, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1899, being one of the regular days of the January term, 1899, of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Horace K. Devereux, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, Jan 3, 1899. H. K. Devereux,
Administrator of the Estate of Paul Devereux, Deceased.
First publication Jan. 11, 1899.
Last publication Feb. 1, 1899

TIMBER CULTURE. FINAL PROOF.

United States Land Office,
Pueblo, Colo., Jan. —, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that Mary M. Baxter, formerly Mary M. Benedict, widow and heir of Thomas B. Benedict, deceased, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the clerk of district court, at his office in Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 27th day of February, 1899, on timber culture application No. 3620, for the southeast quarter of section No 9, in township No. 16 south, range No. 64 west.

She names as witnesses: John Harrelson, of Wigwam, Colo.; James Williams, John A. Curry and Launcelot Bell, of Fountain, Colo. J. R. Gordon,
Register.

First insertion Jan. 18, 1899.
Last insertion Feb. 22, 1899.

NOTICE.

The deferred annual meeting of the stockholders of The Planet Mining and Milling company will be held at the home of C. F. Albrecht, on Manitou avenue, Manitou, Colorado, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1899, for the election of a board of five directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting. Books for the transfer of stock will close Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen after the final adjournment of said meeting. You are requested to be present at said time and place either in person or by proxy.

J. C. Brinkerhoff, President.
Manitou, Colo., Jan. 10, 1899.
First insertion Jan. 18, 1899.
Last insertion Feb. 1, 1899.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Emily A. Crowell, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Emily A. Crowell, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the January term, on the 4th Monday in February next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated Thirtieth day of January, A. D., 1899.

Irving Howbert, Executor.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the District Court,

Richard Clough and W. A. Anderson partners as Clough & Anderson, plaintiffs, versus The Cripple Creek District Railway company, and The Central Trust company, Trustee, defendants Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado, to The Cripple Creek District Railway company, and The Central Trust company, Trustee, the defendant above named. Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the district court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought by the said plaintiffs praying judgment against the defendant, The Cripple Creek District Railway company, for the sum of six thousand one hundred and thirty and 79-100 dollars ($6,130.79) and interest on said sum from the first day of January, 1898, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, the amount remaining due and unpaid for said labor and materials, furnished in the construction of a line of railroad from the station of Midway to the town of Victor, El Paso county, Colorado, at your special instance and request; and for costs of suit, and five hundred dollars attorney's fees; that said sum of $6,130.79 and the costs of this suit, together with the $500.00 attorney's fee, be adjudged to be a lien upon the said line of railway and the appurtenances thereunto belonging and hereinbefore described; that the said line of railway and premises and the appurtenances thereunto belonging may be sold under an order and decree of this court, and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of the costs of this suit and the sums of money so found due to the plaintiffs, and that the plaintiffs have execution for any deficiency and for all other and further relief to which the plaintiffs are entitled in the premises, and that the lien and interest of the defendant The Central Trust company, trustee, in and upon said line of railway by virtue of said trust deed be adjudged to be junior and inferior to the said lien of the plaintiffs, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 29th day of March, A. D. 1898.
(Seal.) Edgar Howbert, Clerk.
By W. L. Taylor, Deputy.
First insertion Jan. 18, 1899.
Last insertion Feb. 8, 1899.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the District Court.

The Colorado Trading and Transfer Company, a Corporation, plaintiff, versus Farrell & Company, a corporation, defendant. Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado, to Farrel & Company, a corporation, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought by the plaintiff praying judgment against you in the sum of fifty-eight and 73-100 dollars, for and on account of labor and services performed by said plaintiff for you at your special instance and request, and for costs of suit as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made; a copy of which is hereto attached.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 3rd day of January, A. D. 1899.
(Seal) Edgar Howbert, Clerk.
By E. C. Davis, Deputy.
Date of first publication January 25, 1899.
Date of last publication February 15, 1899.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the county court of El Paso County and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of three hundred, seventeen and 02-100 dollars, ($317.02) and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against W. H. Gowdy, W. S. Gowdy and J. F. Gowdy, partners as Gowdy Bros., in favor of The Ariel Cycle Manufacturing company, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said W. H. Gowdy, W. S. Gowdy and J. F. Gowdy, partners as Gowdy Bros. I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

Nine thousand shares of the capital stock of the C. K. and N. Mining company as evidenced by certificates numbers 1422 1425, 1429, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1440, each for 1,000 shares and standing on the books of said company in the name of Wm. H. Gowdy.

Therfore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, the above described property, on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the sheriff's office in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 19th day of January, 1899.
W. S. Boynton,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
By W. L. Cook, Undersheriff.
H. F. Laing, Attorney.
Date of first publication Jan. 25th, 1899.
Date of last publication Feb. 1st, 1899.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Charles W. Kittredge, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Charles W. Kittredge, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1899, on the last Monday in January next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 28th day of December, A. D. 1898.
John W. Kittredge,
Administrator.
W. C. Robinson, Attorney.
First publication Jan. 4, 1899.
Last publication Feb. 1, 1899.

[illegible]

Nothing to Indicate That There Has Been a Renewal of Hostilities.

EFFECT OF THE TREATY RATIFICATION

Extreme Conservative View Is That United States Is Still Limited to Strictly Defensive Attitude But This Is Not Likely to Be the Policy Adopted.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The important news in Washington was the ratification of the peace treaty and the receipt of lists of casualties from General Otis. Prompted by General Otis' promise of last night to send along the list of casualties at the earliest possible moment, the friends of the soldiers at Manila besieged the war department today by telegram and word of mouth for information from the scene of the battle in the Philippines. The list was long in coming, a fact explained by the cutting of the telegraph wires along the American front which prevented early reports from the division commanders.

A Message from Dewey.

In the meantime came a cablegram from Admiral Dewey that caused some temporary commotion by creating the impression that hostilities had been renewed. Up to the close of office hours, however, nothing had come from General Otis to confirm this inference and such cablegrams as did come from him touched on other matters entirely, so it was assumed that there was no foundation in fact for the apprehension.

As to the change in conditions wrought by the ratification of the treaty today, there is more variance of views, and adjutant General Corbin and Second Assistant Secretary Adee of the state department were giving it attention today with the idea of being able to send full instructions for his future guidance to General Otis immediately.

The extreme view on one side is that until the Spanish government ratifies the treaty, it is not of legal effect. According to that view the United States government is stopped from proceeding beyond their lines at Manila for the time. By the other extreme view the United States government is free to do just as it pleases in the entire group of islands, and will therefore proceed at once to complete the military occupancy of the islands. Perhaps there is a justification for this last view in the fact the Filipinos were Spanish subjects nominally when they broke the terms of the protocol and thereby released the United States from its observance. The medium view and that which is likely to be followed is that General Otis is justified in doing anything that is necessary to protect his army and all American and foreign interests in Manila, even though this obliged him to assume the offensive and go outside of the old lines in pursuit of the insurgents who may be seeking to reorganize and recuperate from their late defeat with an intention of attacking again or even threatening the Americans.

No Naval Orders.

Secretary Long said this evening that no additional orders had been sent to Admiral Dewey as he did not anticipate that any would be necessary just now. He had been acting on the theory that the president desired to follow the most liberal policy in dealing with the Filipinos and there was no reason now to change that policy.

The Solace started from Norfolk at 3 o'clock this afternoon with a supply of ammunition and other needed stores for Dewey's fleet, via the Suez canal, but it is not the intention to send further naval reinforcements.

It was learned upon inquiry at the war department that all the American troops at Manila have an abundant supply of smokeless powder. The regulars have the Krag Jorgensen rifle and about 5,000 of the same weapons are in the hands of the volunteers.

It is no secret now that the authorities here were preparing to arrest Agoncillo just as he fled, but probably they are not sorry that he got off safely and thus relieved them from the performance of a disagreeable task. The conduct of the remaining members of the Filipino junta is still under close watch and while the treatment to be accorded them has not been determined it is recognized that they are in a precarious position legally and can secure immunity only by the exercise of the greatest discretion.

CASUALTIES AT MANILA

List Sent by General Otis Includes Two Killed and Seven Wounded From the First Colorado.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The following list of American casualties in the fighting at Manila is made up from two reports received by the war department from General Otis today:

THE DEAD.

First Colorado.

PRIVATE ELMER F. DORAN, company I.

PRIVATE CHARLES CARLSON, company L, Leadville.

First South Dakota.

PRIVATE HORACE J. M'CRACKEN, company H.

PRIVATE FRED E. GREEN, company L.

PRIVATE WILLIAM Z. LEWIS, company [illegible].

Fourteenth Infantry.

CORPORAL GUY B. SODEN, company E.

CORPORAL HENRY F. THOMPSON, company M.

PRIVATE JESSE A. HALE, company A.

PRIVATE MAURICE L. SEAMAN, company A.

PRIVATE V. DEITZ, company D.

PRIVATE JAMES HARVEY KNIGHT.

PRIVATE CHARLES W. DOUGLASS.

PRIVATE FRANK H. ISSINGHAUSEN.

PRIVATE CHARLES A. SEITZ.

PRIVATE ALPHONSO BONNER, company M.

PRIVATE PETER M. STORMONT, company I.

Sixth Artillery.

PRIVATE W. A. GOODMAN, company D.

First Idaho.

MAJOR ED M'CONVILLE.

CORPORAL FRANK B. CALWEREL, company B.

PRIVATE JAMES FRAZER, company C.

First California.

PRIVATE J. J. DEWAR, company K.

PRIATE TOM BRYAN, company H.

PRIATE JOSEPH MAYER, company A.

First Washington.

CORPORAL GEORGE W. M'GOWAN, company A.

PRIVATE RALPH W. SIMONDS, company A.

PRIVATE GEORGE B REICHART.

PRIVATE FRANK SMITH.

PRIVATE MATHIAS H. CHERRY, company F.

PRIVATE SHERMAN HARDING.

PRIVATE EDWARD H. PERRY, company I.

PRIVATE WALTER N. HANSON, company L.

PRIVATE ARNO H. MOICKEL, company E.

THE WOUNDED.

First Colorado.

Private Orton Twever, company B, wounded, left thigh.

Private Charles B. Morrison, company B, wounded left hand.

Private Maurice Parkhurst, company B, wounded in groin.

Private C. D. Weist, company B, missing, supposedly drowned.

Corporal William H. Erle, company I, wounded in left cheek and arm.

Private Charles D. Boyce, company L, flesh wound in left knee.

Tenth Pennsylvania.

Major E. Brierer, slight.

Lieutenant J. Buttermore, slight.

Sergeant Joseph Sheldon, slight.

Private Thomas Conger, serious.

Private Edward Ca[illegible]we, serious.

Private Debalt, slight.

First Montana.

Private Reynolds, slight.

Private Charles Rummels, slight.

Corporal Hayes, missing, probably killed.

Private John Sorenson, company L, head wounded; probably dead.

Private Mayersick, serious.

Corporal I. Skinner, company L, slight.

First South Dakota.

Private Benjamin Phelps, wounded right thigh.

Corporal E. G. Stephens, wounded right thigh.

Private W. F. McCain, wounded in right hip.

Private Hiram Fay, company I, wounded in right knee.

Corporal Carl H. Osgood, company F, sprained knee.

Private A. Haske, slight wound in neck.

Third Artillery.

Sergeant Bernard Sharp, slight.

Private Orian Ryan, serious.

Private Edward Lundstrum, slight.

Private James Gleason, slight.

Fourteenth Infantry.

Sergeant Samuel E. Boakler.

Corporal James Neary.

Musician Joseph W. Osberger.

Private Dixon A. Everett.

Private Michael Kennedy.

Private Augustin Berry.

Private Benjamin A. Harbour.

Private Hugh B. McClellan

Private Herman Steinhagen

Private O. J. Wright.

Private William Sloan.

Private Arthur L. Osburn.

Private Richard Hughes.

Private Albert E. Barth.

Died of Wounds.

Lieutenant James W. Mitchell, Fourteenth infantry at 2:05 p. m., February 6.

Private George W. Ha[illegible], company G, First Idaho.

Colonel William G. Smith, First Tennessee, died of apoplexy at the head of his command on the firing line, February 5.

So far as can be gathered, the brush commenced at 8:45 on Saturday evening by the firing of a Nebraska sentry at Santa Mesa upon Filipinos who were deliberately crossing the line after repeated warnings, with the evident purpose of drawing our fire.

A Prearranged Signal.

The first shot from the American sentry was evidently accepted as a prearranged signal, for it was followed almost immediately by a terrific fusilade along the entire Filipino line on the north side of the Pasig river. The American outposts returned the fire with such vigor that the Filipino fire was checked until the arrival of reinforcements.

All the troops in the vicinity were hurried out and the Filipinos ceased firing for half an hour while their own reinforcements came up.

American Firing Line.

At 10 o'clock the firing was resumed, the American firing line consisting of the Third artillery, the Kansas and Montana regiments, the Minnesota regiment, the Pennsylvania, the Nebraska, the Utah battery, the Idahos, the Washingtons, the Californians, the Fourth cavalry, North Dakota volunteers, Sixth artillery and Fourteenth infantry.

The Filipinos concentrated their forces at three points, Caloocan, Santa Mesa and Galingalan, and maintained an intermittent fusilade for some hours.

Artillery Used.

They brought artillery into action at Galingalan at 10:30, but only one gun annoyed the Americans to any appreciable extent, a howitzer on the road beyond Santa Mesa. The Third artillery silenced the Galingalan battery by firing two guns simultaneously, which were followed immediately by volleys from the infantry.

At about midnight there was a lull in the firing lasting until about 3:45 a. m., when the whole Filipino line re-opened fire. The Americans poured a terrific fire into the darkness for 20 minutes, and then there was another lull until daylight, when the Americans generally advanced.

Warships' Assistance.

During the night in response to Admiral Dewey's signal flashed across from Cavite, the United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed at Malabon, poured a deadly fire from their secondary batteries into the Filipino trenches at Caloocan.

After daylight the United States double turret seagoing monitor Monadnock opened fire off Malate and kept shelling the Filipinos' left flank while the other vessels shelled the right flank for several hours.

The Enemy Routed.

By 1 o'clock the Americans had apparently completely routed the enemy and had taken the villages of Palawpong, Santa Mesa, Paco, Santana, San Pedro, Macorte, Pandocan and Pasa, had destroyed hundreds of native huts and had secured possession of the water main reservoir, a distance of over six miles. The Tennessee joined the firing line at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning and assisted in capturing Santa Mesa.

Capture of a Stronghold.

One of the most notable events of Sunday's work was driving the Filipinos out of their stronghold at Paco by the reserve, a few companies of Californians commanded by Colonel Dubose. The main road to the village was lined by native huts full of Filipino sharpshooters. After they had been firing upon General King and his staff, killing a driver, and firing on an ambulance of the Red Cross society, Colonel Dubose ordered the huts to be cleared and burned. The Filipinos concentrated in Paco church and convent, where they made a determined stand in the upper stories.

A platoon of Californians stationed on a neighboring bridge, maintained a hot fire on the Filipinos, but was unable to dislodge them. In the face of a terrific fusilade, Colonel Dubose and a few volunteers dashed into the church, scattered coal oil inside of it, set fire to the oil and retired.

Shelled by Artillery.

In the meantime, Captain Dyer's battery of the Sixth artillery, bombarded the church, dropping a dozen shells into the tower and roof. Company L and part of Company G of the Californians, charged into the church, but were unable to ascend the single flight of steps leading to the story above.

After the incendiaries had retired, a company of the Idahos and the Washington guards, stationed on either side of the building, picked off the Filipinos as they were smoked out. Many of the rebels, however, escaped into the brush in the rear of the church. The Americans captured 53 of the rebels, and during the fighting about the church 20 of the rebels were killed.

Some 2,500 women, children and non-combatants were allowed to enter the American lines after promising to go to the houses of friends and remain there.

An Exciting Charge.

Another intensely exciting incident occurred during the engagement. The Washingtons and Idahos and Companies K and M of the Californians, made charges across the rice fields between Paco and Santa Ana in the face of a terrific fusilade. The ground today over which they passed is covered with dead and wounded natives. The former are being buried in groups of five or six about where they lay and the latter are being brought to the hospital. It was at this stage of the fighting and at Caloocan that the natives suffered their heaviest loss.

The Fourteenth regulars were in a particularly tight place near Singalon and Colonel Dubose was compelled to rush past them with the reserve in order to prevent the regulars from being cut off. In the last line 12 men were killed before the rebels retired.

Both sides cheered frequently during the engagement. The American "hurrahs" were almost invariable met by derisive "Vivas." Among the natives the Igorrotes were especially noticeable for their bravery, about 700 of these naked savages facing artillery fire with their bows and arrows.

Excitement in Manila.

The scene at Manila when the alarm was given on Saturday night was wildly exciting. The American soldiers in the theaters and at the circus were called out. The performances were stopped, Filipinos scurried everywhere and the rattle of musketry and the booming of cannon outside the city was plainly heard.

The residents of the outskirts of Manila flocked into the walled city with their arms full of articles. All the carriages disappeared as if by magic, the street cars were stopped, the telegraph lines were cut and the soldiers hurriedly but silently marched out of the city into the stations assigned to them. The stores were closed almost instantly; foreign flags were to be seen flying from many windows and a number of white rags were hung out from Filipino huts and houses.

On Sunday immense crowds of people visited the water front and gathered in the highest towers to watch the bombardment. There were no street cars or carriages to be seen and the streets were almost deserted.

Manila, Feb. 5, 8:15 p. m.—The long-expected rupture between the Americans and Filipinos has come at last. The former are now engaged in solving the Philippine problem with the utmost expedition possible. The clash came at 8:40 yesterday evening when three daring Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged.

They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries' fire. But the third time Corporal Greely challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one and wounded another.

An Ineffectual Fusilade.

A most immediately after the Filipinos' line from Caloocan to Santa Mesa commenced a fusilade which was ineffectual.

The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outposts replied vigorously and held their ground until reinforcements arrived.

The Filipinos in the meantime concentrated at three points, Caloocan, Gagalangin and Santa Mesa.

At about 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places simultaneously. This was supplemented by the fire of two siege guns at Balik-Balik, and by advancing their skirmishers from Paco and Pandacan.

The Americans responded with a terrific fire, but owing to the darkness they were unable to determine its effect.

Native Battery Silenced.

The Utah light artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery.

The Third artillery also did good work on the extreme left. The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Malabona, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipinos' position at Caloocan and kept it up vigorously.

At 2:45 there was another fusilade along the entire line and the United States sea-going double-turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy from off Malate. With daylight the Americans advanced.

The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the villages of Paco and Santa Mesa.

The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one howitzer, and a very strong position at the reservoir, which is connected with the water works.

The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Caloocan.

There was intermittent firing at various points all day long. The losses of the Filipinos cannot be estimated at present but they were known to be considerable.

The American losses are estimated at 20 men killed and 125 wounded.

The Igorrotes, armed with bows and arrows, made a very determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire and left many dead on the field.

Several attempts were made in this city yesterday evening to assassinate American officers.

ENEMY DEMORALIZED.

UNPROVOKED ATTACK RESULTED IN A VERITABLE SLAUGHTER—"THOUSANDS" OF FILIPINOS KILLED.

London, Feb. 6.—The Morning Post publishes the following account of the fighting at Manila:

The immediate cause of the attack was an advance by two Filipinos to the Nebraska outpost on the northeast of the city. When ordered to halt they refused and the sentry fired. An insurgent signal gun was then fired from block house 7 and an attack was immediately begun on the Nebraska regiment.

The fighting soon spread on both sides and the firing was in progress on all the outposts around the city. The American troops responded vigorously, the insurgent fire being heavy and the attack hurriedly planned.

Firing continued throughout the night with an occasional cessation of from half an hour to an hour at a time.

At daybreak the Charleston and Callao began shelling the north side of the city.

Their fire was followed later by that of the Monadnock on the south side, the insurgents' positions having been previously accurately located.

The Filipino loss is reported to have been heavy.

The wounded on the American side are now estimated at 200. Few Americans were killed.

Vigorous Advance.

The Americans began a vigorous advance all along the line this morning (Sunday) and were soon pressing back the insurgents in every direction, maintaining steadily their advanced positions and capturing the villages of San Juan del Monte, Santa Ana, San Pedro, Macali, Santa Mesa and Lomin.

The splendid police system prevented a general break in the city, though several soldiers were attacked by natives in the streets. Lieut. Charles Hogan and Sergeant W[illegible] were shot by three natives, the former being seriously wounded and the latter slightly. Lieut. Colonel Cotton was attacked by a native with a sword while riding in a carriage to the front. He killed his assailant with his revolver.

A sharpshooter within the American lines shot and killed a sergeant while sitting at a window of the second reserve hospital. Colonel W. C. Smith died of apoplexy. Many of the insurgents were driven into the Pasig river and drowned. Several hundred were taken prisoners.

A Veritable Slaughter.

In a subsequent telegram the following statements are made:

Last night's (Saturday) and today's (Sunday) engagement have proved a veritable slaughter for the Filipinos, their killed being reported as amounting to thousands. The Americans could scarcely have been better disposed. It is now known that the attack was fully expected and that every preparation had been made to meet the contingency.

Firing slackened at noon (Sunday), the enemy being apparently demoralized.

The American troops, however, are fully equipped to meet a possible attack tonight.

Aguinaldo's private secretary has been arrested as a spy in Manila. Perfect quiet now reigns in the city. More than a hundred wounded Filipinos taken from the trenches are being cared for in the American hospitals.

THEY'VE HAD ENOUGH.

FILIPINOS IN MANILA EXPRESS THE OPINION THAT MOVEMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE HAS RECEIVED DEATH BLOW.

Manila, Feb. 6, —a. m.—The Filipinos have apparently reached the conclusion that the Americans mean business now that the barriers are removed as there were no further hostilities last night and no attempt was made to recover the lost ground. It is possible, however, that they are following the tactics employed against the Spaniards and will merely lie off a few days to recuperate their force before returning to the attack.

It is impossible to ascertain as yet how the news has been received at Malolos, the seat of the insurgent government, but the Filipinos in Manila express the opinion that the movement for independence has received its death blow and that annexation will soon be welcomed generally.

FILIPINO LOSSES.

TWO THOUSAND ARE DEAD, 3,500 WOUNDED AND 5,000 TAKEN PRISONERS ARE THE LATEST FIGURES FROM MANILA.

Manila, Feb. 6.—Careful estimates place the Filipino losses up to date at 2,000 dead, 3,500 wounded and 5,000 taken prisoners.

[illegible]

Brief Dispatches Sent to the War Department.

General Otis Confirms the Success of the American Forces—Fighting Has Ceased in the Vicinity of Manila and the City Is Quiet.

Washington, Feb. 5, 9:55 p. m.—The following telegram just received by the chief signal officer, is the first news received from the army at Manila:

"Manila, Feb. 5.

"General Greeley, Chief Signal Officer:

"February 5.—Action continues since early morning, losses quite heavy; everything favorable to our arms.

"Thompson."

Colonel Thompson is the chief signal officer on the staff of General Otis.

Washington, Feb. 6, 12:55 a. m.—The following dispatch from General Otis has been made public:

Manila, Feb. 5.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Fifth February.—Insurgents opened attack on our outer lines at 8:45, repeated attack, several times during night. At 4 o'clock this morning entire force engaged. All attacks repulsed. At daybreak advanced against insurgents and have driven them beyond lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and their defense works. Insurgent loss in dead and wounded large, our own casualties thus far estimated at 175, very few fatal. Troops enthusiastic and acting fearlessly. Navy did splendid execution on flanks of enemy. City held in check and absolute quiet prevailed. Insurgents have secured good many Mauser rifles, a few field pieces and quick-firing guns with ammunition during last month. Otis.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The following cablegram from General Otis has been received at the war department:

Manila, Feb. 5.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Have established our permanent lines well out and have driven off the insurgents. The troops have conducted themselves with great heroism. The country about Manila is peaceful and city perfectly quiet. List of casualties tomorrow. Otis.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The following dispatch was received at 1:15 this morning:

Manila, Feb. 5.

Adjutant General:

Situation most satisfactory; no apprehension need be felt. Perfect quiet prevails in the city and vicinity. List of casualties being prepared and will be forwarded as soon as possible. Troops in excellent health and spirits. Otis.

FIRED THE FIRST SHOT.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 5.—Corporal Greeley of Nebraska, credited with firing the first shot at Manila, was a recruit who joined the First regiment at San Francisco several weeks after the muster in and departure from Nebraska. His home is thought to be Madison or Norfolk. The First Nebraska is commanded by Colonel John M. Stotzenburg.

Dewey's Dispatch.

The message was received this morning as follows:

"To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

"Insurgents here inaugurated general engagement yesterday night, which was continued today. The American army and navy is generally successful. Insurgents have been driven back and our line advanced. No casualties to the navy. Dewey."

TO BE CRUSHED.

REPORT THE CABINET MEETING HAS DECIDED THAT AGUINALDO'S POWER SHALL BE CRUSHED.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Instructions will be sent to Major General Otis tomorrow directing him to follow up his victory over the insurgents and crush the power of Aguinaldo in the Philippines. This was the decision reached at an important cabinet meeting held in the White House tonight attended by the president, Secretary Hay and Secretary Alger and General Griggs and Adjutant General Corbin.

It was further decided now that Aguinaldo has thrown down the gauntlet, that Iloilo shall be taken and the islands of the archipelago occupied as rapidly and to the extent that General Otis' forces will permit.

FILIPINO MOTIVE.

AGUINALDO'S REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON GIVES THE REASON FOR THE ATTACK ON AMERICANS.

London, Feb. 5.—A representative of the Associated Press saw the representative of Aguinaldo this evening. He did not express surprise at the news from the Philippines, but declared that the Filipinos were suspicious of the attitude of the United States and had formed the opinion that it was better to fight before the Americans were reinforced. The representative added that Abai, the head of the Filipino cabinet, and his colleagues, were convinced that if the Americans were beaten now public opinion in the United States would insist upon the maintenance of Filipino independence.

[illegible]

Messrs. McLaurin, McEnery and Jones Joined With the Majority.

THERE WAS ONLY ONE VOTE TO SPARE.

Agreement Was Made With Mr. McEnery to Support His Resolution Declaring That It Is Not Intended to Permanently Annex the Philippines.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The treaty of peace negotiated by the commissioners of the United States and Spain at Paris was today ratified by the United States senate, the vote being 57 ayes to 27 nays, or one vote more than the two-thirds majority necessary to secure senatorial concurrence in a treaty document.

The vote was taken in executive session and until the injunction of secrecy was removed the result was supposed to be private; but the vice president had no more than announced the figures before senators rushed out of every door leading from the senate chamber declaring that the treaty had been ratified. Some made a mistake of stating that there were three votes to spare. There was in fact, only one vote more than was necessary—the ballot resulting 57 ayes to 27 nays.

Watched With Close Interest.

No vote has been taken in the senate since that of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law that has been followed with as close interest as was the vote of today. This anxiety was due not only to the magnitude of the question at issue but to the uncertainty which attended the matter up to the last moment. Only the select few knew how Senators McEnery of Louisiana, and Jones, of Nevada, would vote half an hour before their votes were cast and not even these knew when the bells rang for the executive session at a quarter past two o'clock.

Many of the vast throng which was turned from the galleries after the doors were closed in response to Senator Davis' motion, lingered in the corridors, all waiting eagerly for the first news from inside. It was generally understood that the first 45 minutes was to be given to speech making, but the crowd apparently were prepared for this delay.

Leaders Were in Doubt.

Within the chamber the interest was even more intense. Very few senators left the chamber, except those engaged in the cloak rooms in trying on the one side to gain votes for the treaty and the other to prevent a break in the ranks. Senators Aldrich, Lodge and Elkins, who have given their especial attention to securing the necessary votes to secure ratification were doubtful of the result when the secret session began, while Senators Gorman and Jones, the leaders of the opposition, considered their forces intact. Half an hour afterward it was whispered about that Senator McEnery had been won over on condition that his resolution should be passed subsequent to the passage of the ratification resolution. When this news was confirmed it was known that ratification was assured, for Senator McLaurin had already announced his intention to vote for the treaty in view of the condition of affairs in Manila. Senator Jones went over at the last moment making the one vote more than was necessary.

There was no applause when the result was announced but many senators heaved a sigh of relief and rushed from the chamber to give the news to the waiting world.

Final Speeches.

In advance of the voting speeches were made by Senators Ross, Money and Fairbanks. Senator Stewart, who had just arrived from his successful campaign in Nevada for re-election, announced informally during this period of the session that in his entire trip across the continent he had not encountered one man who was opposed to the ratification of the treaty.

Senator Ross read a brief written speech announcing his intention to support the treaty as in the interest of peace. He entered somewhat into the legal questions involved, saying that he saw no obstacle in the way of ratification from that source.

Senator Money reiterated his opposition to the treaty and made a last plea for a modification of the agreement. He asserted that if the friends of the treaty had agreed to a modifying resolution the vote could have been secured much sooner and as it would carry assurance of pacific intentions on the part of this government it would have prevented the hostile conflict at Manila.

Senator Teller here interrupted the Mississippi senator and there was quite a lively exchange of words. Mr. Teller announced his belief that the opposition to the treaty was responsible for the Manila battle and Mr. Money declared this view to be absurd.

Appeal for Unanimity.

Mr. Fairbanks spoke at some length, his speech being the first he had made since the debate began. He made an appeal for unanimity of action, in order that the country might present a harmonious front to the outside world in dealing with so important a question. He said that no partisan political advantage could possibly be claimed by anyone in the ratification, and held out the view that solid support of the administration would be of vast advantage to the administration in the present crisis. In this connection he referred to the opening of hostilities at Manila and expressed the view that the ratification of the treaty would do much to prevent further bloodshed and restore quiet.

Let us, said he, ratify the treaty and then settle our differences concerning the question of expansion afterwards. Those questions can wait but the emergency is too great for any postponement whatever on the ratification question.

Vest's Amendment.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the vice president interrupted Senator Money, who was then speaking, to announce that the hour had arrived for a vote. But one amendment was offered—that prepared by Senator Vest, placing the Philippines on the same footing as Cuba in this treaty. In the temporary absence of Mr. Vest it was presented by Mr. Gorman.

The voting on this amendment proceeded quietly and as all the senators were present it was soon disposed of. The votes of senators were closely scanned for pointers on the approaching vote on the treaty itself. The only vote considered as at all significant of a change favorable to the treaty was that of Mr. McEnery, who voted against the amendment. Senator Jones of Nevada, McLaurin and Kenny voted for it.

McLaurin's Change.

The vote was immediately announced and pages were sent scurrying through the corridors to announce to the few senators who were not in the seats that the culminating event had arrived. The call proceeded quietly until the name of Senator McLaurin was announced. He created the first stir of the occasion by a speech in explanation of his vote for the treaty. This was the initial break in the ranks of the opposition. Mr. McLaurin made a brief statement in explanation of his change of position, giving the open hostilities in Manila as the reason for it.

"I am as I have been from the first," said he, "irrevocably opposed to the expansion of our territory and should have voted against ratification but for the news that has come to us over the cable in the past two days."

He then went on to say that the attack upon our troops had brought about a new condition of affairs and that he should vote for the treaty.

Created a Hubbub.

This announcement created a hubbub of excitement, for while some senators were informed that he had decided upon a change there were many who were not in possession of this information.

Continuing his remarks to the senate, he referred to Senator Fairbanks' appeal to support the administration as an assurance that the critical condition existing at Manila could be more easily handled if the treaty should be ratified. He, for one, was not willing to embarrass the government at so critical a time. If, after the ratification the administration should fail to pursue the proper course towards the islands the fault would be that of the government, and not his, and he would not be justified in committing an unwise act by any apprehension that the administration would not do all it should do. He also referred to the agreement to pass the McEnery resolution as pledge against expansion. In view of this promise and in the hope that ratification would end bloodshed in the Philippines, he would therefore, he said, cast his vote in the affirmative.

McEnery and Jones.

He had hardly concluded when Senator McEnery approached with words of congratulation, saying that he had decided upon the same course. The Louisiana senator made a speech of explanation to the senate publicly announcing himself only by means of his vote.

Mr. Jones of Nevada did not vote on the first roll call, but came in from the cloak room before the vote was announced and by unanimous consent made a brief and feeling speech. He said that he was against expansion, and if he thought the ratification of the treaty meant expansion, he would not vote for it, as he considered a policy of expansion would prove the ruin of the country. The events in Manila during the past two or three days, in his judgment, were likely to do more to discourage expansion than anything that had happened, but had, at the same time produced a crisis which made the ratification of the treaty necessary. He considered it a patriotic duty to vote for the treaty and consequently cast his vote in the affirmative.

The Vote on the Treaty.

With Mr. Jones' vote added the roll call stood as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Butler, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Jones (Nev.), Kenny, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McLaurin, McMillin, Mantle, Mason, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Quay, Ross, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Sullivan, Teller, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wolcott—57.

Nays—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Cockrell, Daniel, Gorman, Hale, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Murphy, Pasco, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Vest—27.

Absent and paired: Messrs. Cannon and Wilson for with Mr. White against, and Messrs. Proctor and Wetmore for, with Mr. Turpie against.

On motion of Senator Davis it was then ordered that the aye and nay vote be made public and soon afterwards the doors were opened and the senate proceeded with legislative business, attempting to pass the McEnery declaratory resolution as per the promise to that senator.

News of Ratification.

News of the ratification of the treaty reached the White House almost immediately after the announcement of the vote. Postmaster General Smith was with the president at the time and was the first to congratulate him. Naturally, the president was gratified with the vote and so expressed himself. Secretary Gage came in soon afterwards and was followed almost immediately by Secretary Alger and Secretary Hay. Within forty minutes after its ratification, General Cox, the secretary of the senate, appeared with the treaty itself, which he promptly delivered into the president's hands and then retired.

The cabinet members, as they left

(Continued on Page 2.)

[illegible]

Henry Russel Wray Writes of Events at the National Capital.

BATTLE ROYAL ON THE PEACE TREATY.

Features of the Recent Debates in the Senate—Some Characteristic Anecdotes by Mr. MacDonald—Colorado's Interests in Pending Legislation—Good Advice Regarding the Klondike.

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—The political battle royal is being waged daily in the senate. The resolutions by Senators Mason, Hoar, Bacon, Sullivan and others, which were offered in December and January are debated daily in open session.

On these discussions only does your correspondent base an opinion. The reports of the secret sessions obtained by the newspapers must be more or less unreliable, as all those admitted to secret sessions are under oath to reveal nothing.

Perhaps never before in the history of the country has a supposed minority presented such a formidable front as that of the opposition to the ratification of the peace treaty. It is truly a fight to the finish. A man may have a particular opinion which he believes to be well rooted, yet when his mental arguments are uttered in a senate debate he finds brought against them weightier reasons, which may shake his convictions. The opposition has been charged with filibustering and all kinds of motives. This is an injustice. A daily witness knows better. The opposition is fighting for an amendment to the treaty, or for a committal resolution by the senate declaring that it is not the intention of this nation to annex any territory in the Orient without the free consent of the people living in such a section.

The supporters of the treaty rightfully say: "That is a matter which should come after ratification—such an amendment tacked on to the treaty would mean its rejection." In answer to this the opponents declare that while the word of the individual senator is good, a bond from the entire senate is better. They are willing to give up the amendment to the treaty if the senate will pass an independent resolution, similar to that offered by Senator Sullivan, viz:

"Resolved, That the ratification of the pending treaty of peace with Spain shall in no wise determine the policy to be pursued by the United States in regard to the Philippines, nor shall it commit this government to a colonial policy; nor is it intended to embarrass the establishment of a stable, independent government by the people of those islands whenever conditions make such a proceeding hopeful of successful and desirable results."

The temporary deadlock has modified the convictions of many expansionists. The opposition never neglects an opportunity to point out the disadvantages of annexing such a people as the Filipinos, with equal citizenship rights with Americans. Their arguments have changed many of the so-called expansionists and it can hardly be doubted that now a majority of the senators who will vote for a treaty ratification will oppose annexation. The day after this letter is published, unless something of a very serious nature should happen, the treaty will be signed.

It looks today as if those favoring a sanction of the treaty would not give in nor allow a vote on any of the various resolutions committing the senate to an acquisition policy.

The delay of the army bill in the house and now a chance for a decided delay in the senate, may cause the president to call an extra session. With it out of the way, however, as well as the treaty, and with night sessions during the greater portion of this month, the house and senate will be able to dispose of all the most urgent legislation now before congress.

Yesterday Senator Teller presented a bill granting an increase of pension to Belle R. Ralston and three memorials, which were ordered to lie on the table, one from the board of trade of Leadville remonstrating against the passage of the bill to prohibit railroad ticket scalping, another from the Grand Royal Lodge of Colorado against any appropriations for the support of sectarian institutions, and one of the Colorado Scientific society, praying for the passage of the bill to provide for a division of mines and mining in the United States geological survey.

Senator Teller also presented a memorial of the cigar makers' union of Denver remonstrating against the government holding or annexing the Philippines. This was referred to the committee on foreign relations; also a memorial of the First Infantry of Colorado national guards praying for the maintenance of the national guard of the United States, which is with the committee on military affairs, and a memorial of the citizens of Georgetown, Colo., remonstrating against the placing of the propagation of birds and wild water fowl under the fish commission. This went to the committee on fish and fisheries for reference.

The Eagan court martial was so quickly over that people had no time to argue and advance theories as to its possible decision. Now that the verdict is announced, talk drifts from the military-sentenced man to the possible leniency of the president.

It is generally conceded Eagan was lamentably weak in any defense.

Mr. W. K. Fleming of Denver, Colo., is in Washington.

Mr. H. B. MacDonald, the chief journal clerk of the United States senate, is a very close student of human nature and a man who never fails to catch any phase of humor and to enjoy it. He is acknowledged to be one of the most able students of parliamentary law and rulings in the United States (his work being the text book of the senate), and he is also one of the cleverest raconteurs in Washington. In his official position, which he has occupied for 25 years, many amusing incidents have occurred in connection with senators with world fame.

MacDonald was surrounded by a group of interested listeners a day or two ago when he talked of such men as Conkling and Thurman. "I remember one scene some years ago, which illustrates Conkling's wonderful command of language." Then Mr. MacDonald proceeded to tell of the day Conkling was making an exceptionally strong speech, and during its delivery he, in rather a nervous way, turned repeatedly and faced Thurman. The Ohio senator evidently detected some malice in the continued action of the New Yorker and at last he could stand it no longer, and jumping to his feet asked why the senator from New York seemed to honor him with the entire speech. Now as a matter of fact Conkling had the greatest respect for Thurman. Like a flash Conkling replied:

"Mr. President, when I turn to the senator from Ohio, I beg to assure him that I turn as the Mussulman turns toward Mecca; I turn to him as I would turn to the common law of England, the world's most copious fount of jurisprudence."

Another on Thurman. He and Representative Phillips played before dinner their regular game of billiards in the Metropolitan club. One evening Phillips had to wait for the statesman. Upon his arrival he (Phillips) requested Thurman to make haste and the game would start. "Really, Phillips, I am not able to play tonight. I've been talking all day in the senate; it was a long speech and I'm tired." "Well," replied Phillips, "if I can play I don't see just exactly why you can't. Why, Senator, I have more right to be exhausted than you, for I had to listen to your entire speech."

Thurman, who, as president pro tempore of the senate, one morning occupied the chair. After the prayer the first order of business is the reading of the journal, containing the proceedings of the last legislative day. That particular morning but one senator was on the floor—Ben Hill of Georgia. Thurman glanced over the empty seats and in a loud voice said: "The senator from Georgia will please come to order while the secretary reads the journal." It was a case where the chair and the senator enjoyed the humor of the situation. At another time, the chaplain of the senate was ill and forgot to provide a substitute; the usual prayer was omitted and the secretary proceeded to read the journal. With the first sound of the voice Senator Jno. W. Flannagan from Texas rose to his feet and with bowed head and closed eyes prepared for a daily benediction. After five minutes of devout waiting the chair sent a page to the senator with the information that the reading of the journal was not as a rule used to such devout respect. Flannagan never made a similar mistake again and he never heard the last of the morning prayer to legislation.

S. W. Dorsey of Denver is spending a few days in the capital.

Mr. James C. Jeffery, son of the president of the D. & R. G. R. R. Co., passed through Washington last Saturday on his way south. His father is now in New York city.

Colonel Dodge and his wife were here last week. The colonel is vice president and general manager of the Rio Grande Western.

In General Wheeler's report he praises very highly Lieutenant Byram of Denver. The lieutenant was conspicuous for his bravery at San Juan and undoubtedly will receive a deserved promotion.

Lawyers Blackmer of Colorado Springs, Carlton of Cripple Creek and Daniel Knight Drake of Denver paid flying visits to the capital last week.

Should the act with the serious-sounding title "making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and for other purposes," be passed by the senate with the amendments suggested by the committee on appropriations, several Denver men will be made happy. These amendments, affecting the mint at Denver, would raise the assayer's salary from $2,500 to $3,000, and create a clerkship at $1,200. The wages for workmen would be increased from $20,000 to $22,000; the incidental and contingent expenses would also be raised from $5,000 to $6,000. Other salaries would remain as before. The last paragraph says: "Until the mint and assay office at Denver shall become a coinage mint in accordance with law, the present mint shall be continued as an assay office and the business now transacted at said mint shall be continued therein, the appropriations heretofore and herein made shall be applicable to such mint."

M. Thos. F. Walsh, the Colorado-Washingtonian, was an honored guest at the famous Gridiron club's last banquet.

There is a curious finale to the story told in last weeks' letter, of the correspondent who accused a member of the house of earning his salary by slumbering. The member abused, retaliated with a public tongue-lashing. The author of the letter now proves to be a woman, described as young and beautiful, and there is some talk among her friends at the house of exacting an apology from the representative.

You have evidently read of the latest progressive move out west. The route from Flagstaff, A. T., to the Grand Canon of the Colorado will be covered by an automatic stage line. Nine automobiles are now being constructed under contract with a Chicago firm. Is Arizona to be allowed to outstrip Colorado in enterprise?

Many friends of Mr. C. Stanley Hurlbut, living in Colorado Springs, will learn with sorrow of his death in Philadelphia last Thursday. Hurlbut was chief clerk to the president of the Pennsylvania railroad and last year spent a few weeks in the Springs on his way to San Diego. He was strongly tempted to remain in the Rocky mountain region to recover his health, but medical advice ruled otherwise.

A Denver man, Samuel D. Farrell, gives some solid counsel to easterners. He was one of the pioneer seekers after precious metals in the mountains of Colorado and he has recently returned from the Klondike. In an interview in the Philadelphia Inquirer he said:

"There is gold up there, lots of it. But every dollar's worth of it obtained costs two in toil, privation and suffering. I am somewhat inured to hardships myself, but I got enough of the Klondike in less than six weeks and would have started on my return trip home long before I did had there been any way for me to get out. When I left Dawson there were no less than 3,000 men stranded there waiting for some providential means for getting back to God's country. If you want gold go after it by all means, but don't go to the Klondike. If you do you will wish you hadn't long before you secure enough of the precious metal to repay you for your experiences."

Your correspondent is thinking of opening a bureau of information for the distribution of reliable information regarding Cripple Creek and its wonderful production at this time, to tell all he knows about strikes and the rich ore in the Isabella in particular. He has been doing it, and not allowing Colorado to lose anything with the telling. The eastern press has been filled with accounts of the Isabella and any one who ever visited Colorado is deluged with questions regarding the truth of the published statements. Sunday's papers said that the assays on the new strike ran up to the modest sum of $100,000 to the ton; then yesterday's dispatches placed the value per ton at $500,000. Your correspondent in defending these statements has lost, in such a good cause, too, his heretofore unsullied reputation for veracity; but then in Washington this reputed loss is not a serious handicap.

Henry Russel Wray.

MRS. BOTKIN SENTENCED.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR MURDER OF MRS. DUNNING BY SENDING BOX OF POISONED CANDY BY MAIL.

San Francisco, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was today sentenced to serve the term of her natural life in the San Francisco penitentiary for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Dover, Del., whom she killed by means of a box of poisoned candy, sent through the mails, as a gift from a friend and unsuspectingly eaten by Mrs. Dunning and some of her friends. Her sister, Mrs. Joshua P. Deane, also died from the effects of the arsenic, with which the candies were loaded.

Judge Cook, who pronounced the sentence, refused to grant the appeal for a new trial, made by Mrs. Botkin's attorneys, who held that this state had no jurisdiction in the matter. In a composite review of the case Judge Cook showed that this state did have jurisdiction in the matter, and then pronounced sentence. Mrs. Botkin was asked if she wished to say anything in her own defense, and stated that she was innocent of the horrible crime. Her attorneys gave notice that they would apply for a writ of probable cause.

CRIPPLE CREEK NEWS.

SUPPORTERS OF COUNTY DIVISION ARE CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS—MUCH INCONVENIENCE BY THE BLOCKADE.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 4.—Homer Cady, who returned from Manila last week, having obtained a sick leave, had a relapse today and his survival is very doubtful. Cady was shot by a sentry who mistook him for a Spaniard. The bullet lodged in his kidney from which it has not been removed.

Most of the Cripple Creek people who attended the country division demonstration have returned today. They claim to be very confident of the success of the measure.

The town is still suffering considerable inconvenience because of the irregularity in the mails. The people have been missing the Gazette. No trains have yet been brought in over the Midland and the postoffice people expect to be obliged to receive and send all mail via Florence for three or four days yet.

JAMES A. SEXTON.

DEATH OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC EARLY THIS MORNING.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Colonel James A. Sexton, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at 3:15 this morning at Garfield hospital in this city.

GENERAL PALMER'S PENSION.

House Committee Makes Favorable Report on Senate Bill.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The house committee on invalid pensions today reported favorably the senate bill pensioning General John M. Palmer of Illinois, the amount being reduced from $100 to $50.

The report says of General Palmer: "Nearly always an office holder and always strictly honest, he finds himself now, in his 82d year, retired to private life without means of income, broken in health, blind in one eye, and rapidly losing the sight of the other."

The report then refers to Mr. Palmer's service at the head of the senate pension committee, his liberal treatment of the old soldiers and his opposition to "large sentimental pensions based on social position and political pull."

Under such circumstances the report states $50 per month is all that General Palmer himself will approve. Accompanying the report are letters and affidavits showing General Palmer's feeble condition.

THE NEW MAINE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4.—The keel of the new battleship Maine will be laid at the Cramp's ship yards on February 15. This date will be the anniversary of the explosion in Havana harbor of the ship of that name. The Cramps also announce that efforts will be pushed to have the new battleship ready to be launched February 15, 1900, the second anniversary of the Maine disaster.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

[illegible] KAISER

Great Issue Revived in British Politics.

A Cry of "No Popery"

Some Recent Comments Bearing on American Friendliness.

GERMAN AND SAMOAN AFFAIRS

German Government Claims to Have Received Advices From Samoa Showing That Their Representatives Are Not Entirely to Blame for Recent Troubles—Unanimous Opinion That the Trouble Will be Amicably Adjusted by the Three Powers Concerned—Direct Cable Between Germany and the United States Now Seems Assured.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 4.—British politics, on the eve of the reassembling of parliament, show that the old war cry of "No popery," so long silent, has suddenly usurped first place. It is overriding party programmes and forcing leaders who prefer to divorce the church from parliamentary strife, to declare themselves.

The movement was started last summer by a then unknown book-seller named John Kensit, whom Englishmen rated as Americans did Coxey. It gathered momentum through the low-churchists' agitation until it now dominates public attention. The newspapers are swamped with communications, mass meetings are being organized everywhere and the voters are insisting that their representatives announce their views.

A Significant Incident.

How fiercely the people are wrought up was hardly realized until Mr. A. J. Balfour (the government leader in the house of commons and first lord of the treasury), perhaps personally the most popular publicist, addressing his constituents at Manchester on Monday last endeavored to ignore ritualism and re-thresh the stock themes of politics. He was fairly howled down. His auditors would not be silenced when in his suave, diplomatic manner he attempted to slide around the subject by remarking that no violations of church law had come to his attention.

The audience insisted that he should declare himself and the meeting broke up in a manner very like a state of anarchy.

Another Arraignment.

On Wednesday an influential delegation called on Mr. Balfour and arraigned him for advocating the establishment of a Catholic university in Ireland. He replied that the scheme did not represent the party but only personal views, and said:

"It is a matter of indifference to me whether I remain in public life. It is not a matter of indifference if I am prevented from expressing even against my own interest the views I conscientiously hold."

The mass meeting on Wednesday, which was not representative save in the numbers attending, hooted the names of Lord Salisbury, the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London, and demanded that ritualistic clergymen be driven from the church.

A curiously leading part in the agitation is borne by the non-conformists, and it is also noted that party lines do not hold though the majority of the anti-ritualists are liberals. The high church Conservatives have issued a blacklist of 60 parliamentarians, appealing to the voters to oppose them if they support anti-ritualistic legislation.

The Bishops bill, recently framed in Lambeth palace (for over 600 years the London residence of the archbishops of Canterbury) and the Irish university proposal furnish the bones of contention. The latter had the misfortune to be brought forward when the religious strife was most heated and is likely to have a hard road to travel.

Anglo-American Friendliness.

The recent speech of General Stewart L. Woodford, former United States minister to Spain before the Army and Navy club of New York city, has been applauded by all Englishmen and has provoked diverse comments. The most of them declare that it helps the friendly understanding between the two nations.

The Saturday Review, which is always sneering at Americans, says:

"It shows President McKinley in an unfavorable light since he posed as the friend of peace while really playing a 'cat and mouse' policy to exhaust the arts of peace until he could get ready for war. It adds:

"Englishmen cannot take pride in the knowledge that the cat on the pounce was successful because of the loyal friendship of England. Such loyalty comes near to disloyalty. There is something more precious than American friendship."

The Globe says:

"Our moral support of the United States has been of incalculable value to them by their own admission. In return we require something more than Admiral Dewey's platonic approval of the civilizing mission of England."

The paper then proceeds to demand more assistance in China than heretofore and that British commerce should "not be excluded from territories whose acquisition has been facilitated by England's action by tariffs."

Judge Brewer Interviewed.

Judge David J. Brewer, associate justice of the United States supreme court, who is returning home on the Cunard steamer Etruria after his first visit abroad to attend the preliminary meeting of the Venezuelan arbitration commission, said today to a representative of the Associated Press:

"From the public men I have met here and from others I have heard only the most cordial feeling expressed toward the United States. So far as I have been able to judge from my brief visit these French are quite as friendly towards the United States as the English. I shall return with Chief Justice Fuller in May and anticipate passing a most pleasant summer in Paris."

In replying to a question, Justice Brewer said:

"I know it is being discussed abroad whether the United States in acquiring colonies does not invalidate the Monroe doctrine, but Venezuela has nothing to do with the doctrine; it has the status of a law suit."

A Business Boom.

Great Britain's business boom keeps pace with that of the United States. Not in ten years has there been such general prosperity in business and stock. Apart from the Suth African boom, which maintains its strength unusually, gold shares are higher than at the height of the boom of 1895. This feeling of confidence may be expected to continue if the parliamentarians refrain from attempting to goad Lord Salisbury to belligerent action, as during the last session of parliament, and provoke counter threats from other powers.

As most of the manufacturers here have all the business they want the increase in the United States' exports attracts less attention than it would in ordinary times.

The representative of the Illinois Steel company, Mr. Holland, speaking of the steel and iron business, says:

"Both the English and American firms have all the orders they can fill now. When the time comes that there is not enough business for both, the English manufacturers, not the Americans, it may be predicted, will be the losers."

The papers are daily reiterating their warnings of the past two months that American stocks are destined to a speedy fall.

BERLIN LETTER.

HIGH FOREIGN OFFICER LAYS THE BLAME FOR THE TROUBLE IN SAMOA PARTLY UPON CHIEF JUSTICE CHAMBERS.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.)

Berlin, Feb. 4.—The German government claims to have received advices from Samoa which dispose the ministers to in no wise acquiesce in the view that the German representatives there are entirely to blame for the recent troubles.

A high foreign officer said:

"Our representations from Samoa this week narrate in detail the events preceding the bursting of the storm in consequence of the royal election. We begin to see more clearly into matters. There has been, for some time past, serious friction between Chief Justice Chambers and Dr. Johannes Raffel (the German president of the municipality of Apia) arising from mutual recriminations as to the conduct of official business and personal difference.

Charges Against Chambers.

"Mr. Chambers appears to have been engaged in promoting much agitation in favor of the Malietoa party. If this is confirmed we shall ask for an explanation, as such conduct is a direct contravention of the Berlin treaty which expressly provides that the supreme judges shall not meddle with national elections, but shall remain strictly neutral on such occasions. It seems, however, that Mr. Chambers joined in the intrigues of the English missionaries who feared that Protestant interests would suffer by the ascension of the Roman Catholic Mataafa. The German government does not go to the length of claiming that Mr. Chambers did so act, but if the reports are confirmed, we shall ask for an explanation. Possibly on the American side facts may be adduced tending to show that our representatives also exceeded their proper powers. If complaints are made they will be impartially and amicably settled. No formal requests or complaints have yet been made by either government, and there is evidently a desire on both sides to settle the incident.

One Fact Admitted.

"It seems undeniable that a German created a disturbance, smashing window panes, etc., but we fail to see how Mr. Chambers deemed it his duty to place the offender under his jurisdiction instead of leaving him to the consular jurisdiction as the Samoan acts prescribed. This action upon the part of Mr. Chambers will also need an explanation.

"The incident, however, is trifling. Our reports indicate that, generally speaking, order now reigns at Samoa."

The correspondent of the Associated Press spoke to the United States ambassador, Mr. Andrew White, on the subject, and he said the above statement tallied with his own information. Mr. White added that he had not received fresh instructions from Washington, and he had no doubt that the troubles would be amicably adjusted by the three powers interested.

Agrarian Demands.

The debates in the Prussian diet this week were of special interest as they brought out the full extent of the Agrarian demands and showed that the Prussian cabinet is unanimous on the Agrarian question.

The official Reich Anzeiger has reproduced most of the new Cuban tariff regulations and the German press is greatly dissatisfied with them, claiming the regulations are so framed as to favor American imports at the expense of German and other European imports.

The Boersen Courier, the leading commercial organ, dwells particularly on the fact that German staple exports such as textiles and wines are most unfavorably treated and concludes an article on the subject with saying:

"The tariff regulations made by the United States for Cuba know nothing of the 'open door.' Surely something will have to be said about them in the future."

A Direct Cable.

The establishment of a company to lay a direct cable between Germany and the United States now seems assured. The capital, 20,000,000 marks, has been furnished by a number of banks and private capitalists, including the Duke of Ratibor. The German government is understood to be favoring this and other cable enterprises and the reichstag will be asked to make various appropriations in return for pre-emption privileges.

The Deutsche Zeitung concludes an article on the subject as follows:

"Thus the first step is taken to free Germany from the British cable monopoly, which, in the event of war, might become fatal to us."

There were 48 trials for lese majeste in January and sentences totaling 17 years in prison were inflicted. A social paper calculates that 2,600 years of imprisonment have been pronounced in the German courts for lese majeste during the past ten years.

FITZSIMMONS' ULTIMATUM.

He Says Sharkey Must Fight Soon or Not At All.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 4.—Before leaving for Milwaukee tonight Fitzsimmons said, in reply to Sharkey's announcement that he will not fight in less than a year:

"He will fight now within a reasonable time or not at all. Six weeks is time enough. If Sharkey will not agree to that he will be dropped and others taken on."

[illegible]

Colorado's Senator Urges a United Front Against Foreign Foe.

PLEA FOR RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY

United States Senate Compliments His Oratory By Hearty Applause—Allen Presented a New Resolution and Chilton of Texas Presented His Views on Expansion.

Washington, Feb. 4.—This was another day for expansion oratory in the senate. In the open session the speakers were Mr. Chilton of Texas and Mr. Wolcott of Colorado.

Mr. Chilton made a constitutional argument in support of the Vest resolution, his principal objection to the annexation of the Philippines being that it would admit to this country both the Filipinos and their products to come in competition with our own workingmen and their products. His proposed solution of the pending problem was the establishment of a republic in the Philippines over which the United States would exercise such care as it gives the republic of Liberia.

Mr. Wolcott made an eloquent, almost impassioned, appeal to the senate for the ratification of the peace treaty. His tribute to the administration for the successful conduct of the war and to the peace commissioners for their successful efforts in behalf of their country was the feature of his speech. At the conclusion of his brief address, he was accorded the compliment of hearty applause.

PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Feb. 4.—At the beginning of the session of the senate Mr. Allen (Neb.) offered the following resolution:

"That the senate of the United States in ratifying and confirming the treaty of Paris does not commit itself or the government to the doctrine that the islands acquired by virtue of the war with Spain are to be annexed or to become a part of the United States and that the difference in the language of said treaty as respects the island of Cuba and its inhabitants and the island of Porto Rico and the Philippine islands and their inhabitants shall not be construed or be held to be a difference in effect, but that it is the intention and purpose of the senate in ratifying said treaty to place the inhabitants of the Philippine islands and Porto Rico in exactly the same position as respects their relations to the United States as are the inhabitants of Cuba."

Mr. Allen gave notice that he would address the senate upon the resolution Monday.

Mr. Chilton's Speech.

Mr. Chilton (Texas) then addressed the senate on the various anti-expansion resolutions. He asserted that he was not an anti-expansionist or an anti-annexationist. Within its proper bounds he regarded it as the duty of this country to widen its bounds. He believed the acquisition of Porto Rico and the island of Guam was well thought, but in the acquisition of the Philippines a grave public policy was involved. He believed such acquisition involved serious perils and that dangers to our government and institutions would constantly menace. He did not regard the annexation of the Philippines as at all similar to Louisiana and California and other territory now a part of the United States. His belief was that if we took the Philippines and they became a part of this country our people would never cease to regret it.

Senator Wolcott's Speech.

At the conclusion of Mr. Chilton's speech, Mr. Wolcott, who had announced a brief speech for today, was recognized. He attempted no discussion of the pending resolutions, but urged the ratification of the treaty on purely moral and patriotic grounds.

"It was not," said he, "until it became patent that the resolutions pending before the senate were being used merely as a cloak to defeat the treaty of peace that I determined to say a few words."

His own belief was that discussion of the treaty should take place in executive session, but senators had taken opportunity in presenting their views upon the resolutions to discuss the treaty and he felt it necessary to say something also.

A Matter of Duty.

He said that the war with Spain had had no charms for him, and he had walked with perhaps reluctant feet along the lines of duty marked out for him.

If the commissioners appointed by the president had presented to the senate a treaty yielding up the Philippine islands, he would have felt it his duty to ratify their action; and if they had in the treaty held only a coaling station he would have felt bound equally to support their action.

"In their wisdom," said he, "they have brought to us a treaty providing for the taking of the entire Philippine group and I see before me my duty to assist in the ratification of that action."

Tribute to the Commission.

After reviewing briefly the results of the war and the negotiations which led to the appointment of the peace commission, Mr. Wolcott said: "The commissioners appointed by the president were men of eminent character and ability. We may judge something of the commission by the members of it that were selected from this body. Not one man here is there who would not trust to any of them the most intricate and delicate matter. They have brought back here a treaty with Spain by which we may deal with the Filipinos as congress hereafter may wisely determine. Yet we stand here day after day wrangling over resolutions of no force and effect and which serve only to embarrass our own people in the Philippines and afford comfort to our opponents on the islands. There is not one of these questions raised which may not properly be dealt with after the treaty is ratified.

United Against the Foe.

"However much we may differ among ourselves upon questions of internal policy," said he, "we ought to stand as one before a foreign foe. I for one recognize a great difference between a treaty establishing commercial relations with another nation and a treaty bringing to a conclusion a successful war. It is important that we should present an unbroken front in meeting a quest on of this kind. We owe a debt to our brethren across the sea. We had their unqualified moral support and influence of their trained diplomats throughout the war. Had it not been for England we should not have emerged from the late war with colors flying so high. Today we have among the nations of Europe only one friend—Great Britain. The other nations stand with rapacious hate, hoping that we may encounter some repulse."

Dishonorable Tactics.

Adverting to the attitude of the opponents of the traty in endeavoring to inject, as he said, politics into the consideration of the pending question and to force out of it an issue for the next presidential campaign, Mr. Wolcott said:

"But it is deplorable that in formulating such an issue and in pursuit of such a policy these leaders should find it necessary to seek to dishonor this government and the administration which has guided us so wisely through the troubled sea of international complications and brought us to the threshold of an honorable peace, that they should dishonor us in the face of the nations of the world and they should seek to bring about some fancied political advantage by an attempt to defeat the ratification of a treaty which, if unratified, must bring back a condition of war as it existed before the report of the commissioners, passive it may be, but full of uncertainty and full of disaster to the interests and welfare of our country. I do not believe such tactics can win. There are men enough on both sides of this chamber who will stand by the government not because it is a Republican government but because it is an American government.

To Uplift the Filipinos.

"The results of the war have left us charged with a duty to 11,000,000 of people. We found them under the dominion of Spain. Nobody wants to turn them back to that nation. We know little about them, but we do know there exists a condition on the islands which would result in internecine strife among a people who may or may not be fitted for self-government, if we should abandon those islands as a derelict. It is certain that the ratification of the treaty would ameliorate the conditions there and advance the interests of the Filipinos. We shall not put our hands on those people except to bless them, and our efforts will be to lift them up to the standards of civilization and Christianity."

Repudiated Charges.

Referring to the charge made on the senate floor that the taking of the Philippines by the United States would result in scandals of office seeking and office holders, Mr. Wolcott repudiated the idea with scorn, and declared that the American people would see to it that although they had had little experience in the management of such territory it would be given proper and careful attention.

"Our relations with the inhabitants of those islands," continued Mr. Wolcott, "are certain to be fair, honest and just. We may make mistakes. We have made mistakes in the past. But with our protecting hand over them these people will find themselves more secure in their lives, property and happiness than they have ever been before."

Increased Greatness.

In answer to the charge that the acquisition of the islands would be contrary to the spirit of our republic, he said this government was the first experiment of its kind ever made.

"Every year," he continued, "has brought us additional burdens and with them has come added greatness. And who shall say that, in the development of this republic, with its Anglo-Saxon strength and energy, it will not increase until we have planted our institutions and principles in that far-off archipelago?"

"Time alone can make clear our duty to the people of the Philippine islands. Today we face the proposition of emasculating or destroying the peace treaty. For me, there is but one path marked out. That is the path of duty, the path of honor."

At 2:15 p. m., on motion of Mr. Lodge, the senate went into executive session and at 5:25 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE SESSION.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The house today passed the military academy appropriation bill, carrying about $600,000. It served as a text for a speech by Mr. Griggs, of Georgia, on the president's suggestion that the government care for the graves of Confederate dead. After 3 o'clock the house devoted its attention to eulogistic speeches on Thomas Benton and Frank P. Blair, whose statues have been presented by Missouri for erection in Statuary hall.

In his speech Mr. Griggs referred to the devotion of southern men to the country from the days of Appomattox to those of Santiago. Let there be an end, therefore, he urged, to the constant reiteration of reconciliation between the sections. That reconciliation had long ago been accomplished, and with the new generation of the south, the younger men, there was no need of reconciliation, as there had been no separation.

"We accept the words of the president in good faith," said Mr. Griggs, "but we insist that this shall be the last reconciliation of the sections. Let this be the final ratification of the treaty of peace between the north and south."

Mr. Griggs' speech was warmly applauded and he received many congratulations.

A bill was passed, granting to the city of Victor, El Paso county, Colorado, certain lands for water reservoirs.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

(From Friday's Daily.)

DEEDS FILED.

A number of papers were filed with the county clerk yesterday recording transfers of valuable properties. They were as follows:

John Nolon to the Sheriff Consolidated Mining company, the Sheriloff lode No. 2; consideration $10,000.

Jacob Becker and I. B. Cree to John Nolon, a certain portion of the Sheriloff lode; consideration $1,000.

John Nolon to E. B. Creighton, one-half interest in the "Uncle Sam" lode; consideration $1,000.

Willard Hemenway to Alvaro Hemenway; lot 2 block 2, Ensign addition to the city of Colorado Springs, consideration $1,000.

C. F. Schilling to W. P. Dunham; a interest in Uranium and Schilling lodes; consideration $3,000.

Deeds were recorded with the county clerk yesterday as follows: William Fleming to Charles W. Emmons, lot 3, block 3, in the town of Cripple Creek; consideration $1,000. E. L. Haff to William D. Hatton, an eighth interest in the Jerry Johnson Nos. 1 and 2 lodes; consideration $1,000.

AN AFTERNOON BLAZE.

The fire department was called out at 3.30 yesterday afternoon to extinguish a small blaze in the Hotel Garfield, at the corner of Pike's Peak and Cascade avenues.

The people in the house had discovered immense volumes of smoke coming up from the basement, but were unable to locate the blaze, and it took the firemen some time to determine just where the fire was burning.

It had started from a fireplace in the dining room and had burned under the floor for a short distance from the wall. After it was located it was the work of but a few moments to extinguish the blaze. The damage to the building consists only in destroying the tile floor in front of the mantel, cutting out a few boards in the dining room floor and through the ceiling of the basement. It will not exceed $50, and is fully covered by insurance.

Miss Womack, proprietress of the hotel, stated that she had smelled smoke in the room at noon, but being unable to locate anything wrong, had not given an alarm.

Patents were recorded yesterday as follows: Solitaire lode, by Allen Seidel; Fallett and Hamburg lode; by Hallet and Hamburg Gold Mining company.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Real estate transfers for the week ending January 31, reported by Henry Lee B. Wills & Co:

Mary L. Carpenter to H. H. Seldomridge, north ½ of 2, block 203, add. 1	$ 1
Lazard Cahn to John C. Cozzens east 5 feet block 1, Cahn's add..	1
C. W. Kurle to Eva G. Shepherd, lot 6, block 11	5600
Mary N. Gregg to F. W. Korsmeyer, part of 16, Thomas' add.	1
Willard Hemenway to A. Hemenway, lot 2, block 2, Ensign's add.	4000
E. C. Ensign, et al., to William Smith, lot 23, Longview sub.	-

The railroads carried a large number of Colorado Springs people to Denver yesterday to participate in the county division conference with the committee from the legislature. A number of people from Cripple Creek and Victor also passed through and a number of ranchmen from the western part of the county went up to oppose the division.

A deed to a portion of block 209, addition No. 1, to the city of Colorado Springs, was recorded yesterday with the county clerk. William H. Earlese is to John W. Sheafor for $2,000. The Moynahan Investment company sold the east 75 feet of lots Nos. 58, 59 and 60, in Cripple Creek, to W. B. Pullin, for $2,000.

From Saturday's Daily.

A receiver's receipt for the Maryland lode was recorded by the Mary and G. M. company.

A patent for the Melvina lode was recorded yesterday by Henry Zimmermann and Frank C. Bender.

A building permit was granted C. M. Brewer yesterday for the erection of a five-roomed cottage on Colorado avenue between Third and Fourth streets. The cost is to be $1,000.

A deed to the east 100 feet of lots Nos. 17 and 18, block 511, north end addition to the city of Colorado Springs was recorded yesterday. John J. Maaelese is to J. M. Hawkins for $3,000.

Mr. Frank Lawton has been appointed superintendent of the Colorado Springs Electric road. Mr. D. McCaffree has occupied this position for some years, but has recently resigned.

The electric light plant of the college which was thrown out of working order by an accident on Wednesday evening is now running order again and the buildings are once more lighted.

Kid McCoy, the great fighter, is in the city. McCoy is on his way to the coast. He has been in Denver for the past few days and dropped down last night to spend a few days under the shadow of the Peak.

The sophomores and freshmen of Colorado college had a lively time on Thursday night. The sophs had a party which the freshies and the latter tried to break it up. Unable to interfere with the sophies the freshies spent a good share of the night out in the cold howling out their rage.

A few days ago in a tournament over the links of the Washington Golf club, Mr. Henry Russell Wray, formerly of this city, made a splendid record. His first round was made in 54; second in 50, and third in 44. The latter score is below the amateur record of the club, which is 45. The professional record is 38.

Thomas O'Brophy, Michael Gibbons and Patrick Walsh filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk yesterday for the Victor Gold Extraction company. The capital stock is placed at $5,000, divided into shares of the par value of $1 each. A general ore and milling business will be transacted with headquarters at Victor.

County Clerk Liggett yesterday received the following ruling in reference to certificates of acknowledgment: "Certificates of acknowledgment attached to deeds, trust deeds, and chattle mortgages need not have the 10-cent revenue stamp affixed in any event." Certificates of acknowledgment attached to release deeds of trust or release of mortgages should be stamped 10 cents each."

Cards are out announcing the wedding of Miss Bessie De Hart Wandell and Mr. Charles Benjamin Selcomridge which will occur at St. Stephens church Tuesday evening, February 14th, at 8 o'clock. A reception will be held at the residence of the bride, No. 2420 North Tejon street immediately after the ceremony. Both young people are well known throughout the city and possess a host of friends. The wedding promises to be one of the social events of the season.

CAUGHT BY POLICE.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Joseph Roemero, an ex-jail bird of Pueblo, who was badly wanted by the sheriff of that county, was placed under arrest in this city by Detective Joel Atkinson and A. J. Rooney. A systematic search of the city was made throughout the morning by the two detectives, who had been requested by the Pueblo sheriff to look out for Roemero.

Roemero was finally located in a house a Reed's addition to the city near the slaughter houses and was escorted to the jail there to await the arrival of officers from Pueblo who are expected in the city this morning.

Roemero is a Mexican about 35 years of age and has a wife and two children in Pueblo. At the September term of court in that county he was convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses and was sentenced to a term in the county jail. He was regarded around the jail as a very good prisoner, and was made a "trusty," and allowed many privileges not accorded to other prisoners. It was through these privileges that the convict succeeded in making his escape. On November 1 last while the guards were busy Roemero succeeded in gaining an exit from the jail and made good his escape. He was searched for high and low throughout the city but no trace of him could be found.

Ever since the escape of Roemero Sheriff Beeman has been endeavoring to apprehend him. The man's easy escape chagrined the sheriff deeply and he has never given up the chase. The two Colorado Springs officers are congratulating themselves upon the easy manner in which they located the fugitive and arrested him. It was only yesterday morning that they were notified that the wanted man was in this city and a few hours later he was under arrest. Roemero has been working as a section hand on the Santa Fe railroad, but recently he had been engaged in buying empty bottles and junk around the city.

Sheriff Beeman will come up this morning to take his prisoner back to Pueblo.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Ella Webb, who has been visiting in Scranton, Pa., since last summer, returned yesterday, and is now staying at 201 E. Dale street.

Mr. F. H. Russell, formerly of this city, but now of Schroon Lake, N. Y., is in the city in the interests of his mining property at Cripple Creek.

Mr. Will Blackmer is down from the Strickler tunnel for a few days. Mr. Blackmer is in charge of the work at the tunnel.

17 BELOW ZERO AT MIDNIGHT.

People Out Late Suffered From the Extreme Cold.

The cold weather seems to be here to stay. Yesterday was probably the coldest day of this year. The snow lay in large quantities on the ground and showed but small signs of melting and the cold was peculiarly keen and sharp. The government thermometer at the college showed that the mercury rose at one time during the day to 31 degrees above zero but this was not for long. At noon the thermometer at the college registered 27 degrees above but thermometers in the city registered somewhat under that temperature. The college thermometer is sheltered to a considerable extent and always gives an underestimate rather than an overest mate of the temperature.

Seventeen Below at Midnight.

At 6 o'clock yesterday evening the government thermometer registered 2 above while other thermometers in the city registered zero and some below zero. After darkness had set in the cold began to increase and the mercury began to drop steadily. At midnight thermometers in the north part of the city registered 17 degrees below and were still dropping and it was thought 20 below would be reached before daybreak. This temperature was recorded in the north part of the city on Thursday night while in the center of the city several thermometers went as low as 15 below. Yesterday morning the college thermometer registered 10 below at 6 o'clock. People who were out last night said the cold was the most intense they had experienced for many years. All during the night the frost glistened in the air and it looked like a typical eastern winter night.

Railroads Still Blockaded.

It was reported at the railroad offices yesterday afternoon that the tracks were being opened up but later reports told of additional snow and further blockades. The Midland and Midland terminal were open yesterday morning and the regular 11 o'clock train for Cripple Creek was sent through on time. Up to 6 o'clock it was expected that the 2:40 train this morning would be sent through all right but a dispatch from Denver late last night reported that the Midland terminal was again blocked although communication with Cripple Creek was still being maintained by the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad.

At Leadville the conditions are as bad if not worse than ever. A blizzard raged there all day yesterday and the snow fell in immense quantity. The rotaries are doing hard work on both the Midland and the Rio Grande but the continued fall of snow makes their work practically of no avail. It was thought at the Midland office in this city yesterday that the train that has been laid up at Leadville for so long would be able to get through by this morning but these hopes are all shattered by recent reports. The Rio Grande has one or two lines open in the western part of the state according to the associated press story on another page of this issue and this road expects to have all its lines open by Sunday. The Midland trains to Cripple Creek have been abandoned until after the weather breaks.

From Monday's Daily.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Two Men Lost in Snow Storm and One Perished.

After wandering for four days on Big Horn mountain and Pike's Peak, J. M. Holmes, a veteran prospector, who was lured to the Peak through fantastic stories of lost mines, finally succumbed to the raging blizzard and lay down in the snow to die, Friday night.

The dead body was found only a few hundred yards from power house No. 2 yesterday morning at 10 o'clock by Assistant Engineer Durfee and Geo. W. McGovern, while the man's companion, N. S. Thorpe, was discovered in a cabin near by. Thorpe was in a badly frozen condition from his terrible experience in the blizzard, but he will recover.

Lost in a Snowstorm.

Just five days ago Holmes and Thorpe started from Cripple Creek bound for the former's cabin, away up on the precipitous sides of Pikes Peak, about half way between the timber line and the summit. Holmes had been working a claim in this inhospitable region for the past 18 months. The two men were well provisioned for they anticipated a long stay at the cabin where they expected to continue their search for gold.

The first day out a terrible blizzard swept the mountains and snow fell so rapidly that the trails were completely obliterated. In many places the snow was 15 or 20 feet deep. For two days the unfortunate prospectors wandered over Big Horn mountain, completely lost. The thermometer dropped to 40 degrees below zero and it was with difficulty that the men kept from freezing. Finally they wandered into the gulch below reservoir No. 2 and here again they were lost for two days. Their feet and hands were badly frozen and it was with the utmost difficulty that they dragged their nearly exhausted bodies over the rocks, vainly looking for a place of refuge.

At last human nature could stand the strain no longer and on Friday night Holmes lay down to die within sight of the lights at the Strickler tunnel. Thorpe remained by the side of his companion all night. Worn out, exhausted and half frozen, he finally reached a cabin Saturday night, barely escaping with his life.

Lured to Death by Golden Siren.

The story of the sufferings and death of Holmes and almost miraculous escape of Thorpe brings out an interesting romance, for Holmes, who was a prospector of many years' experience, was simply lured to his death by a golden siren.

For many months the prospector had been digging for gold at a point on the Peak about 13,000 feet above sea level. A story of marvelous riches being found on the Peak by an old German away back in '58 or '59 had excited Holmes, and he labored under the hallucination that he could re-locate this lost mine, which, tradition said, was fabulously rich. For many months the prospector had prosecuted his lonely search, never losing faith, but always certain that eventually he would relocate the lost mine which would startle the world by its richness. His trip to Cripple Creek was made for the purpose of securing provisions and a partner to help him in the continuation of his hope, and, filled with hope, he was returning to the mine when death overtook him in the raging blizzard.

Body Still in the Snow.

When Thorpe was found in the cabin yesterday morning he was taken up to the Strickler tunnel by Bert Ward, who was accompanying Engineer Durfee, and after having been partially thawed out, he told the story of his wanderings.

Holmes' body was located in a snow drift but it was not removed. Coroner Hallett was notified and he will go up today and bring the body down to the city. Holmes was a man of about 65 years of age and it is thought that he formerly lived in Colorado City, but none of his relatives could be located last night.

A peculiar coincidence in regard to the freezing to death of Holmes is that the dead body of a man was found nearly at the identical spot where Holmes' body now lies, on the 15th of last March. The man was never identified. An examination at the time showed that the body had probably remained buried in the snow for several months before it was discovered by a party of surveyors in the employ of the new railroad to Cripple Creek.

MERCURY DROPS.

23 Below Zero Reached by Several Thermometers Yesterday.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Colorado Springs experienced a record breaking drop in temperature last night. At midnight there had been three telephone messages to the Gazette from north end points of observation and 23 degrees below zero was reported by all of them.

The beautiful sunshine of yesterday gave most people the impress on that the back of the cold spell was broken but it was noticeable that the water in the gutters was not warm enough for a comfortable bath, that no one was hurt by icicles dropping from the north side of the roof and no prostrations from heat were reported to the police.

Our Italian Climate.

The city had lots of thermometers which reported zero and lower all day, despite the sunshine. The college observer, from whom the Gazette local weather reports are received, managed to elevate his mercury to the five degree mark above but it took him until the middle of the afternoon to do it. Up to noon he was not warmer than three below and for the 24 hours ending last night at 6 o'clock he turned in a mean temperature of eight below, just eight degrees colder than the worst deal he had made previously.

His lowest figure for the 2 hours was minus 16 but there were dozens of thermometers whose owners will vouch for their veracity, who reported it as colder than that.

The Coldest of the Year.

This morning, however, the city can point with pride to a new mark. Colorado Springs has outstripped the world in sunshine and fine weather and other things too numerous to mention and now it has come about that she must outstrip herself. Twenty-three degrees below zero was the mark reached at midnight at the Bradford greenhouses, at the college and at the North End grocery. These thermometers were located in exposed places but when out for a record, be it a weather record or any other kind, it is universally regarded as a good policy to take the best that can be secured.

Down town the records were from 8 to 12 below which is a large number of degrees lower than has been recorded heretofore. These thermometers were located in store entrances and were to some extent sheltered.

The Railroad Situation.

It is commonly supposed that railroad companies have no troubles. This, however, is all a mistake. If no other road in the country ever had any troubles at all the Colorado Midland is having enough at present to do for the whole of them. If there is any change in the situation today it is that there is more snow out in the mountains than there was yesterday. The heroic efforts of the track clearing crews were continued all day and again all night but there was a terrible driving snow all day and a cutting wind, with the temperature from bearable down to 27 below zero and operations have been delayed very materially.

The wires to the general superintendent's office in this city were kept hot all day and all night but the progress reported was inconsiderable compared with the task which is before the workers. The snows west of Ivanhoe are deep and compact, making a most stubborn resistance to the attacks of the rotary.

Show Troupes Liberated.

The passengers who were detained at Basalt, including the West Minstrels and the Shaft No. 2 company, were yesterday hauled out of Basalt to Salt Lake and sent east for Denver via the Cheyenne and the Union Pacific. The uncertainty in the situation on the Midland caused the sending of the passengers in this way.

There is no detention to trains between Colorado Springs and Leadville and Cripple Creek. The Aspen branch has been opened and coal is being taken to Aspen for the mines as fast as it can be handled, and the situation at Aspen is very much relieved. It is expected by the officials that the road will be open late today.

On the Rio Grande.

Reports on the Rio Grande late last night were of a more encouraging nature. The Marshall Pass line was opened early in the day and word was sent in that traffic would be resumed through to the west. Late last night it was reported that the Tennessee Pass line was open and it is believed that there will be no further trouble with either track.

"He am strange," remarked Uncle Eph, "dat de man who needs de most watchin' am mos' always watchin' somebody else."

The harvesting of ice in Colorado is an example of "making hay while the sun shines."

"You have what the physognomist would call a very obstinate mouth," observed the young man just after he attempted to kiss a young lady and received a sounding slap on the face.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

At midnight the jurors in the boycott cases had not arrived at a verdict, notwithstanding the fact that they had been out since 4.30 o'clock Monday afternoon. At 9 o'clock p. m. Judge Harris instructed Bailiff Bowers to keep the jury intact at the court house and permit them to consider the case until midnight, at which hour they were to be taken to the jurors' quarters at the county jail and locked in for the night.

The fact that the jury has remained out since Monday afternoon seems to augur that an agreement cannot be reached, but in all probability the court will keep them out longer should they fail to agree today.

Division No. One.

In division No 1 of the district court the following business was transacted. The people of the state of Colorado vs. H. K. Harbaugh, charged with selling mortgaged property. Nolled.

People of the state of Colorado vs. J. C. De Mandel, charged with gambling. Reset for February 6.

People of the state of Colorado vs. Fletcher Du Bose, charged with arceny of live stock. Continued until February 1.

C. A. Bower vs. W. L. Davis, on trial to the court. Findings for the plaintiff and on payment into court of $200 and interest by the plaintiff trust deed will be set aside and held for naught and he will be declared part owner in the property.

In a suit of L. S. Ervay vs. Cripple Creek Consolidated Gold Mining company the motion of the defendant for a new trial was denied and judgment ordered on the verdict for $1,117.85.

In Division Two.

An old suit entitled J. B. Wheeler vs. the Adolphus-Busch Glass Manufacturing company, came up in division 2 of the district court yesterday. The suit was originally brought by the plaintiff who claimed that he was the owner of the Brander crusher and the Sturdevant mill, used in the old Colorado City Glass works, and that the defendants had levied on the same through virtue of a judgment obtained against the Colorado City Glass Works company several years ago. Mr. Wheeler claimed that the property was his own and did not belong to the company, of which he was president. The trial of the case brought out many reminiscences in regard to the old Colorado City Glass works, which burned a number of years ago, and the failure of the new enterprise which was started just about the time of the beginning of the panic of 1893.

The trial will be resumed today.

The petition of Mrs. Belle D. Robinson, guardian of Robert and William Harrison, infants, to sell a 16-32 interest in the Gold Bug lode and certain Colorado Springs property was filed with the district clerk yesterday. The value of the lode claim is placed at $50,000, and the Colorado Springs property at $250. The petitioner makes her request through her attorneys, Gunnell and Hamlin, and asks to be allowed to sell the property in order to re-invest it more profitably.

In the County Court.

Two divorces were granted in the county court yesterday. Sadie Levies was granted a divorce from Harry Levies on the ground of non-support.

Charles F. Johnson was granted a divorce from Rebecca E. Johnson on the ground of cruelty. He made sensational allegations in his petition saying that his wife had been guilty of attacking him with a six shooter and a butcher knife.

K. E. McMillan was given a judgment against Hundley & Hayward in the sum of $28.50.

Isabella Conrad filed a suit for divorce against Alexander Conrad. The complaint sets up that the couple were married in Boston on April 14, 1890, and that for the past year the defendant has deserted the plaintiff and has contributed nothing whatever to her support.

William H. Horstmann & Co. filed a suit against W. B. Wiley for $475 02. The plaintiffs are dealers in lodge paraphernalia in Cincinnati, Ohio. The suit is brought to recover on merchandise alleged to have been sold to a lodge in this city of which Wiley is a prominent member.

From Thursday's Daily.

There seems to be no possibilty whatever for the jury in the boycott cases to arrive at a verdict. The jury has been out since Monday afternoon since 4:30 o'clock and has been considering the cases ever since. Speculation has been rife as to how the jury stood, but no authentic information has been given out. It is only known that the jury cannot agree upon a verdict and that there are members on both sides who are equally persistent in maintaining the guilt or innocence of the nine defendants on trial.

The trial of the nine Cripple Creek parties charged with boycotting has cost the county a pretty sum and it is the evident intention of the court to make the jury arrive at a conclusion if possible rather than undergo the expense of a new trial. Last night at 9 o'clock the jury had been unable to agree and after considering the cases until midnight the members were taken to the county jail and were locked in the jury room for the night. If no verdict has been reached by this morning it is probable that the court will discharge the jury from further consideration of the cases.

The trial of the boycott cases has excited interest not only in El Paso county, but throughout the state. The unions of Cripple Creek have made an exceptionally strong fight to clear the defendants and the prosecution has made just as strong a fight for conviction in order that no more cases of a similar nature shall come up in the Cripple Creek district. These are the first cases which have been made under the new boycott law passed by the last session of the state legislature. The verdict of the jury is awaited with more than ordinary interest.

Damage Suit Filed.

John E. Clark filed a suit in the district court yesterday against the town of Colorado City asking for damages in the sum of $5,000. The plaintiff alleges that on November 10 last he was walking along in the street and sustained a broken ankle and other injuries from which he suffered excruciating agonies, and was laid up for several weeks. He claims that no lights had been provided and that nothing was furnished to warn pedestrians of the dangerous hole. He therefore asks for damages in the sum of $5,000.

DuBose Released.

The trial of Fletcher DuBose on the charge of stealing came up in division 2 of the district court yesterday. It was claimed that DuBose had stolen a herd of cattle from parties in Las Animas county and drove them up to Jones' park. He was arrested at this place several months ago by a deputy sheriff and was carried down to Trinidad later, and was then brought back for trial. The prosecution was not able to make out a strong case against the defendant yesterday, and, after the evidence had been introduced Judge Harris instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty which was done. All of the other cases against DuBose were nolled.

The suit of J. B. Wheeler against the Adolphus Busch Glass Manufacturing company was finally concluded in the second division of the district court yesterday and the case was given to the jury. At a late hour no verdict had been reached.

In the County Court.

The woes of ill-mated couples were again recited in the county court yesterday in a divorce suit filed by Ella Gibson against J. T. Gibson. The plaintiff alleges that she was married to the defendant in Dallas, Texas, on October 2, 1884, and that the defendant has been guilty of extreme and repeated acts of cruelty. She alleges that her husband is possessed of certain property which he is about to dispose of and that she has been deprived of the necessaries of life for some time past. She asks for $2,000 alimony and an injunct on restraining the defendant from disposing of his property. Judge Harris granted a temporary injunction in the case.

Carl I. Schultz filed a suit against Nellie Lambert for $485. The plaintiff is a Cripple Creek physician who alleges that he attended the defendant during an illness and that she is indebted to him in the above mentioned sum for services.

In the suit of John F. Tracy against the Midland Terminal railroad to recover damages for the loss of a cow a verdict was returned by the jury in favor of the plaintiff for $110.

Florence Foster filed a suit in the district court against L. W. Foster asking for a divorce. The couple were married in Colorado Springs in 1895. She alleges desertion and non-support as a cause of action.

From Friday's Daily.

One of the few murder trials of the present term of the court came up yesterday and was reset for a hearing on the 7th inst. The defendant is Joseph Perry of Victor, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. G. H. Munsig, a widow of that place.

The trial of the case was postponed on account of the absence of one of the most important witnesses for the state.

The shooting was a most sensational affair, that brought out a story of love, intrigue and jealousy rarely heard of outside of novels. The trial promises to be a very interesting one.

The jury in the boycott cases failed to arrive at a verdict after being out three days and it was finally discharged last evening.

In the county court yesterday John W. Wells brought a suit against the D. and R. G. Railway company to recover $590. The plaintiff alleges that he shipped a lot of household goods to his wife in Los Angeles, on October 1, 1898, and that they were lost by the defendant company who refuses to pay for them.

A. R. Fowles was given a verdict for $80 against the D. and R. G. railway.

The jury in the case of J. B. Wheeler vs. the Adolphus Busch Glass company returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

From Saturday's Daily.

The third trial of Sherman Crumley on the charge of burglarizing the Morrell Hardware company's place at Cripple Creek came up in the district court yesterday morning. The case was entirely outlined in yesterday morning's Gazette, and it is one, the details of which, are known to the public, as two trials have been had, both resulting in a disagreement by the jury.

The morning was consumed by the selection of a jury, and in the afternoon evidence was introduced. The testimony at this trial was practically the same as was introduced at the preceding trials. Aaron Purdy, the alleged companion of Crumley, and self-confessed burglar, was brought up from Canon City to testify in the case.

The jury selected was as follows:

L. A. Fox, Ralph Brown, George B. Perry, James W. Green, G. W. Cummings, James Coe, A. M. Cooley, John J. Hall, H. J. Foote, J. W. Munkres, William Pritchard and N. B. Gill.

District Attorney McAllister appeared for the prosecution and J. Reed Crowell and H. W. Foster for the defense.

After the introduction of testimony court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when the arguments of attorneys will begin.

Suits Filed.

S. J. Thomas filed a suit in the district court against H. J. Fletcher for specific performance of contract and damages. The complaint alleges that plaintiff was the owner of the Venus and Polar Star lodes on the 25th of March, 1896, and that said lodes were deeded to defendant with the understanding that patents should be secured for an undivided half interest. When receiver's receipts had been issued, it was agreed that defendant should re-deed a half interest to the plaintiff. Receiver's receipts were issued on January 9, 1899, but defendant failed to comply with the terms of her contract.

Plaintiff asks $1,000 damages and an order of patent compelling defendant to re-deed the half interest in the property.

A suit of more than ordinary interest came up in the district court yesterday before Judge Lunt. One peculiar feature of the case was that the witnesses on both sides testified to identically the same facts. The suit resolved itself into a simple question of a point of law.

The suit was brought by A. L. Lawton against Joseph Strong on a note of $5,000. It seems that the defendant borrowed $5,000 from his mother-in-law, Mrs. Taylor, a number of years ago, and gave his note for the same. Later Mrs. Tay or went to live with her son-in-law and his wife, who took care of her for several years prior to her death. Mr. Strong did all that an own son could have done for his mother during her months of illness, and before she died she requested her administrator A. L. Lawton, to turn the note over to her son-in-law to be cancelled. This act was done as a part al recognition of Mr. Strong's kindness. After Mrs. Tay or's death, Mr. Lawton, the administrator of the estate, turned the note over to Mr. Strong as requested, but later a question was brought up as to whether he would not be liable to the estate for the amount. He went to Mr. Strong and requested the note which was readily returned. Then a friendly suit was started merely to decide if the administrator was liable to the estate for the amount.

The case was argued before Judge Lunt and taken under advisement.

In the County Court.

Judge Cunningham had an easy time of it in the county court yesterday. The weather played havoc with the business of this court, for by the antics of the storm king, all of the railroads were blocked to such an extent that attorneys in Cripple Creek who were interested in several cases, found it impossible to reach the city. In a railroad case which came up, an engineer and fireman on the Midland were badly wanted as witnesses, but they were snowed in near Leadville.

Thomas McCarthy filed a suit against Sarah C. Bradley and Charles C. Elliott. The suit is to set aside certain deeds to Colorado Springs property. The plaintiff secured a judgment against Defendant Bradley some time ago. She transferred her property to Elliott. The plaintiff wants the deeds set aside so that the property will rest in the name of Mrs. Bradley, so that an execution may issue to satisfy his judgment of $105 and costs obtained some time ago.

W. C. Bowman & Co. filed a money demand suit against W. E. McClung for $538.62.

In the district court E. L. Rice, better known as "Fatty" Rice, pleaded guilty to selling liquor without a license. He was fined $100 and costs.

Sherman Crumley "Not Guilty."

"Not guilty."

This was the verdict returned by the jury in the case of the People of the State vs. Sherman Crumley. The verdict was arrived at after about five hours of deliberation, and at 8 o'clock Judge Harris received the document from the jury, which granted freedom to Sherman Crumley.

The accused man was immediately released from custody and was taken charge of by his brother and friends who have stood by him in three successive trials.

The history of the charge against Sherman Crumley is well known, as it has been frequently recited in the columns of the Gazette. He was accused of having burglarized the powder house of Morrell & Co., in Cripple Creek, in company with Aaron Purdy. Purdy afterward acknowledged the crime and implicated Crumley. Two preceding trials were given Crumley, but in each case the jury disagreed.

The third trial excited great interest throughout the county, as it was the first case on record in the El Paso district court where three trials had been given a man on a single indictment. Attorneys H. W. Foster and J. R. Crowell represented Crumley in the late trial.

In the County Court.

Yesterday was motion day in the county court and a number of matters were disposed of.

A libel suit was filed yesterday morning by Mark Baynes against Mary Anderson. In the complaint Mrs. Baynes states that the defendant has slandered her and tried to blacken her good name. She states that on a certain occasion Mary Anderson said in the hearing of and to certain persons that Mrs. Baynes had been a drunkard and had taken the Keeley cure at the same time that her husband took it; and, at another time, the defendant is alleged to have said that Mrs. Baynes had been seen lying under her table dead drunk. The complaint goes on to state that the Keeley cure is a cure for drunkenness and denies that the plaintiff ever took it or was ever drunk. Mrs. Baynes claims that her good name has been damaged to the extent of $1,000 by these libelous utterances and she asks damages in that amount. Nichols and Wiley represent the plaintiff.

Another divorce suit has been filed. For two days the county court has been free from divorce suits and the officers of the court are afraid it will lose its reputation along that line. The suit filed yesterday is brought by Lizzie Stevens against her husband James Stevens. She alleges that she was married to James Stevens in Cripple Creek and that they are now man and wife. She states that recently he has been guilty of extreme and repeated acts of cruelty towards her; has cursed, abused and otherwise maltreated her; has applied vile and opprobrious names to her and has failed to support her so that she has had to do work by the week to keep herself in food and clothing. For all this she asks that the bonds of matrimony be severed and that she be granted $500 alimony and all other proper relief that she may be entitled to in the premises. W. S. Morris is her attorney.

Court Notes.

Sheriff Clark was up from Trinidad yesterday to take Fletcher Du Bose back to Las Animas county for trial. Du Bose was recently acquitted of larceny of cattle in the El Paso district court, but he will be forced to face a similar charge in Las Animas county.

Under Sheriff Cook went down to Canon City yesterday with Aaron Purdy, the witness in the Crumley trial, who was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus.

Lizzie Fritsch filed a suit for divorce in the county court against William Fritsch. She alleges cruelty.

MARRIED.

ATKINSON-BLACKMER.

The announcement is made that Mr. W. W. Atkinson of this city was married on Tuesday night in Alexandria, La., to Miss Nell Blackman of that place.

The wedding took place quietly at the home of the bride's father. There were but a very few relatives of the bride at the ceremony, owing to her illhealth, Miss Blackman is the daughter of Hon. W. F. Blackman, judge of the supreme court of Louisiana.

Mr. Atkinson is the well-known young contractor of this city, and has a large circle of friends who will extend congratulations to the fortunate young man upon his return to this city. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson will reach Colorado Springs in about two weeks.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Albert A. Roemer of St. Louis and Miss Florence Li Hughes of Colorado Springs; Lester Alumbaugh and Miss Theodonia Hendricks, both of Surber.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Frank P. Miller and Miss Bessie May Goodwin, both of Cripple Creek.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to J. E. Carey and Miss B. A. Cahill, both of Cripple Creek; Jeptha McDillon of Colorado City and Mrs. Kate Martall of Peoria, Ill.

DIED.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Mr. S. L. Chinn, an old resident of Colorado Springs, residing at 305 East Cucharras street, died last evening at 10:30 o'clock. He had been ill a long time. The funeral announcement will be made later.

The many friends of J. Holmes Birdsall, a prominent attorney of Toms River, N. J., will be pained to learn of his sudden death at the Alta Vista hotel at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday afternoon. He came to Colorado Springs from his New Jersey home about two weeks since, feeling poorly, having been suffering from the grippe. A relapse set in a few days after his arrival, which terminated fatally yesterday afternoon. The body will be embalmed and sent to his old home at Toms River, N. J.

The funeral of Mrs. Dillon, one of Manitou's best known residents, who died on Monday night, was held yesterday afternoon and interment was had in Evergreen cemetery in this city, Rev. F. E. Hayes of Manitou officiated.

CHINN—Mr. S. L. Chinn, No. 305 East Cucharras street, Colorado Springs. Funeral to occur at 2 o'clock from residence.

One of El Paso county's pioneers, Jno. B. Van Tuyle, died at Surber on Wednesday, at the age of 72. An aggravated attack of la grippe was the cause of death.

Mrs. Juliana P. Schano, wife of Peter Schano, died last evening at 6:45 at her residence 529 East Costillo. Notice of the funeral will be given later.

PERSONAL MENTION.

(From Tuesday's Daily.

Miss Dora Skinner left last night for the east for the benefit of her health.

Miss Beulah Thimble has returned from her visit to Texas. Mrs. Trimble is visiting friends in St. Louis.

Mrs. J. R. McKinnie and maid will leave the city this morning for Phoenix, Ariz., for a visit of some weeks.

M. Gift, a former member of the Antlers orchestra, has returned to the city and is now with the Alta Vista orchestra.

Colone. Holliday of Topeka, Kan., will leave the city this evening via the Santa Fe for his home after a protracted visit in Colorado Springs.

John T. Morgan, traveling representative of the Anchor Steamship line, was a visitor in the city yesterday. He reports business in his line as very gratifying.

Telephone 313 24 East Kiowa St.
Satisfied people wear Ashby's spectacles.

Save Your Cash
by buying hardware of the Stark-Lowell Hardware company, 106 S. Tejon street.

Wedding presents of lasting pleasure at Ashby's, Bank block.

The Wonderful
Air Blast heater and Oak stoves cheap at the Stark-Lowell Hardware company, 106 S. Tejon street.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum .....$7 00 Three months ...$1 75
Six months ..... 3 50 One month 60
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum .....$1 00 Six months 50

ADVERTISING.
Rates made known on application to the office.
All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Monday noon.
Address remittances and communications to
The Colorado Springs Gazette Pub. Co.

THE TREATY SIGNED.

The ratification of the peace treaty is a source of satisfaction and thankfulness. The majority was narrowly in excess of the necessary two-thirds, but it is entirely sufficient for all necessary purposes. We understand that the ratification of the treaty by the Spanish parliament is not necessary and the arrangement requires only the formal statement of the queen and president to carry it into full effect. So ends the war with Spain.

The treaty leaves the United States absolutely free to deal with the late Spanish colonies as we may see fit, except for our pledge to grant home rule to Cuba as soon as possible.

So far as Porto Rico is concerned the problem is a comparatively easy one. The reception accorded to the Americans on their arrival on the island and the good order and contentment that has prevailed ever since is a sufficient indication that the people are prepared for a territorial form of government and that they will be glad to accept a permanent union with the United States. We can see no good reason why this should not be equally acceptable to our own people, and we believe that Porto Rico is now as permanent a part of the United States as Alaska or Hawaii.

The problem of the Philippines is undoubtedly the most difficult of the ones which lie before us, but we believe that its dangers have been greatly overestimated. The idea that from this acquisition will date the downfall of the American republic is pure bosh. The downfall of nations does not come from foreign mistakes however costly, but from internal degeneration. Whatever may be the result of our assumption of authority in the Philippines, the great republic is secure from the assaults of its enemies abroad and its slanderers at home. The most satisfactory feature of the situation is that the United States enter upon the discharge of their task absolutely unrestricted in any way. They are under obligations to do the right thing and that is all. They are not pledged to do any thing which future events may show to be unwise, and they are not pledged to do any thing at any particular time. And it is time which is likely to prove the greatest element in the satisfactory solution. There is no occasion for haste or for worry. There is no need of entering upon a campaign for the conquest by force of all the islands of the Philippines. The unprovoked attack upon the Americans at Manila has been properly met and punished and the American authority there established. The ratification of the treaty makes it possible to restore order and law at Iloilo and other prominent places and to avoid the dangers of international complications. The next thing is to wait for the report of the commission which has been appointed to examine into the situation in the islands. That commission has been composed of Americans of the very highest standing. They are men of unspotted integrity, of good judgment, men in whose hands the interests of both Americans and Filipinos will be absolutely safe. When that commission shall have made its report the members of congress and the people of the United States will be in a position to know what is best to be done. Until then there is little need of discussion or of difference among Americans regarding the Philippines. Until then the administration will not commit this nation to any policy which may prove embarrassing in the future. Until then political leaders and political parties will be wise to avoid committing themselves in detail to matters which are far more likely to lead them into difficulties than to bring credit upon their judgment and foresight.

What is to be done with the Philippines will be developed and made clear by the passage of events. The pleasant thing is that by the wisdom of the two-third majority of the senate the United States are in a position to take advantage of every benefit that may be drawn for us from the future.

REALLY UNPRECEDENTED.

For twenty years, and how much longer, we know not, Colorado never saw such a continued spell of cold and snow as this. Five days of sleighing in Colorado Springs is a record breaker and in the face of such weather, the oldest inhabitant is no better off than the newest tenderfoot.

As usual Colorado Springs is on the edge of the storm. We cannot claim that our climate of the past few days has been of the Porto Rico or Manila brand, but it is the best to be had in the Rocky Mountain region and we are warranted in assuring our eastern friends that there have been no avalanches on Pike's Peak avenue and that the street cars are running on Tejon street without the help of rotary snow plows.

As for our invalids we can only ask them to be patient, with the positive assurance that it won't happen again.

A FOE OF COUNTY DIVISION.

It is perfectly natural that the county seat organ of the fusionists should oppose county division. In so doing it voices the wishes of its companions, the fusion leaders. Ever since the Telegraph switched from Republicanism, not so very long ago, its main object has been to build up an anti-Republican ring in the county and city which would have control of the county offices and could take advantage of the full treasury which has resulted from Republican administration. The partial success which came to these efforts was the result of the general anti-Republican sentiment in this state and the false cry of gang which influenced unwary voters. On county division the interests of the fusion leaders and office holders and of the fusion voters, especially in the Cripple Creek district are opposed, and the Telegraph is naturally in favor of the bosses.

One thing is fortunate. The Telegraph will not be in a position to claim that county division was beaten by Colorado Springs Republicans.

HONORABLE SENATORS.

To the Honorable Senator McEnery of Louisiana, the Honorable Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, and the Honorable Senator Jones, of Nevada, is due the credit for the favorable vote on the peace treaty. These men had the good sense and the patriotism to take their names off the roll of disgrace and place them upon the roll of honor.

Even with these additions the vote was a narrow one. One vote changed from aye to nay would have left a bare two-thirds. The change of two votes from the affirmative to the negative would have beaten the treaty. All honor then to the two southern Democrats and the western silverite who showed themselves to be good Americans in the hour when their country had need of them.

A DEPLORABLE AFFAIR.

The skirmish at Manila resulting in the loss of life among Americans and insurgents is all the more deplorable because it was entirely unnecessary. It resulted entirely from the ignorance of the insurgents in regard to the American purpose towards the islands and this was due in large measure to the opposition in the United States senate to the ratification of the peace treaty. Senator Gorman, Senator Hoar and their associates and supporters in and out of congress are responsible for an event which was anticipated by many as a natural result of their unreasonable and narrow-minded opposition.

The attack upon the American positions by the insurgents gives them the status of public enemies, and their partisans and advocates in this country, if they do not immediately abandon the position which they have been holding, are entitled to no other consideration than that accorded to traitors in active league with a national enemy.

Ten days ago, when it was announced that a date had been set for a vote on the peace treaty, it was reported that Agoncillo, the agent of the Filipino leader, had cabled to his chief that an attack should be made on the American position before the vote came on the treaty. In a dispatch printed in this morning's Gazette, the London representative of Aguinaldo says that the Filipinos were suspicious of the attitude of the United States and had formed the opinion that it was better to fight before the Americans were reinforced. They were also convinced, he continues, that if the Americans were beaten now public opinion in the United States would insist on the maintenance of Filipino independence. This statement makes the story of Agoncillo's dispatches appear probable.

Saturday night the brave soldiers of the United States stood between the inhabitants of a city of 300,000 and unbridled murder, pillage and rapine. The hollow pretense of a Filipino republic capable of self-control and self-government was exposed in its true proportions. The hordes of ignorant and deluded savages received the proper answer from the cannon and rifles of the American forces. Another answer to the savages at Manila and their friends nearer home is due in the senate this afternoon. The senator whose name appears as opposed to the ratification of the treaty brands himself with a lasting disgrace which past service cannot cancel and future patriotism cannot atone for. A unanimous vote for the treaty is a national necessary. Afterwards it will be time to attend to Little Aguinaldo and his leaders and abettors in this country.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

One of the arguments urged against any participation by the United States in the government of the Philippines is that it involves the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, by means of which we have been able to hold the American continent against the encroachments of European powers.

If we permit ourselves to interfere in the affairs of European powers in the far east, it is said, we cannot consistently expect them to keep hands off of areas of South American territory which offer tempting fields for colonial experiment.

In the first place this argument is not a fair one because it assumes that the far east is peculiarly and appropriately the exclusive field of European enterprise. This is not so. On the contrary, the United States are more directly concerned in the commerce and consequently the naval supremacy of the Pacific than any other of the world's great civilized powers, with the possible exception of Russia. Neither France, Germany nor Great Britain nor any one of the minor European powers has a single mile of seacoast bordering upon the Pacific except as this is claimed indirectly by colonial possession. On the other hand, the United States has a Pacific coast admirably situated and provided for commerce with a territory behind it of magnificent accomplishments and greater possibilities in manufactures, agriculture and mining. It would be foolish and entirely unwarranted by the facts to claim that the United States in establishing a foothold on the western shore of the Pacific is intruding upon territory to which the Europeans have an exclusive claim.

Besides that, what gives the Monroe doctrine its force and permanence is no statute of international law, for such does not exist. It is no recognition by Europeans of the principle "America for Americans." The Monroe doctrine is acknowledged and observed simply because the big republic of the west has announced its policy and is ready to enforce it by diplomacy and force of arms if necessary. The strength of the Monroe doctrine does not lie in its justice, logic or reason, though it claims to possess all of these. Its force is in the material resources of the United States, and of its possible allies, and in the fact that from the broad standpoint of international statesmanship an attempt at colonization in South America would not pay.

The Monroe doctrine declares the American republics from the danger of European conquest and domination and it also announces our wise determination not to become involved in the local quarrels of European states. But the Monroe doctrine never pledged us to abstain from participation in the forward march of civilization; it never forbade us to use our influence in behalf of freedom, and it never committed us to the policy of standing in idleness, while other nations possess themselves of opportunities which destiny has made peculiarly our own.

THE FILIPINOS.

It is significant of the general ignorance in regard to the Philippines that we hear so much about the Filipinos. One might imagine, from reading some speeches in congress and editorials in some papers, that Aguinaldo was some such a patriot as George Washington or Toussaint L'Ouverture or Maximo Gomez, and that he was fighting for the liberty of his people from purely disinterested motives.

Aguinaldo is a professional adventurer and agitator, who for years has made a business of raising disturbances against the Spaniards and selling out on the best possible terms. At the beginning he was an exile and an outcast, branded as a traitor by his fellow-revolutionists and living in Hong Kong upon Spanish money paid as the price of his surrender. He was sent back to Manila at the suggestion of the American government, and all his present success and position is due entirely to American interference in the affairs of the islands.

There is no such thing as a Filipino nation. "Filipino" is simply a Spanish word meaning an inhabitant of the Philippine islands. As a national name it has no more sense or meaning than the word Indian as applied to North America. The natives of Luzon are called Tagals, those of some southern islands are called Visayas, certain other savages are Negritos, Igolotes, Ilocanes, Pampangos, Pangasinanes, Ibanags, Tinguianes, Apayaos, Catalanganes, Vicols, etc. Then there are halfbreeds, quarter-breeds and fractional-breeds of all sorts and conditions, who are called in Spanish "mestizos," some 30,000 Chinese in addition to the 200,000 or more Chinese "mestizos." Finally, there are some 10,000 Europeans of various races. All of these are "Filipinos" in the sense of being residents of the islands, and with the exception of the Europeans and Chinese they are all natives.

There would be just as much sense in organizing Sioux, Apaches, Utes, Diggers, Esquimaux and the California Chinese as an "Indian" republic under the presidency of that Garcia who raided along the Rio Grande frontier a few years ago, as there would be in recognizing the "Filipino" republic of Aguinaldo.

MR. CARLTON'S INTERVIEW.

We invite particular attention to the interview with Mr. A. E. Carlton, which is published elsewhere in this morning's Gazette. What Mr. Carlton has to say is certainly worthy of consideration by every one interested in city affairs, and it would be the height of folly to force a fight in the courts without learning what can be done along the line suggested. As the Gazette said yesterday morning, it is folly to talk about what we would like to have; the practical thing is to make the best of things as they are.

Mr. Carlton says in the interview that he is desirous of securing the city's interests, and if the public believe that they are not sufficiently secured and protected he would consent to a reasonable modification or limitation of the franchise.

We do not know what can be done along the line suggested by Mr. Carlton, and we do not know that any satisfactory conclusion can be reached in this way. But the suggestion in its present form offers the most promising and hopeful way towards a settlement of what is probably the most perplexing and difficult problem with which this city has ever been confronted, and that in a way which will secure the interests of the city without serious delay or expense and without a risk to very important interests. It certainly ought to receive due consideration, and it should serve to prevent hasty and ill-considered action in other ways.

A FUSIONIST PLOT.

The fusionist leaders who are snugly ensconced in the county offices at Colorado Springs are bound that the county shall not be divided. But they do not care to attempt to defeat county division fairly and openly. What they want to do is to pose before the people of the Cripple Creek district as the advocates of county division, then to defeat the proposed bill for the advantage of their own selfish and political interests and then to go before the people of the district for re-election on the plea that the bill was beaten by the Colorado Springs goldbug Republicans, as they call them. The plan is a very shrewd one, but it will not work.

The attitude of the Colorado Springs Republicans is generally well known. They are neutral on the present fight. We do not want division, but we are making no active fight against it. It is for the Cripple Creek people to say. Some of them are in favor; some are against it. Some believe it will be for the interests of the district; some take an opposite view. If they were left to themselves to decide it, as the Gazette believes they should be left, the advocates of county division would probably succeed in their plan, but they have the disadvantage of the fact that those who are supposed to be at the head of the movement are in reality doing all that they can to stab it secretly.

We have no word of condemnation for the men who are fighting county division openly. If we did not believe that it is a matter for Cripple Creek rather than for Colorado Springs to settle we would be found by their side. Prominent property owners and mining operators of Cripple Creek, lawyers, hotel keepers and others of Colorado Springs have a right to their opinion on this matter and a right to act in accordance with their interests. But if the county division bill is defeated we intend that the blame for its defeat shall be laid where it belongs, and that is upon the fusion leaders of El Paso county.

GOOD AMERICANS.

In the displeasure with which the attitude of the senatorial minority is viewed by the great body of patriotic Americans we should not lose sight of the loyalty and wisdom of those who have set partisanship aside and have rallied to the support of the president who at the present crisis stands for no party but for the honor and dignity of the nation. Such men as Gray, Morgan and Teller deserve a large measure of credit and by contrast with their position the attitude of some other senators appears in its worst light.

We are very glad to say that it is the attitude of President McKinley which has made such non-partisan patriotism possible. What the president has done and what the president has said has been a most faultlessly correct. He has shown not the slightest disposition to arrogate to himself any authority not vested in him of fullest right, he has sought to discover and to follow public opinion and never to force it, he has wisely avoided anything that seemed like interference with the prerogatives of congress, and in all things he has earnestly endeavored to get at the real facts and to base his actions upon them. We do not believe that any one can point to a single rash or ill-considered act of the president, and on the other hand his prudence, foresight and administrative ability has repeatedly saved the country from serious mistakes and possible disasters.

The affairs of the nation could not be in better hands and we may be sure that the president will continue to do his part carefully and well and that he will in the future as in the past avoid any intrusion upon the duties which properly belong to the legislative branch of the government.

A COLORADO ENTERPRISE.

The completion of the Pecos Valley railway will be found detailed in another column of the Gazette this morning. This is an enterprise which is of double interest to Gazette readers, as it is not only of considerable importance in opening up a large body of valuable land in a neighboring territory, but it is also a Colorado Springs enterprise, the management of which has been from the first in the hands of Colorado Springs capitalists.

The Pecos valley affords perhaps the finest example of comprehensive development by scientific irrigation of any section of western America. The project has been one of magnificent proportions and it has been carried forward by an enormous expenditure of capital which has been used with scientific accuracy to produce the intended result.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Noteworthy Opinions of Journals of the World.

The Tension at Samoa.

Mail and Express.

While the officials of the United States, British and German governments await accurate reports concerning the native and international differences in Samoa, it cannot be said that the latest news received from the South Pacific islands tends to lessen the belief that a new and less perilous arrangement will be necessary by the three protectorate powers. Evidently there continues to exist in Apia and neighboring territory a conflict and defiance of duly constituted authority which halts on the border line of chaos only because of the restraining influence of foreign warships.

Again we hear reports of extraordinary conduct on the part of the German consul, in supporting acts of the German president of the municipality of Apia which had aggressively contravened the superior authority of Chief Justice Chambers, exercised for the punishment of a riotous German resident. It is reassuring, in a measure, to be told that both the British and American consuls have refused bluntly to meet their German colleague in conference upon any matter where the latter has directly assailed an authority to the defense of whose integrity the triple protectorate is committed. It is to the clear understanding of their official duties and limitations by the American and British representatives at Apia that we look for continued avoidance of very serious international tension pending a settlement of past disputes.

Meanwhile, it is to be regretted, perhaps, that the German ambassador at Washington, in his recent exhaustive newspaper interview, was not so frank concerning Samoa as he was concerning other questions involving diplomatic delicacy. In fact, he was silent. Why?

Powers of the President.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Congressman Amos Cummings of New York, in urging an amendment to the army bill forbidding the use of the army by the president to quell strikes or riots except upon appeal from the governor of the state, made some misleading statements. The mover of the amendment undertook to promote its adoption by citing the examples of three governors of Illinois—Palmer, Altgeld and Tanner—and three presidents of the United States—Grant, Cleveland and McKinley. As the dean of the Illinois delegation Mr. Cannon replied to Mr. Cummings. The house was working under the five-minute rule, but Mr. Cannon was allowed twice that time, and without wasting words he brought out the facts in all three cases most admirably.

In saving Chicago in ashes from mob outlawry General Sheridan met an emergency calling for instant action. It was Winchester over again. No one who was in this city at that time could fail to feel that way. Chicago owes an incalculable debt of gratitude to General Sheridan for what he did, and in standing by him with all the authority of the national government President Grant performed one of the plainest of duties. Governor Palmer's attitude was the greatest mistake of his entire public career. It rendered his repudiation by the Republican party of Illinois a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Cannon was right in saying that President Cleveland's attitude in authorizing General Miles to quell the riot which occurred in this city during the Altgeld administration was met with the cordial approval of the people. It was, next to his Venezuelan letter, the redeeming feature of Mr. Cleveland's second administration.

Mr. Cumming's attempt to drag President McKinley into the Pana troubles of last fall was wholly unwarranted by the facts. At no time was there occasion for federal intervention. In that case, as in several others that have arisen in connection with coal-mining strikes in Illinois, the question was whether the sheriff, with his large powers, should be left to cope with the situation or the militia be called out. Nothing has arisen to occasion federal intervention since the Chicago riot of the Altgeld-Cleveland period. As Mr. Cannon well said, "If Governor Tanner finds himself unable to quell a strike he will call upon the president of the United States for aid, and William McKinley will furnish the aid." Such an emergency is remote in the extreme. But it would never do for congress to put into legislation any attempt to abridge the power of the president, governor or no governor, to keep his oath of office to see that the laws are executed. The duty rests on constitutional, not statutory, law, and the example herein set by George Washington has always been followed, as occasion required, by every one of his successors in the presidency. Nor will any true friend of labor seek to interfere with the exercise of that high duty.

The Expansion of Enterprise.

Kansas City Star.

An interesting illustration of the way in which Americans are acquiring investments in foreign lands is furnished by the record of the big company which makes most of the matches that are used in this country. This company has a capital stock of $11,000,000 upon which it pays 10 per cent. per annum. A few years ago it acquired control of patents for machinery which can produce matches cheaper than they can be made by any other process, and, having practically secured control of the American market, it is now arranging to introduce its machinery in foreign countries. It already has organized companies in Brazil, England and Canada, and will soon have its machines in operation in Germany, Switzerland, Peru and South Africa. The factories in each of these places will yield a revenue to American investors, and the recent report of the match company says it will be necessary to ship from the United States the wood used in the manufacture of matches by this process in most of the countries in which it proposes to operate.

This match company is not establishing factories abroad because it cannot find use for its capital in this country, but because it controls a manufacturing process by which matches can be made cheaper all over the world than by any other process. There are other lines of industry and trade which offer similar opportunities for Americans to acquire interests in foreign countries. The Standard Oil company's marvelous organization and its methods of distribution have placed it in position to establish warehouses and supply centers abroad. The big American insurance companies have found it profitable to obtain large buildings in foreign cities, to deposit reserve funds with foreign governments, and to solicit business abroad. Many manufacturing companies have opened warehouses in other lands which involve the investment of American money outside of this country. There are enterprising Americans in many parts of the world developing industries in which they own an interest and which will yield them a revenue in after years when they return to this country. Some men have peculiar talents for enterprises of this sort and will succeed in acquiring wealth this way when they might remain poor if they stayed at home.

Another and an important influence leading to the investment of American money abroad is the enormous trade balance, which creates large American credits in Europe, and foreign bankers offer extra inducements to keep American balances on deposit rather than furnish the gold to be shipped in settlement.

So, American interests are extending throughout the world. The current of capital has been reversed. Not only is American money seeking profitable investment abroad, but foreigners are selling property that they own in this country. Hundreds of thousands of securities have been sent home in the past few months. It is said on Wall street that 150,000 shares of American railroad stock will arrive in New York from London this week.

While this is going on the United States has entered an era of unparalleled development at home, so that there will be ample field for American enterprise, energy and capital to operate in during the next few years.

This is a species of expansion which does not depend on legislation, but it will be immensely helped along by the expansion of territory and of American influence in international affairs, which some unprogressive statesmen are undertaking to prevent.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

At the present time there is not a special course in the curriculum of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania for the study of international law regarding the foreign policy of the United States in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, but the faculty has under serious consideration the establishment of a special course in the graduate school of the department bearing on civil law as administered in the Hispano-American countries, and it is confidently expected that the announcement of such a course of study, open to all students, will be made before March 1.

Practically all the packages that go through the New York postoffice are examined. Many persons seem utterly unable to resist the temptation to scribble a message upon the back of a photograph or the lid of a box. A written dedication in a book, or a written greeting, such as the conventional "Merry Christmas," is allowable, but, with these exceptions, any written word makes a package liable to letter postage. The whole fly-leaf of a book may be filled with a dedicatory note but any other words, as, for instance, "See page 4," would cause the package to be classed as written matter. Another common error is to put sealing wax on the knot of the string around the package. Such a package is classed as "sealed against inspection," and must pay letter rates. The same rule applies to boxes that have their lids nailed or tacked on. The amount of money collected for insufficient postage is surprising. The average receipts in this department of the postoffice are 200 a day, and the receipts for the three days before Christmas were slightly over $2,000. The receipts for the day before Christmas alone were $1,039.—(Leslie's Weekly.

[illegible]

Dun's and Bradstreet's Weekly Commercial Summaries.

MARKED DECREASE IN FAILURES

They Were Smaller for January Than Any Previous Month Except August, 1896, and July, 1897—Volume of Business in the Last Month Was Far Beyond All Precedent.

New York, Feb. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

Failures in January were smaller than in any previous month except August, 1896, and July, 1897, and the proportion of solvent payments to clearing house exchanges is smaller than in any other month of which records exist. In January there were but 36 cents per $1,000 clearing house payments, and the smallest in any previous month had been about $1.08 per $1,000. The defaulted liabilities were $7,721,897, against $10,451,613 last year, a decrease of 26 per cent. and 58 per cent. smaller than in 1897; 58 per cent. smaller than in 1896, 50 per cent. smaller than in 1895, and 76 per cent. smaller than in 1894. The manufacturing failures were the smallest, excepting August, 1898. There were only seven failures for $100,000 or more, and the average of liabilities per failure is smaller than in January of any other year and the small failures are not only fewer in number, but smaller in average liabilities than in any previous year. Considering that January is usually one of the largest months of the year in failures the return is surprising as well as encouraging.

The volume of business in January has been far beyond all precedent. Exchanges through clearing houses have been 44 per cent. larger than last year and 59.7 per cent. larger than in 1892, and while speculation in stocks at New York materially increases the volume of payments, it was larger outside this city by 33.3 per cent. than in 1892. It is pertinent to note that the remarkable expansion in the aggregate of business payments comes in spite of a material decline in prices during the past seven years so great that the payments of $82,000,000 would cover about as much business as payments of $100,000,000 in 1892. It is not strange that European exchanges are disturbed and alarmed, and a rise in sterling, even when gold is being shipped this way, is one of the interesting features. It is commonly ascribed to recent sales of stocks on European account, but it would take a million shares at ordinary prices to cover one month's balances. The most remarkable feature of the week has been the decline of 5 cents in wheat with only a half cent in corn and only a sixteenth in cotton. The government estimate of the wheat crop, 675,000,000 bushels, has more influence than any other from that source in many years because it is recognized as the result of great efforts to get at the truth and is therefore considered about the lowest estimate admissable.

With ordinary consumption and present exports of 150,000,000 bushels from the crop of 1898, flour included, there will be less than 100,000,000 bushels for replenishment of stocks for farmers' holdings and of the exports in the next five months and the exports of 4,492,460 bushels, flour included, from Atlantic ports against 3,094,517 last year and 1,495,604 from the Pacific ports against 776,440 last year, besides 309,855 bushels from Duluth and Portland, Maine, shows a stress of foreign demand which may well recover prices.

The iron industry is advancing prices of products rather than of materials. The demand is strong for pig but not apparently urgent. Eastern bars and plates have been advanced with very heavy demand and cut nails have been hoisted by the association of makers. The rush of orders for the future does not cease and the works are generally covered for months ahead with orders for ships, street cars and for export. In the minor metals the speculative fever at London has caused considerable advance and the plate combination has advanced prices 25 cents. As yet the prices of products do not seem to disturb the foreign demand, which is yet strong, but in all the minor metals the London market is singularly uncertain.

Failures for the week have been 224 in the United States against 335 last year and 25 in Canada against 39 last year.

BRADSTREETS.

New York, Feb. 3.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

A quieting down of speculative interest is noticeable in a number of markets this week without, however, bringing to light any important impairment of the underlying strength of the general business situation. The outburst of last week in wheat and cotton, in fact, must be regarded as furnishing a vent for outside speculative interest because the staples did not suddenly gain strength from causes located in those trades, but the activity was really a result of an overflow of speculation from the stock market. The important price recessions of the week are those noted in wheat and other cereals except oats. Immediately instrumental in bringing about this reaction might be mentioned the final government estimates of last year's crop, placing it at 675,000,000 bushels, far in excess of earlier estimates by the same authority and exceeding all but the most sanguine of trading estimates, which had generally fixed upon 650,000,000 bushels as the probable maximum yield. The advance in wheat checked export trade, but an improvement in this direction is reported at the lower range of values.

The feature of the iron trade this week is the announcement of selling of practically the entire output of the Lake Superior ore mines for the coming year. Large pig iron consumers appear to have, temporarily at least, withdrawn from the market and the iron markets as a whole are quiet. An active demand for finished products, however, still continues, and steel plates, iron bars, rails, structural and car material have been in active request with some important advances reported, more particularly at western points. The strength of other metals continues a feature, heavy advances being reported in copper, tin, spelter and lead. The strength of the lumber market is a feature and the scarcity of hard woods is still complained of.

Cold, stormy weather, while interfering to some extent with wholesale distributive trade, has been beneficial to retail lines which have made good sales of heavy clothing and footwear. Spring trade has shown a further advance at a number of markets and the outlook is regarded as a favorable one.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 6,585,418 bushels, against 4,997,522 bushels last week, 3,335,035 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 3,168,746 bushels in 1897, 2,097,034 bushels in 1896, and 2,020,52[illegible] bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 150,817,709 bushels against 150,[illegible]29,924 bushels last year.

Business failures for the week number 207 against 246 last week, 297 in this week a year ago; 305 in 1897, 338 in 1896 and 293 in 1895.

Failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 36 as compared with 32 last week, 42 in this week a year ago, 58 in 1897, 60 in 1896 and 5[illegible] in 1895.

BRADSTREET'S FINANCIAL REVIEW.

New York, Feb. 3.—Bradstreet's Financial Review tomorrow will say:

Although the stock market has been active, the volume of transactions has fallen from the high records established in the preceding week. As the close of a month attended by a phenomenal amount of trading and public participation naturally resulted in a large increase of the detail work which was already most overtaxing the facilities of the average brokerage establishment, the change was not an unwelcome one. In fact, it was suggested, that in view of the facts, the larger interests connected with the market here concluded to give Wall street a badly needed respite. At the same time, after such a remarkable exhibition of strength and speculative excitement as the preceding week has afforded, a reaction was considered due by many experienced observers and not a few of the professional traders have shown a disposition to take the bear side at least temporarily. It cannot be said that the course of the market has corresponded with such expectations. It has been strong in tone; there have been no marked declines, concessions in prices developed buying support and heavy sales by London produced little impression. The fresh buying orders that come into the market are largely limited to figures under current quotations, and on the other hand, realizing of profits on a large scale has been one of the most prominent factors in the week's speculation. In fact, conservative houses have generally advised such action and the public has not been slow to follow it. This checks the general advancing tendency and caused irregular declines in many of the standard stocks and those which led last week's rise. On the other hand, bullish activity has been mainly turned to specialties and securities manipulated by many bull pools which are usually organized when the market is in its present condition. In some instances support was extended from such sources when the realizing sales or the pressure of short selling by traders seemed likely to cause declines which might be serious. There were no declines of striking importance. Strength and weakness were irregularly displayed this week and while the former has predominated, the opinion seemed to gain ground, particularly in Wall street professional circles that the bulls plan culminated, at least temporarily in the wonderful activity of January 23 and the succeeding days.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, Feb. 3.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ending Feb. 2, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,393,518,002	44.8	....
Boston	156,247,751	25.5	....
Chicago	121,781,000	47.1	....
Philadelphia	99,074,781	37.1	....
St. Louis	29,204,268	6.6	....
Pittsburg	23,104,997	32.9	....
Baltimore	24,294,175	37.8	....
San Francisco	17,043,444	2.4	....
Cincinnati	13,226,350	2.5	....
Kansas City	11,165,342	7.0	....
New Orleans	10,140,745	....	.8
Minneapolis	9,373,073	28.0	....
St. Paul	4,022,903	15.2	....
Omaha	6,968,183	37.7	....
Denver	3,327,376	6.0	....
Totals U. S.	$2,036,013,734	38.4	....
Totals outside N. Y.	647,495,512	26.1	....
Dominion of Canada.			
Totals	$29,233,121	10.4	....

Aguinaldo the Man.

In his features, face and skull Aguinaldo looks more like a European than a Malay. He is what would be called a handsome man, and might be compared with many young men in the province of Andalusia, Spain. If there be truth in phrenology, he is a man above the common. The zone of the skull which indicates mentality is well developed for a European—abnormally large for a Malay. The moral zone is of medium development, and the animal or cerebellar zone is comparatively small, with the exception of the reach over the ears, indicating destructiveness and cruelty.

The phrenologist would be borne out by the consensus of those who know him. Friends and enemies agree that he is intelligent, ambitious, far sighted, brave, self controlled, honest, moral vindictive, and at times cruel. He possesses the quality which his friends call wisdom and enemies call craft. According to those who like him he is courteous, polished, thoughtful and dignified. According to those who dislike him he is insincere, pretentious, vain and arrogant. Both admit him to be genial, generous, self sacrificing, popular and capable in the administration of affairs. If the opinion of his foes be accepted, he is one of the greatest Malays on the page of history. If the opinion of his friends be taken as the criterion he is one of the greatest men of history irrespective of race.—(From "Aguinaldo: A Character Sketch," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for February.

Messenger Boy Literature.

The proverbial deliberation of the messenger boy has been recently threatened in two directions. In the first place, he has been mounted on the bicycle, which one must ride with a certain speed or fall off; in the second place, there has been a marked decline in the popularity of the sensational literature which made his feet as much slower as it made his heart-beats faster. Furthermore, the progenitor of him who was perhaps the messenger boy's favorite character, "Old Sleuth," has lately died. There has been, indeed, a notable falling off in the demand for messenger boy literature—for who shall deny this elastic word "literature" to a field of letters in which the authors have a decided kinship with Walter Scott, Fenimore Cooper, Victor Hugo, Robert Louis Stevenson, and many another honored name? For, after all, the desire of every one of them has been to stir the reader's blood by means of the brisk telling of scenes of rapid action. The lower caste differs from the upper chiefly in point of literary style, and certainly far excels it in point of imagination and prolificacy. In plain truth it is mainly a difference in degree, not in kind. Feats of derring-do, Indians, cutthroats, hidden treasures—these are the common material of all of them. The violence done to actual history by Walter Scott is no less than the extravagant demands made on the reader's credulity by the author of "One-Thumbed Theodore, the Theoretical Thief; or, Why Little Lilly Lacy Lost Her Lover."—(Current Literature for February.

The sculptor Calandrelli has been commissioned by the kaiser to sculpture a huge eagle with outstretched wings to adorn the prow of the Hohenzollern. According to present arrangements the bird will be set up when the yacht returns to Kiel. The original intention was to have the decoration finished in time for the famous Palestine trip. His majesty, however, changed his mind—a privilege which is not confined to women. Calandrelli, who belongs to Berlin, has done a great deal of statuary and decorative work in that city, including the equestrian statue in bronze of Frederick William I, which is in the Berlin national [illegible].

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

AN AFTERNOON ON THE ICE.

And the Rough and Ready Costumes Worn by the Women Folk of Paris—They Skate in Comfort.

Paris, Jan. 22.—In Paris where they know how to do things in a lazy way they go out skating to be comfortable as well as to give exhibitions upon the ice.

In this country we freeze, and a skating afternoon is one long shiver.

In Paris a pond, or lake, or river would have few patrons did it not make skaters comfortable. All along its banks and, reaching well up into the country, there are open spaces which are dedicated to the skaters.

Here they can set up their baskets of coals; and here they can bring their little tables, their after dinner coffee sets, their Russian samovars and their Dresden china, for a tea party, after the skating is over.

Even so small a thing as a foot warmer is not excluded. There are little wooden stools mounted on wheels that are scattered over these places for the feet of the skater to rest upon. When she comes off the ice she unfastens her skates, seats herself upon a cane stool and rests her feet upon one of these little sliding footstools.

There are women in Paris who make a living renting out these little tables for the skaters. They can be seen upon the banks presiding over a table, a Cairo stand, a coal bucket and a set of stools and footstools. For a trifling sum you can take possession of the entire outfit, and keep warm and have something to eat in the bargain.

The fire bucket is a queer thing which closely resembles our old fashioned skittles. It consists of a very shiny brass bowl somewhat resembling a modern chafing dish in shape. The cover is filled with live coals which burn merrily, sending forth their comforting blaze through the holes in the roof.

The skaters gather round this very ornamental fire stand and warm themselves while sipping a glass of something good.

Very often the entire outfit is supplied from a small casino higher up on the bank. The young man of the party is supposed to do duty as messenger. He brings down the Cairo stand and the folding table, the samovar and the skittle, and gets all in nice shape for his companions. Were it not so cold it would be exactly like the reception in a summer room; an ice parlor tea you might call it were you looking for a name.

Of course the United States is the greatest country in the world, but there are a few things we could learn and one of them is how to be comfortable though skating. No more frozen feet; no more frost nipped noses; no more colds; when we learn how they do that sort of thing in Paris.

And such warm dresses as they wear! Though they look thin enough. The heaviest, coarsest, warmest of goods are used in these dresses with every effort to give them the attractive rough-and-ready look of the English tailors. And they are succeeding remarkably well. Tailors have been brought from London to Paris and to their neatness has been added the peculiar style of the French dressmaker.

All skating suits are tight-fitting for the loose flowing cloak or the flying cape is not considered fit for the ice. The snuggest coats are made, long in the back and cut-away in the front, with small coat sleeves and the double-breasted front.

These coats act as bodices. They are worn over the silk waist which does not prevent them from fitting close to the figure. And indeed they do fit, hugging every curve.

Skating skirts are long enough to cover the ankle when skating and are cut upon prevailing style. They are snug upon the hips and very flaring around the foot.

One notices a tendency to return to the fur trimmed skirt; and there is seen the narrow fur border upon many of the plain cloth skirts.

The collette is universally worn and gives the touch of fur so necessary to a winter suit.

Skating hats are small with soft crowns of fur. They are toques of irregular shape with a feather stuck into the side and an ornament of some metallic sort holding the feather in place. The little toque is pulled down upon the head in an indescribable way and is spiked in place with a short fancy hat pin—usually an animal pin.

Few skating girls wear the sealskin, preferring the dainty fur toque, the becoming collette, the fur trimmings and the bewitching muff. These sets cost a very large sized penny, but they are very pretty.

The suitings used are either a mixed goods or a very pale shade of grey—aluminum it is called. An entire skating suit of aluminum grey cloth was worn by a pretty skater. The skirt which was rather long was trimmed with a band of sable. Her coat was a cut-away, close fitting and without a particle of trimming to relieve its plainness except a tiny border of sable. She wore a collette of sable and carried a small sable muff. Her hat was a black velvet toque with stiff curling quills upon one side caught under a dull gold buckle. Such a costume is ideal if worn by a woman of good figure.

A dress of Irish suiting was worn by another skater. It, too, was trimmed around the foot with a band of sable and around the wrists with the same. The jacket was a French blouse which bags very slightly in front. It was belted with a metal belt with a big buckle in front set with bright stones.

The Irish suitings are very popular. They are very warm with a rough surface that suggests cold weather wear. The smooth goods can never look warm, no matter how comfortable they may feel. The Irish suitings are of mixed colors, with a touch of red and green.

Scarlet is always a cheerful color on the ice and shows to best advantage in the lining. Many skating coats and bodices are lined with scarlet and petticoats of scarlet silk flash merrily as the skater skims past.

They are making artificial ice for skating rings indoors which makes the sport a still more enjoyable one.



CLOTH AND FUR SKATING COSTUMES FOR '99.



AN AFTERNOON RECEPTION ALONG THE BANK OF THE RIVER.

AN ANTIQUATED JOKE

By EWEN MACPHERSON.

A practical joke may end seriously.

That is a platitude, of course. The beauty of a platitude as an introduction is that one can use it so without fear of being contradicted at the beginning. In this case a practical joke is the hinge of the whole affair.

Michael Vance set out to make a law practice for himself with very serious difficulties against him. In the first place he had a widowed mother to take care of, and all the resources independent of his own work on which he could count were summed up in just $25,000 of invested money, the dividends on which were big enough in some years and much too small in others. This was his whole patrimony. Besides his mother, he had "the girls," and that very comprehensive term meant, when Michael Vance used it, not the gay and giddy and altogether delightful sisterhood to whom most young men offer offerings of flowers, candy, theater tickets and other such pleasant matters, but two sisters, daughters of his own father and mother. One of these two had developed remarkably in an intellectual sense, and the other in the direction of vocal music; the former was still at Vassar, the latter had to be supported in Paris.

Marriage? Well, Vance may have thought of that from time to time as a thing to be desired for "the girls," but for himself—it hardly sugested a possibility.

He knew two or three other young men in his own city, of course, and was on speaking terms with a score. But, in the circumstances, he could hardly be expected to mix much more in men's society than in women's. Life was all one hard, grim grind for him.

The odd thing about it, considering that he was not over 24, was that he seemed rather to like life. Perhaps he had a taste for the grim and the hard. That, at least, was what the other young men said of him.

"Vance is a sort of cast-iron figure of a man," said one of his few acquaintances, half enviously, when a small party of young people were talking him over one evening at a dance from which he, as usual, was absent.

The same epigrammatic youth was reminded of this saying a whole year later by one of the young women who had heard him utter it.

"Well," he said, "I still stick to it. Flesh and blood could neither work nor endure like that fellow."

"Yes, but you said it in mockery. It seems likely to turn out serious truth."

"I meant it just as I said it."

"In the sense that cast-iron figures don't include brains in their make-up?"

"Not by any means. I know as much about Michael Vance's brains as most people, I guess. But what about his brains now in particular?"

"Oh, only that he has been appointed assistant to the prosecuting attorney."

"You don't say!"

"Yes, I do say. I'm afraid you know more about waltzing than about current news, Mr. Bridges. But, what is more, he very nearly had to refuse the appointment."

"Refuse it?"

"Because he had his hands so full of his own practice."

This was a grand surprise to the joyous and amusing young Mr. Bridges. He had always had a high respect for the distinguishing characteristics of Michael Vance that were so unlike his own, but he had not expected to hear of their winning success for at least a decade to come.

So Bridges, the center of a group of more or less admiring youngsters of both sexes, began after supper to speak out what was uppermost in his mind.

"Who would have thought Vance would have got on at such a tremendous pace?" he began. "Haven't you heard? Why, he's going to be made assistant prosecuting attorney as soon as Holt goes into office."

"Then he'll have to sit up all night to do the work," said a very young gentleman whose father happened to be a county court judge. "It takes him a day right to do his own work now."

"Perhaps he ought to have a stenographer," said Miss Lillian Shadd. "I wish he'd have me. I can do 50 words a minute."

"With your tongue or your pencil?" Bridges sarcastically asked.

But the upshot of this chatter and chaff was a plot. Five young people united in that plot, two girls and three young men; and it is not uncharitable to imagine that two of the conspirators have since repented several times—the thing is at least likely.

Anyhow, Vance, within a week of the date of that party, received as many as eight personal applications from young women who wanted the position of stenographer in his office. His office was hardly large enough, at that time, to hold himself, his law library, one client and one very small office boy.

These personal applications were very troublesome and very embarrassing, but there were also applications by mail, all from young women, to which Vance felt bound in courtesy to reply. The plot of the five had worked very well so far.

But in the meanwhile Vance had discovered the advertisement in the local paper by which all this trouble had been brought upon him and before the end of that week, not only had the publishers of the paper been obliged to suppress the fraudulent advertisement, but Vance had substituted for it one like this:

"To Stenographers:—Persons desiring positions as stenographers and typewriters are hereby warned that the advertisement lately inserted in this column in the name of Mr. Michael Vance was so inserted without his knowledge or wish. Any information which may lead to the identification of the fool or fools who plagarized this joke from the late Theodore Hook will be gratefully received by the said Michael Vance."

The story of the plot against Vance, and of his counter to it, created much stir in the little circle which included the conspiring five. Nobody came forward to inform on them, but Lillian Shadd, herself a member of the band, unguardedly gave herself and the others away. She took offense at the phrase "fool or fools" in Vance's card and cut him on the street. It was a summer day and she took refuge in her parasol. Vance deliberately turned round and walked after her, caught up with her and, politely raising his hat, said: "Didn't you see me just now, Miss Shadd?"

"Oh!" she exclaimed — or, rather screamed. Then recovering her dignity, she answered, "I didn't suppose you would want to speak to a 'fool or fools,' Mr. Vance!"

"There are some persons, I believe," said Vance, "answering to that description to whom I would very much like to speak, if I could find them."

"Then go and speak to the men fools," Miss Shadd flared up. "Go to Mr. Bridges and—Oh!"

She had said more than she meant to.

Vance went to Mr. Bridges, who was already very sore about this plot. "Fool or fools" Bridges could afford to overlook, but to be accused of plagarizing a joke from a humorist of by-gone days was intolerable to a man who had his own little local reputation in that line.

At that time of the day Bridges was to be found in a bank, counting cancelled checks. He came from behind the brass grating and bowed to Vance very stiffly, as though not desiring any continuation of the privilege of Mr. Vance's acquaintance.

"What's the matter with you, Bridges?" said Vance, speaking loud enough to be heard by everyone in that part of the bank. "Don't you like being called a fool?"

"I certainly do not, Mr. Vance," said Bridges. "And if any man should apply that term to me that man would have to answer for it personally."



"OH!" SHE EXCLAIMED.

"Then, if you don't like being called a fool," said Vance, "why are you one?"

Upon which a dozen clerks and cashiers snickered audibly behind the brass grating.

"What do you mean by this, Mr. Vance?"

"Look here, Bridges; if you had only annoyed me with your antiquated practical joke, I would hardly have noticed it. But you have given a great deal of trouble and mortification to more than a dozen young ladies who are trying to earn their livings. Consequently you must apologize to them all in writing. If you consent to apologize promptly, I will let you off with a card in the paper, signed with your own name, in mind. If not you will have—"

This was altogether too much for Bridges's temper. As many as 15 employes of that bank who had heretofore regarded him as a wit, man of fashion and graceful ruffler were grinning and listening while Vance called his joke antiquated and laid down an offensively humiliating plan of action for him with a strong suggestion of threats.

"I will apologize to no one under compulsion," he interrupted fiercely.

"I don't care what you apologize under," said Vance. "But apologize you will within 24 hours, or I will come back here—to this bank—at this time tomorrow and slap your face!"

And what followed was a very mixed up affair.

No one of the 15 employes ever could tell which of the two "landed" the first blow. But the head cashier and a vice president who overheard the disturbance rushed out and separated the two.

"I give you 24 hours," Vance called aloud as he walked out of the bank.

After that he went back to his office and there found waiting for him a shy, dark-eyed girl in a brown dress. At first he thought it must be his sister Annie, unexpectedly returned from abroad, so much did this girl resemble her in height, figure and carriage.

"I hope you haven't been waiting here long," said Vance politely.

"No," said the girl, "that is—only half an hour. I came to ask if you had found a satisfactory stenographer. I live in the country, and the paper didn't reach us until day before yesterday. I couldn't make up my mind whether to write or come until this morning. Then I was advised to come myself and see you."

"You are only one more victim," Vance began. Then, seeing the look of timid disappointment on the child's face, he was inspired to go about the matter differently.

"Would it be very impertinent to ask your age?" he said very respectfully.

"Sixteen."

"And you want to leave your family and come to live by yourself in this city?"

"I can give you good references—indeed I can."

"And what does your mother think of your plan?"

"I have no mother. I have been living with my married sister. My brother-in-law died last year. So I taught myself stenography."

No need to go any further, So thought Vance. He sent the office boy home as soon as he had seen two of this young woman's letters of introduction. Then he shut up his office and took her home to his mother.

It is hardly worth mentioning that all the stenography Miss Lyda Catlin had succeeded in teaching herself would never have lightened Michael Vance's professional labors to any appreciable degree. But—

But, to return to Bridges, I must say that his punishment was quite severe, enough to have been shared by all five of the conspirators, as it should have been. For the vice president and the cashier made him tell the whole story of the plot, then, speaking loudly and distinctly, pointed out to him the error of his ways and, finally, presented him with the alternative of publishing that apology—signed—in the next morning's issue of the paper, or giving up his position in the bank. Upon which Bridges promptly resigned his position and started for New Mexico next morning. Which is why he never married Lillian Shadd, as everybody had expected he would.

To return once more to Vance. Three years later, having for the sixth time refused to make that dark young woman his stenographer—having, in fact, employed another stenographer in the interval—he compromised by promising to let her be an assistant stenographer-extraordinary if she would become his wife at the same time. In her eagerness to be a stenographer, she accepted the compromise.

And that is why the other female member of the conspiring five is sorry for her share in the plot.

PEARY'S LAST BEAR.

Precautions Taken to Preserve Its Snow-White Skin Unsoiled.

To the youthful readers of St. Nicholas, Lieutenant Peary tells, in the February number, of some of his adventures as a killer and a capturer of polar bears.

At the first glimpse of daylight on the morning of Sept. 4, the Hope got under way, and steamed out for Cape York to land my faithful Eskimo assistants. As we steamed out through the western passage between Meteorite island and Akpudi, we entered the fleet of countless bergs sweeping out of Melville bay, dazzling in their glittering brilliancy, and with the dancing whitecaps flashing between them in every direction.

Scarcely were we well within this Arctic white squadron, threading our way between the stately cruisers, when one of my quick-eyed Eskimos cried out, "Nannooksoah!" He had seen the bear for an instant far up on the top of a big berg, one of the tabular giants of Melville bay, peering over its precipitous face, but it had quickly disappeared. As we steamed slowly round the berg, he came into view again, a beautiful white animal with contrasting black nose, moving leisurely along the surface of the iceberg. The captain and I both chanced a shot at him at long range, and the captain's bullet grazed his hind leg, making him whirl and snap savagely at the wound. Then he galloped awkwardly away and disappeared round a pinnacle of the berg. Circling the berg again, we discovered him in the water swimming vigorously, and several shots were fired at him, one of which took effect, and he apparently collapsed completely; yet a few moments after he was swimming off again, and it was only after I had a boat lowered that he was secured.

The fur of this animal was so spotlessly white and unstained that I gave orders not to have him lowered upon the deck, but kept him suspended from the tackle until, a few hours later, we reached Cape York, and, mooring the Hope against the face of a glacier, he was swung out on to the surface of the glacier, covered with newly fallen snow, and there skinned and the beautiful pelt rolled up and packed away still unsullied. This was our last bear.

Charles M. Pepper, whose friends in Washington are urging his appointment as the librarian of congress to succeed John Russell Young, was for several years the chief correspondent at the national capital of the Chicago Tribune. Before the outbreak of the Spanish war he went to Cuba to represent a syndicate of newspapers, and he is now at Havana in the same service. Many of his dispatches and letters have appeared in the Tribune. Mr. Pepper was an alternate delegate-at-large from Illinois to the Republican national convention of 1896.

Lieutenant Colonel Chevalier Kitchener, P. S. C., a brother of the Sirdar, has just finished his term of duty as deputy assistant adjutant general in Jamaica, where he has been stationed for five years. Lord Kitchener's other brother, Colonel Kitchener, P. S. C., the governor of Khartoum, has distinguished himself as a transport officer in Afghanistan and the Soudan.

Colorado College Conservatory of Music.

Second term begins February 6. Courses in piano, organ, singing, violin and cello. Terms $35 and $25. Applicants can see Mr. Goldmark daily at 2:00 at the Cutler Library.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

[illegible]

Proper Papers Were Filed Out Yesterday—Will Probably be Two Weeks Before the Name Appears on the Board—Some Interesting Facts About Raven.

A well-known mining company that has heretofore been a close corporation will soon be listed upon the exchange. The proper application was made out yesterday, and there is no question whatever about the company's ability to meet all the requirements of listing.

The company referred to is the Raven. It will probably be two weeks before the matter can be finally settled up, and before the new name will be added to the mines list on the exchange board.

The company now has 325,000 shares of stock in the treasury, and a substantial cash balance which is being added to steadily. As was announced in these columns some time ago, the Raven company has declared that regular quarterly dividends will be paid during the coming year, the first one coming next month, in all probability. While it is not yet known what the amount of these dividends will be, the first one is likely to be for 3 cents a share, although this is not officially stated as yet.

Raven's Good Record.

The cash returns from the production of the Raven mine up to date have amounted to about $450,000. The company has no liabilities, and there is a neat little sum in the treasury. The net returns from the production of the past twelve months amounted to about $87,000. The company has already distributed nearly $25,000 in dividends among its stockholders.

The Raven mine is considered one of the best properties in the camp, and its future is looked upon as being very bright. It has been carefully and conservatively managed, and the men who are in control are experienced miners as well as good business men, and they have made it one of the substantial mines of the state.

History of the Raven.

The Raven Gold Mining company was incorporated April 11, 1894, under laws of West Virginia. It has a capitalization of 1,500,000 shares at a par value of $1 each. They are non-assessable. There have been 975,000 of these shares issued, leaving 525,000 in the treasury at the present time.

All of the company's lode claims are fully patented. There are no adverses against the company.

In the mine there are 13,825 feet of tunnel workings, shafts, levels, drifts and adits. Of these the Raven tunnel is credited with 2,225 feet, and is a bore 7x7 feet in the clear. It will be seen that there are nearly three miles of workings, all told.

The Company's Property.

The property of the Raven Gold Mining company consists of the following: The Raven, Princess E., Snowy Range and Maid of Erin lode mining claims, and the Raven tunnel and dump ground, also the Rainbow placer claim, and a mill site and right of way. All together the company owns about 5[illegible] acres of patented ground.

The property is being worked by the company, and in addition to that there are four working leases on the property.

The listing of Raven will put another substantial Cripple Creek mine on the market, and there is no one who will deny that Raven will be a credit to the exchange list. Although the stock is held close, there are a number of eastern stockholders and when the name is first called on the exchange there will undoubtedly be many new names added to the list of stockholders. It is not known the price at which the stock is offered, but in all probability no price will be named, and the market will be allowed to make its own quotation on the new comer.

[illegible]

Leading Colorado Springs Gentlemen Are the Incorporators.

OWNS SOME GOOD PROPERTY

There Are Between Forty and Fifty Acres of Lode Claims and Placers Adjoining the Town of Cripple Creek — Have Been Worked for Several Years for Their Placer Values—Details of the New Company.

A new and important mining company has been organized in this city. Articles of incorporation have been prepared and sent to the secretary of state, and unless the name has already been taken, the new company will be known as the Sun Consolidated Gold Mines company.

The incorporators are Messrs. J. R. McKinnie, Daniel Weyand, Charles F. Potter, L. L. Aitken and M. F. Herring. The articles of incorporation provide for an extensive company which can do business in any part of the world in any class of mining. The principal office will be located in Colorado Springs, with branch offices in several of the larger cities of the United States, and also in Europe when the business of the company requires it. The capital stock of the new company is $1,000,000.

The Company's Property.

The property owned by this company includes the Maid of the Mist and Lost Wonder lode claims, the My Emma, Julia Ann and Ollie Placers, and other valuable properties adjoining. There are in all between 40 and 50 acres of ground owned by the company, all of which is located adjoining the town of Cripple Creek on the northwest.

The surface of this territory has been profitably worked for several years for its placer values, and the development upon the property is of such a nature as to indicate the presence of valuable mineralized dykes and veins running through the same.

As soon as the company is fully organized a thorough system of prospecting and development will be commenced and carried on in such a manner as to develop the mineral resources of the ground under the company's control.

Articles of Incorporation.

Some extracts from the articles of incorporation will serve to give an idea of the purposes of the new company. The articles referring to the purposes of the company say in part:

(1). To do a general mining business, primarily in the state of Colorado, and elsewhere, as may be determined by our board of directors, either in any of the states, territories, or possessions of the United States of America, or in any foreign state, states, country or in the colonial possessions of any foreign state or power.

(2). To acquire by discovery, location, pre-emption, purchase, lease, bond, or otherwise, and to own, work, develop, operate and control mines, mining claims and mining properties of all kinds in the state of Colorado and elsewhere, and also all other real and personal property at any time necessary or convenient for the uses and purposes of this company, including timber and timber lands, coal lands and oil lands, to operate and work same, or for supplying said company with materials or power for operating and working any of its mines, mining claims, tunnels, mills, smelters, reduction works, sampling works, ditches, flumes, railways, tramways and the like, and also necessary office and other buildings for the uses and purposes of the company, and the lots and land upon which same are erected, wherever offices and works of the company may be maintained, or mines operated.

(3). To acquire by location, pre-emption, appropriation, purchase, lease or otherwise, mill sites, water rights, reservoirs, dams, ditches, flumes, tunnels and tunnel sites, water courses and contrivances or any interests therein, for the convenient or necessary use of the company, and to construct, maintain and operate all such properties and property rights.

As to Equipment.

(4). To build, erect and construct or to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, mills, smelters, reduction works and sampling works, and to own, manage, control and operate same for the treatment of ores and minerals, and to treat, purchase, store, handle, sell or otherwise to acquire or dispose of ores and minerals and mineral-bearing rock and earth, and the product of same.

(5). To construct, maintain and operate or to acquire by purchase or otherwise, railways and tramways and power works for creation and transmission of power by electricity, steam, condensed air, cable or any other known methods, and also necessary buildings, machines, machinery, appliances and contrivances for the operation and use of same, in carrying out any of the objects and purposes for which this company is formed.

(6). To sell, demise, let or otherwise dispose of, as the board of directors shall determine for the best interests of the company, all or any part of the real or personal property, privileges, franchises or holdings of the company, and to take cash or real estate or personal property, or the bonds or stock of other corporations in exchange or payment for same, as the board of directors shall determine, and to borrow money for the necessary and proper uses and purposes of the company, and to issue bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness therefor, and to secure any such indebtedness by mortgage deed of trust or otherwise, upon the real or personal property of the company.

(7). To pay cash or issue full-paid and non-assessable stock for any real or personal property, rights or franchises purchased by the company.

(8). To do and perform generally, all such other and further things, not inconsistent with the laws of the state of Colorado, or of any other state, territory or country where mines may be operated by this company, as may be deemed convenient or necessary for the carrying out of the objects and purposes for which this company is created.

Capital Stock.

The capital stock of our said company shall be one million (1,000,000) dollars, divided into one million (1,000,000) shares of the par value of one (1) dollar each, and said stock shall be issued full-paid and non-assessable.

Our said company shall exist for the term of twenty (20) years, and after the filing of this certificate in the office of the secretary of state of the state of Colorado, and its corporate existence may be removed mfwymfwppp ence may be renewed from time to time and for such periods as may be prescribed or authorized by law.

The affairs and business of our said company shall be under the control and management of five (5) directors; and the following named persons shall be such directors, and shall manage the affairs of our said company for the first year of its existence, and until their successors shall be duly chosen and qualified, to-wit. J. R. McKinnie, Daniel Weyand, L. L. Aitken, M. F. Herring and Chas. F. Potter.

Principal Office Here.

The principal office of our said company shall be at the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and state of Colorado.

Other offices within the state of Colorado may be established by the board of directors for the convenience of the business of the company, and branch offices without the state of Colorado, to-wit: In the city of New York, in the county and state of New York; in the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and state of Massachusetts; in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and state of Illinois, and at such other places as shall be provided by the by-laws of the company may be established; and meetings of the board of directors may be held at any offices established and business of the company there transacted.

Such offices may be established by the board of directors, whenever and wherever in their opinion, the needs and necessities of the corporation require it.

Principal Business in Cripple Creek.

The principal business of our said company shall be carried on, primarily, in the Cripple Creek mining district, in the county of El Paso and the state of Colorado; but the business of the company may be extended to and carried on in such other places in the state of Colorado, or in any other state, territory or possession of the United States of America, or in any foreign state or country or in any colonial possession thereof as may, from time to time, be determined by the board of directors in extending the business of the corporation.

The board of directors shall have power to make such prudent by-laws, rules and regulations, as they may, from time to time, deem proper for the management of the affairs of the company, and to alter, amend, cancel or annul same.

They shall have, among the other powers granted to them by law, the right to declare a vacancy in their board, and to fill all vacancies therein by a majority vote.

They shall have the right to prescribe the qualifications of the members of the board of directors; and, generally, to regulate, manage and control the affairs and properties of the company as by them may seem for the best interests of the corporation, and not in violation of law.

The Colorado Springs postoffice turned over to the general government during the month of January $2,900 in cash,

SHIPMENTS.

WHAT SOME OF THE MINES HAVE DONE THIS WEEK.

Jack Pot's Gross Settlements for the Week Amounted to Over $16,000 and the Royalties to Over $3,000—Record of Shipments From Some of the Mines.

That the shipments from the Cripple Creek district are increasing steadily was shown by the figures of January production. The record of over $1,500,000 for the last month is a gain of over a quarter of a million dollars, and although snows may interfere with production, there is no reason to believe that February will fall behind its last year's record and it would not be surprising to see the production keep above the average for the shortest month in the year.

Following is an incomplete record of the week's shipments from the various mines, and owing to delayed mails and the fact that many returns have not been received, it is possible only to give a comparatively few of the week's shipments

Jack Pot.

The gross settlements received from Jack Pot ore during the past week amounted to $16,801.48, and the total royalties amounted to $3,106. The shipments since January 23 were as follows.

January 23—Thirty tons high-grade and 35 tons low-grade.

January 24—Thirty tons high-grade ore.

January 26—Twenty-five tons high grade and 95 tons medium.

January 27—Twenty-five tons high grade and 30 tons low grade.

January 28—Sixty-eight tons high-grade ore.

January 29—Forty-two tons low grade and 30 tons high grade.

January 30—Forty-five tons high grade and 50 tons low grade.

January 31—Thirty-six tons medium and 36 tons high grade.

February 1—Thirty-six tons low-grade ore.

February 2—Twenty-five tons high grade and 50 tons medium.

The ore called "medium" is believed to run from $40 to $100 a ton.

Raven.

Raven shipments for the week were 12½ tons from the Gregory, 50 tons from the Raven, both lots sent to the Colorado-Philadelphia Reduction works; and one car of, amounting to six tons, of coarse rock sent to the Taylor and Brunton. All this is exclusive of what the lessees may have sent out. The ore will average between $40 and $50 a ton.

Squaw Mountain Tunnel.

Lessee Frank McLaughlin of the Squaw Mountain tunnel has another shipment ready of medium grade ore. It is hoped that the present development will disclose ore of a higher grade, such as has been shipped in the past.

Maton.

Carl Johnson, the lucky lessee on the Half Moon of the Maton company, started in Monday to produce ore from that property and will continue up to the expiration of his lease, eight months distant from February 2, to maintain an output of from thirty to fifty tons a day.

Pharmacist.

Miller and Gray, leasing on the Pharmacist, marketed a car load of ore Monday estimated at about three ounces to the ton, and expect to make about three shipments a week. Returns just to hand from an eight and one-half ton lot from the Sanders lease gave values of twenty-one ounces to the ton. A twenty-five ton shipment of $50 ore was sent out from the lease operated by Miller and Gray on the south 250 feet of the Pharmacist. There has been but small production from this lease for several weeks past because of dead work that was being done and partly because of the installing of an electric hoist. The lease is now in condition to make an output of ten tons a day. From the Frank Saunders lease on the Pharmacist, a shipment of high grade ore went out Friday.

Eclipse.

The Eclipse, on the north slope of Battle mountain, is looking better with every day's development. The ore chute has now been drifted forty feet from the tunnel level and there is in the breast four feet of ore that, with very little sorting, is good for $25 per ton. The last shipment sent out consisted of forty tons and it averaged $23.60 per ton. Another thirty ton lot was marketed Thursday. The property is worked under bond and lease by Frank Pinson and associates.

Findley.

The Findley is now in shape to make regular and heavy shipments of high grade and medium ore. From the Carpenter lease an eighty-ton lot was sent to the Pueblo smelter that ran $120 per ton. At the 200-foot level the ore body in places is over three feet wide. Three shifts are now engaged in putting down the shaft an additional fifty feet.

Republic.

On the Rouse lease of the Republic the Elgan Mining and Leasing company, under Superintendent Crandell, gives promise of becoming a good shipper again. The lessees are now drifting at a depth of 246 feet. Big assays are obtained from the mineral in the breast of the drift, running as high as 43 ounces. A twelve-ton shipment was sent out some days since, returns on which gave three ounces to the ton. Another shipment is now being prepared and will go out this week. This one, it is thought, will run much higher. Next week the lessees will sink the shaft an additional depth.

Favorite.

Favorite is apparently as much of a puzzle as ever. Lessees Rose and Robinson operating in the lower shaft, have disclosed a tremendous ore body. They can get good pay assays from the mineral, but when it comes to shipping the most discouraging results are obtained. The big lead at last published reports was 16 feet across. Since that time shots were put in what was supposed to be the foot wall, and more mineral has been found. Shot after shot disclosed still more mineral. Still the wall has not yet been found. Some mill runs have been had on samples of the ore, and returns of $11.20 to $11.10 to the ton had. The lessees are now having final tests made at the Caledonia mill and if satisfactory about 25 tons a day can easily be shipped. Assays running as high as $42 are still had from the mineral, and an assay from the screenings showed better than two ounces.

Mary McKinney.

The most promising ground at present is the Howard lease on the north end of the Mary McKinney claim. The ore is mined through a winze sunk from the bottom drift. There are sub-lessees at work on the ground, and this system of mining has been found to be inconvenient. A new working shaft is therefore being put down to connect with the winze. The work is being done with a windlass, and is therefore slow. About sixty feet more depth will be necessary before connection is made, and a new plant of machinery is now being installed, which when in working order, will soon accomplish the desired development. Production is still maintained from this block. Four cars of ore were shipped a few days ago, two of which are good for four ounces, and the remaining two 2½ ounces. The Kinney-Tanner lease on a block adjoining the last mentioned, is maintaining a steady production. Last week the lessees shipped two cars of ore, divided into two grades seven ounces and 2½ ounces respectively.

Ingham.

Carr and others leasing on the Ingham, sent out a thirty ton shipment of $35 ore Monday.

Work.

A thirty-ton shipment of high grade ore was sent out Tuesday from the Finn lease on the Morning Glory, one of the Work properties.

Fanny B.

Jones and Gibbs are leasing in the old stopes of the Fanny B., above the 150-foot level, and find plenty of mineral still left. A car load was recently marketed from this lease which gave returns of $89 to the ton.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

GOOD VALUES IN A LEASE ON THE COLORADO CITY.

Shipment of High Grade Sylvanite Sent Out From the Sullivan Lease on the Orpha May—Thirty Tons of Two Ounce Ore From the Favorite.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 4.—A big strike was made today on that part of the Colorado City under sub-lease to W. L. Shockey and S. J. Cella of this city. The former is a well-known druggist. Assays across seven feet of the vein show values of nearly three ounces to the ton and the screenings even higher values.

A 10-ton shipment of high grade sylvanite ore was sent out from the Sullivan lease on the Orpha May today. The ore is estimated to run over $1,000 to the ton. From a cross-cut run in the 600-foot level a flat vein was encountered some time ago varying in width from four inches to four feet. Several shipments have been made from this ore body and none have returned values of less than two ounces to the ton. Several tons have shown values of 19 ounces in carload lots, but the present shipment is possibly the richest ever sent out from the mine.

All work was suspended yesterday on the south end of the Trachyte under lease to the Engineer's Leasing company. This company has been working under difficulties lately, and an attempt to reorganize will be made before the work is resumed.

Returns on 25 tons of ore from the Victor Consol dated on Battle mountain were received today and show values of $120 to the ton. The property is operated under lease by Ray and McFarlane, who send out another similar shipment next Monday.

Thirty tons of two-ounce ore were sent out from the company's workings on the Favorite today. Rose and Robinson have also about 20 tons of ore out from their lease on the third level.

JACK POT PRODUCTION.

The Mine is Now Sending Out Over $5,000 Worth of Ore Every Day—Some Rich Shipments.

Jack Pot is not falling behind in the matter of shipments. It was stated yesterday by an officer of the company that for the past week the mine has been sending out every day nearly $5,300 worth of ore—in exact figures $5,275. Between the 25th of January and the 2nd of February the mine shipped 437 tons of ore that ran about $40 to the ton, and 206 tons that ran $120 to the ton. The low-grade netted something like $17,480. The mine is averaging about 80 tons a day output.

There is now out a shipment that it is estimated will net over $50,000. There are 287 tons of high grade and 498 tons of low grade that have not yet been settled for. The high grade will run from $120 to $150 a ton and the low grade will average about $40 a ton.

PORTLAND DIVIDEND.

This Company Makes Its Regular Monthly Distribution Amounting to $60,000.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Portland Gold Mining company was held in this city yesterday afternoon. Only routine business was attended to which included the declaring of the regular monthly dividend amounting to $60,000.

This is dividend No. [illegible] declared by the Portland company, and when it has been paid, it will bring the total distribution to the stockholders very close indeed to a round $2,000,000—the exact amount being $1,957,080—so it will be seen that if the same amount is forthcoming in March the total will amount to over $2,000,000.

This dividend, as usual, is for 2 cents per share on the capitalization of 3,000,000 shares, which is fully issued. It is made payable February 15; the books close on the night of the 9th and reopen on the morning of the 16th of this month.

All reports from the mine are of the most favorable description.

The officers, directors and large stockholders of the company left last night for Council Bluffs, Iowa, where the annual meeting will be held tomorrow.

[illegible]

Messrs. Reed and Hamlin Take Up Big Block of Stock.

HAVE CONTROL OF COMPANY

Will Probably Rescind Their $150,000 Option on the Mine — As a Good Business Move—Considered to be Worth More Than Twelve Cents a Share—English Proposal That Was Rejected—The Mine is Making a Very Good Showing.

Yesterday Messrs V. Z. Reed and C. C. Hamlin took up their option on the large block of Dante stock which has been in escrow for some time past. It gives these gentlemen a very large majority of the entire capitalization of the company, which is 1,250,000 shares.

Of equal importance to holders of Dante stock is the announced intention of Messrs. Reed and Hamlin that they will probably rescind to the company the $150,000 option which they now hold on the Dante company's property. This is somewhat of a novel proceeding under the conditions as the option will be given up by reason of the splendid showing which the Dante mine is now making, and not because of any deterioration, as is usually the cause for such action.

The most heavily interested parties take this step purely as a good business move. It is in the best interests of the stockholders and they being the heaviest among them will be the most benefited. The truth is that there has been such a steady improvement in the condition of the mine of late that it became evident that 12 cents per share, which is what the price of the $150,000 option amounted to, was below the real value of the stock. In other words, with the option on the mine existing there was a limit to the value of the stock though not to that of the mine. With the option rescinded and everything back in the company's hands the value of the stock, whether it appreciate or depreciate, will be according to the merits of the mine. As it looks at present the value of the mine is greater than the option price of 12 cents per share and should the value of the property increase any small or any considerable extent the stockholders, among whom Messrs. Reed and Hamlin are by far the most heavily interested, will get full value instead of being limited to a certain figure.

Option Secured Last Year.

The option on the big block of stock was secured last year when Dante had not such a rosy hue as is the case now. It was secured on the holdings of Messrs. Sylvester Johnson, James N. Johnson and D. N. Clements. About this time, too, Messrs. Reed, Hamlin and Phillips secured a favorable lease on the property and began doing a large amount of work on the property. Later on the Phillips interest was purchased by Mr. Reed, which left the lease, as it is today, in the hands of Messrs. Reed and Hamlin. They have put a whole lot of money into the claim, always being firm in the belief that it would eventually pan out well and this never looked so much like being true as it has during the past ten days—in fact, it might be said that it has panned out, or, as one of the interested parties said last night, "has turned the corner at last."

Some time after the lease was started and the stock option secured the property was examined by Expert Charles J. Moore. He advised that certain work be done on the claim and withal gave a very favorable report on the property, holding out bright hopes for the future. Later on the $150,000 option on the property was secured which exists today.

A $75,000 Offer Refused.

On Mr. Reed's first trip to England he made some mention of Dante and returned in September last with a flat offer of $75,000 which was offered as working capital, for a part interest in the company. This offer was refused by the board of directors and Dante matters were left in statu quo until the second trip to England was made. In the meantime Mr. Howard Sholtz, who was responsible for making a mine out of the Monument on Battle mountain, had been put in charge of the property and, following upon Mr. Moore's advice, succeeded in making a considerably improved showing in the Dante. Tentative negotiations were opened up in London for the sale of the property to an English company, but Mr. Reed's cable advices concerning the mine were so good that he did not push the matter very hard. The Britishers were quite inclined to take hold of the proposition, but Mr. Reed stated that changes for the better were made very quickly in the Cripple Creek district, and added that he would prefer first to return to this country and see just what the mine was doing before making any deal. Since then he has returned, has investigated and has cabled that all negotiations are, for the time being at least, off. Now he has taken up an option on a big block of stock in which he is interested to the extent of fifteen-sixteenths and has a big control of the entire thing.

A Good Showing.

Mr. Reed speaks very highly of the work done by Messrs. Moore and Sholtz. Ore is now being taken out of the second, third, fourth and sixth levels. This would probably also be true of the fifth level were it run out, but as a matter of fact it exists in name only. The sixth level is 450 feet from the surface, and there is a distance of 200 feet between the fourth and sixth. Besides this there are numerous lessees working on the claim a goodly proportion of which are shipping ore. Mineral is coming out of three shafts and on the whole the mine is looking good—very good. Mr. Sholtz is expected in the city today and it may be that a more detailed report of the showing in the mine may be forthcoming shortly.

The present board of directors is composed of Sylvester Johnson, president; L. L. Aiken, vice president, Oliver H. Shoup, secretary and treasurer; C. C. Hamlin and D. N. Clements. It is probable that the board will be reorganized in the near future. But of whoever composed it may be taken for granted that everything that is for the benefit of the majority stockholders will be done.

When the $150,000 option was given on the mine it was considered quite high by many. But presto! a change has come and it is now thought to be considerably below the intrinsic value of the property.

LAST CHANCE CLAIM WAS SOLD YESTERDAY

It Has Become The Property of the Newly-Organized Pythian Gold Mining Company.

Another new mining company to be known as the Pythian Gold Mining company, developed yesterday afternoon. It has purchased the Last Chance on Bull hill, paying in the neighborhood of $35,000 therefor.

The directors are James F. Burns, C. M. McNeill, A. E. Gunnell, Frank Smith and S. P. Davie. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000, par value $1 a share. The company retains 300,000 shares in the treasury. The remaining 700,000 has been taken up by a syndicate which is composed of James F. Burns, Verner Z. Reed, E. W. Giddings, A. E. Carlton, Attorneys Gunnel and Hamlin, Charles McNeil, W. F. Anderson, J. A. Hayes and R. P. Davie.

The stock will in all probability be listed and the shares will be placed on the market at 5 cents. The Last Chance lies just east of the Hart group purchased recently by Messrs. McKinnie and others. It end-lines with the Brindsmaid of the Pinnacle and within 100 feet of the Mitchell claim belonging to the same company.

The development consists of three shafts, one 85 feet deep with a drift 50 feet long; another 75 feet deep, with drift 35 feet, and a third 52 feet deep with a drift 12 feet long. These workings, while not extensive, have been sufficient to demonstrate the value of the prospect. The Last Chance is supposed to have the Pinnacle vein and work will be started immediately for it. There are two lessees at work now and their showing is splendid.

"SOLID MASS OF GOLD."

The Isabella Strike Said to be the Richest in the History of Colorado Mining.

The Kendrick Promotion company, in its last market letter, declared that the Isabella strike is the richest gold strike in the history of this state, and refers to it as a "solid mass of gold." The letter says, in part:

"The sensation of rich strikes in the Isabella property at Cripple Creek the past month excels anything that we call to recollect on in the history of gold mining in the west, and has advanced the stock of that company, in a remarkably short time, from 25 cents to $1.80 per share, and many prophesy that it will go up to $3 per share; we believe it will soon pass the $2 mark, and its future price will depend upon the extent of the rich strikes. Before the strike of massive gold and telluride ore last Thursday, experts reported above $4,000,000 opened from the rich chute discovered a month ago. This is in addition to the large amount of medium and low grade ore developed from miles of underground workings, which pays the mining expenses of the property, making it possible for the rich strikes to be mostly profit to the stockholders. We have just received a telephone communication, that the rich body of metallic ore, varying in width, according to our reports, from six inches to two feet, is not only continuing, but has increased in both length and width; or rather, that they have not passed through it in driving ahead, and that there are carloads of ore exposed, running from $1,000 to $100,000 per ton, and, besides this rich mineral, there are several feet in width of high grade ore. The rich streak is literally filled with gold, and our correspondent reports seeing it broken in heavy chunks that contained half their weight in solid gold, some going 80 per cent. in gold.

"This reminds one of the rich silver ores of Leadville and Aspen, which came in chutes that they would cut out with saws instead of blasting; only this in Cripple Creek is worth $20 per ounce, while that in the silver mines is worth 60 cents per ounce. At present there is no telling the extent of the wealth of this one chute. It is opened 600 feet below the surface and is a new chute, and whether it extends to the surface or to what depth is not known.

Its value may be $1,000,000 or many times that amount. The Isabella property is one of large magnitude and in the heart of the Cripple Creek gold belt.

"The stock market is on the boom in real earnest. The past week has been one of immense sales and greatly increased prices.

"Although there was great room for a legitimate advance in the price of the stocks, the situation has been greatly accentuated by the number of new strikes which have recently been made. Never in the history of Colorado have so many rich and really important discoveries been made in the same limited period of time. The strikes in Isabella read almost like a fable. Ore that will go from $1,000 to $50,000 per ton, without any seeming limit, so far, is certainly phenomenal. It is reported that the miners were so dazed at the sight of the immense bodies of gold ore, that they became unnerved, and stopped work until word could be sent to Colorado Springs for the manager to come up and take charge of the operations himself. So rich is the ore, that guards have been established. This wonderful discovery has naturally made Isabella the leading feature of the week, and the stock of that company went through some sensational somersaults, commencing the week at 88 cents. On Saturday it took a sudden move and jumped from 95 cents to $1.25; but Monday was the most sensational, when it jumped from $1.25 to $1.80. On Tuesday a reaction set in, and the bears had their best of it for one day, and succeeded in beating the stock down to $1.30 at the close, but they could not control the situation, and early today threw down the lines and let the bulls have their own way. The stock again advanced rapidly to $1.52½, at which point it closed very strong, with buyers far in preponderance over the sellers.

"After Isaballa, the honors are about equally divided between Anaconda, New Zealand and Creede and Cripple Creek. Anaconda advanced from 45 cents to 60 cents, with heavy sales, making a gain of about 33 per cent. New Zealand advanced from 20½ cents to 31 cents, making a gain of 50 per cent. Creede and Cripple Creek advanced from 4⅛ cents to 9 cents. Bankers made a gain from 7½ cents to 10 cents, Cripple Creek Consolidated, from 10 cents to 20 cents. Dante, from 7¾ to 10 cents; Gold and Globe, from 4 cents to 6½ cents, Virginia M., from 3 cents to 4½ cents, Work, from 20 cents to 24 cents; Gold King, from 90 cents to 96 cents; Elkton, from 91 cents to 98 cents, and so on down the entire list. There were only one or two notable exceptions on the list.

"The rich discoveries in the Cripple Creek district have not been confined to any one spot or hill, but have been general all over the district wherever development work has been carried on, and have averaged at least one for every day of the month."

REPUBLIC SETTLES SOME MORE LITIGATION

The Company Now Has Clear Title to the Laura M. Lode on Beacon Hill—Will Complete Patent.

Yesterday the litigation that has been pending affecting the title of the Laura M. lode claim on Beacon hill was finally settled, and the Republic Gold Mining company now has clear title to this piece of ground.

The Laura M. adjoins the Janet W. claim on Beacon hill, both being owned by the Republic company and the Janet W. is now shipping ore. Steps will immediately be taken, now that the litigation has been disposed of, to complete the Laura M.

The property has been kept from patent for the last three years by mining adverse suits, and the final settling of these gives the Republic company clear title to the claim.

Vindicator.

The Vindicator is outputing from sixty to seventy tons per day from the company's workings, and from the shafts worked by lessees. A new strike has been made in the main workings at the ninth level. At this point what appears to be the top of a rich chute was entered a few day ago. The streak of pay is eighteen inches wide and assays better than $80. In that portion of the ground worked by Johnson and Hoskins, the lease has been extended to January 1, 1900. The lessees are privileged to mine all the ore encountered in their block of ground above the 400-foot level.

[illegible]

New Electric Hoist is Bringing It to the Surface.

RUNS AS HIGH AS $1,000 A TON

Such Values were from Picked Samples — The International Gold Mining and Milling Company is Doing Good Work on the Gold and Globe—Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars Already Spent.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 3.—Sinking was started today in the shaft on that promising Gold Bill property, the Last Chance, and will be continued until a depth of 250 feet has been reached, before drifting is started. The present workings are down 150 feet and large low-grade ore bodies have been opened in the two levels of the mine. Some ore has been shipped from these workings, returning values of nearly two ounces to the ton, while assays have shown values as high as $1,000 to the ton. This discrepancy is due to the difficulty experienced in distinguishing the pay streak from the barren vein matter. An assay made today from a large piece of quartz taken haphazard by your correspondent gave values of $20 ounces to the ton. These values certainly show most promising results, and it is the opinion of the management and other competent mining men that with depth (while the ore bodies may be more confined) values will be found permanent. The property is worked jointly by Terrill, the original lessee, and the Colorado Mining and Leasing company, each owning a one-half interest in the lease from the Mobile company. The mine is equipped with an electric hoist which was set in motion for the first time yesterday. An ore house is now being constructed and the mine is beginning to put on the appearance of prosperity.

El Paso Gold King.

There are not many companies operating in the Cripple Creek district that have shown the requisite amount of backbone to spend thousands of dollars in developing territory owned by other corporations, but such a case exists where a leasing company has spent no less a sum than $25,000 in developing a block of ground without receiving one cent in return. This has been done by the International G. M. and M. company, or to be more accurate, by M. W. Savage of Minneapolis, who is to all intents and purposes, the body corporate. This company has for some time past been spending vast sums of money in developing the Gold and Globe portion of the Gold King on Gold hill, and the result of this systematic development will soon become apparent to the public. Not a cent of the money spent by Manager Dave Kling has been wasted. The shaft had been sunk to a distance of something over 400 feet; levels have been run and the mine has been equipped with modern machinery of the most improved style.

Now the lessee is about to reap the benefit of the foresightedness of his managers. Ore has been opened in every level of the mine and commencing tomorrow shipments of considerable tonnage will be made with regularity. In the 200-foot level east there is 30 inches of from $25 to $30 ore in sight waiting to be broken. In the 300-foot level east, in addition to the low-grade ore, a seam of several inches of high-grade mineral is also found worth several hundred dollars to the ton. West in this same level over four feet of ore is being broken in the stopes that runs from $60 to $300 to the ton, and in a cross-cut run from these workings a big phonolite dyke has been cut which carries a 15-inch vein of $30 ore. In the 400-foot level the drift is still being driven on the vein which so far carries but low-grade values, but will soon be under the chute opened in the level above. It is perhaps the only incident in the camp of so much money being spent on development without returns, but the final results will show that the International G. M. company was well advised.

Pinnacle Shipment Ready.

The first shipment from the Whipp and Glenn strike on the Pinnacle, about which so many sensational stories have been told, is now about ready for the market. If the ore runs up to its assay values it will net the lessees several thousand dollars. The surface buildings of the shaft have been finished and the lessees are now busily engaged sinking the shaft.

The work necessary to prove up the apex suit brought by the Columbine-Victor Deep Mining and Tunnel company, owners of the May B. lode claim, against the Squaw Mountain Tunnel company has been completed and has proved entirely satisfactory to the former company, which considers its case as good as won. In all 1,000 feet of work was done to meet the requirements of the case, 335 feet in the shaft and 650 feet of drift work. The vein has been found continuous with clear, well-defined walls the entire distance to the point of connection with the tunnel workings. The case in question is set for hearing next week, and will be tried on its merits, all offers of compromise having been refused by the Columbine-Victor representatives.

The Steelsmith lease on the Findley started a 100-ton shipment today estimated at two ounces to the ton.

The Knute lease on the Porcupine shaft of the Union company has marketed 15 tons of ore this week, valued at from $80 to $100 per ton.

THE GRANITE DISTRICT.

Granite, Colo., Feb. 1.—Attention is called to the unusually favorable opportunities which the Granite mining district offers for the investment of small capital. There are in this district an innumerable number of prospects, ranging from 40 to 100 feet in depth, which may be had on lease and bond, and which, with the expenditure of a few hundred dollars, could be placed in a fair way to make profitable and continuous producers.

That the gold is here in pay quantities and that the veins are of a true fissure character, yielding up greater values as depth is gained, has already been proved up by the Magenta, Robert George, D. C. C., Belle of Granite, New Year and others. We are compelled to appeal to outside capital to develop our properties and we would ask the favor at least of an inspection.

There is every facility here for the carrying on of mining on an economical basis, and reduction plants of every known variety within reasonable distance. In the rush to Cripple Creek, Leadville and other large camps, Granite has been passed by, but it is of that character which must eventually come to the front and we would hasten that time as much as it lies in our power.

The prospector seldom comes into contact with the investor, and if he visits the cities with the idea of interesting capital, his lack of acquaintance will place him at a great disadvantage, and he will finally fall into the hands of some promoter who will kill the deal by saddling the claim with what he considers should be his share of the profits. We will extend to investors or inquirers all the courtesies at our command and we will make large concessions to capital giving this camp a trial.

[redacted]

SOME PORTLAND FIGURES.

Gross production from April 1, 189.. to December 31, 1898	$6,427,523.54
Mining property purchased from April 1, 1894, to December 31, 1898	619,953.00
Permanent equipment	228,212.95
Distributed in dividends, to Feb. 1, 1899	1,837,080.00
Average value of 110,000 tons of ore produced	58.65

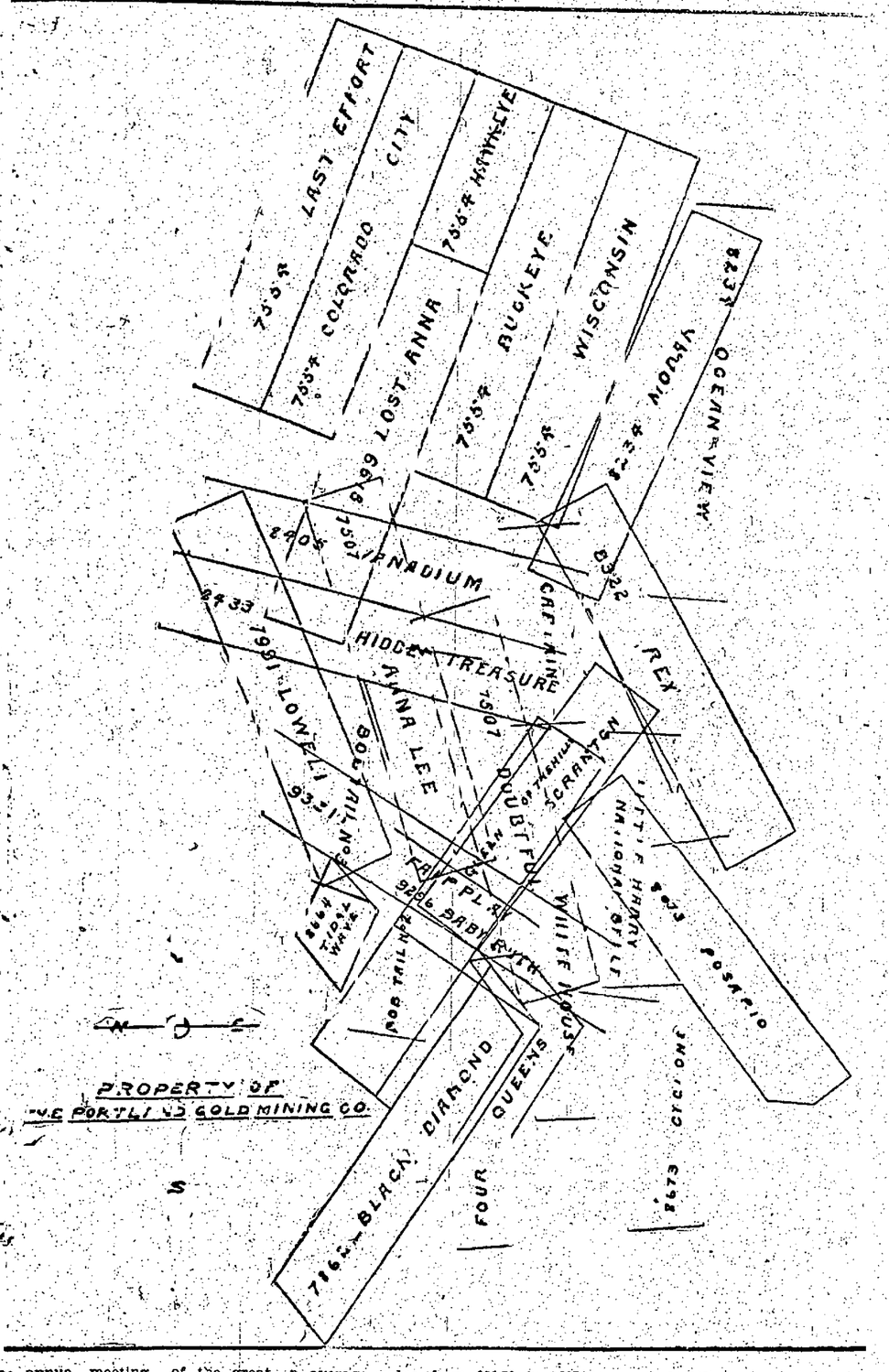
FIGURES FOR 1898.

Value of ore produced	$1,879,504.00
Total expenditure	881,833.07
Total net profits	1,008,808.28
Distributed in dividends	570,000.00
Average value of 27,000 tons of ore produced	67.61

THE PORTLAND COMPANY PRODUCED DURING 1898,

$3.57

EVERY MINUTE OF THE NIGHT AND DAY, ALL SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS INCLUDED.



The annual meeting of the great Portland Gold Mining company was held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, yesterday, where the principal stockholders had traveled for that purpose. The meeting was very brief, and only routine matter was gone through. There was a very large representation of stock present, however, and the following board of directors was elected: James F. Burns, W. S. Stratton, Frank G. Peck, Irving Howbert and John Harnan. The election of officers will not be held until the return of the directors to this city.

Very Handsome Report.

The company has issued a very handsome report telling of its affairs ever since the start of the company as well as of the last year. There is also a plat of the group of claims owned by the company, several others of the underground workings, and no less than 19 large half-tone photo engravings taken below ground and in and around the mine. It is a very handsome report and the circulation of it among the Portland stockholders in the east is inclined to do much good to the Cripple Creek district.

Some of the more interesting figures from this report are given in detail above, but President Burns points out the interesting fact that the output from the property during 1898 was increased 6,946 tons over 1897 and that the output at the same time increased in average value from $52.70 in 1897 to $67.61 in 1898 per ton. As the workings of the great Portland are gaining depth all the time it will readily be seen what a very useful object lesson these figures present.

Many Improvements Made.

The following is the list of the improvements situated in and around the mine during the past year:

3,268 cubic yards were excavated to make room for an addition of four boilers to the machinery plant, and 576 perches of retaining wall were built around the north and east sides of the excavation.

A masonry powder house was built, containing 138 perches of stone and having an excavation of one and one-half car loads of powder.

1,46. cubic yards were excavated for a new air compressor and 430 perches of retaining wall were built around the north and east sides of the excavation. 659 perches of stone were placed in the foundation bed for the new air compressor.

A new air compressor building, 36x62 was also erected.

A retaining wall and foundation were built for an addition to the ore house, 50x60 feet, the capacity of which is increased to 3,000 tons storage.

An addition to the main shaft house was built for a machine shop, 18x65 feet.

New Machinery Installed.

Four new tubular boilers, 66 inches diameter, and 16 feet long, with Meyer purifiers attached, was added to the boiler battery this year, giving a total capacity of 1,000 horse power. One new Smith heater, with 1,000 horse power capacity, has been added to the plant.

On the 700-foot station one 15x28x30 Snow compound condensing pump of 750 galons per minute, with Snow air pump and jet condenser, size 14x8½x12.

On the 800-foot station one 8½x3?x9½x36 compound condensing pump having a capacity of 850 gallons per minute, with Snow air pump and jet condenser 20x14x8, one low service pump, held in reserve in case of accident, size 14x8½x12, capacity 650 gallons per minute. Also two large steel tanks of 300 gallons capacity each, equipped with automatic valves that may be used in case of accident to any part of the pumping plant, or in case we should encounter a larger flow of water than the pumps could handle, and three sinking pumps of 50 galons per minute.

One No. 12 Cameron sinking pump; one No. 9 Cameron sinking pump; one Snow duplex piston pump, size 16x10x12. This pump is used to raise water from the 900 to the 800-foot level.

One five inch by six inch geared steam winch, used on 800-foot station to handle sinking pumps.

Two six inch by eight inch geared winze engines, one for the 800-foot winze and one for the 700-foot Lee winze.

A new six-inch steam line from boilers to 800-foot station. This was put into service during December. It is 1,000 feet in length, is covered with especially heavy fittings, we covered, as it takes the place of two four-inch steam lines to the pumps, giving better steam with less loss.

Receipts and Expenditures.

Following are the receipts and expenditures during the year 1898:

Receipts.	
Portland ore account	$1,879,681.36
Portland mine account	1,190.10
Legal expense	1,000.00
Insurance account	3,493.86
Mine supplies	52.40
Permanent equipment	1,788.48
Light account	240.99
Fuel account	2,676.17
Rent account	300.00
All other sources	215.00
Total receipts	1,890,641.35

Expenditures.	
Treatment charges	$ 279,381.29
Freight charges	70,035.71
Permanent equipment	48,731.21
Portland mine account	297,973.89
General expense	35,972.45
Salary account	15,10?.61
Legal expense	25,057.21
Office expense	8,017.63
Fuel expense	47,871.46
Explosive account	35,371.66
Mine supplies	14,506.11
Light account	2,559.00
Fixture account	945.05
All other sources	208.76
Total expenditures	$ 881,833.07
Net profit	$1,008,808.28

Cash Statement.

Cash balance January 1st, 1898	$ 306,956.85
Add profits	1,008,808.28
Total	$1,315,765.13
Deductions.	
On account of dividends	$ 570,000.00
On account of new acquisitions	77,453.00
Total	$ 647,453.00
Cash balance Dec. 31, '98	668,312.13
	$1,315,765.13

Recapitulation of ore production from April 1st, 1894 to December 31st, 1898.

	Net Tons.	Gr'ss Value.
April 1 to Dec. 31, 1894	7,826.286	$ 553,975.75
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1895	31,516.346	1,790,094.83
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1896	23,508.172	1,116,128.29
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1897	18,832.224	1,177,632.65
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1898	27,798.850	1,879,681.96
Grand totals	109,501.878	$6,427,523.51

Average value per ton, $58.65.

Mining property purchased from April 1st to December 31st, 1898, $619,953.00.

Permanent equipment purchased, including Burns shaft, $228.2 2.95.

The Engineer's Report.

Consulting Engineer Charles J. Moore issued a very exhaustive and interesting report on the showing of the mine. It reads as follows:

The Portland Gold Mining Company,
James F. Burns, Esq., President:

Dear Sir—In accordance with your request, I beg to submit herewith my report on certain matters in reference to the geology, developments and future prospects of the Portland property which have recently been mentioned between us.

The various additions to the surface improvements, plant, equipments, ore houses, etc., during the past year, are matters fully covered by your own and the general manager's reports.

The various general financial statements show the distribution of the *money produced by the property*, and in this connection I would draw attention to the large amount of development work done during the past year, and the advisability of increasing this proportion of development work in the future immediately the new air compressors are available for use.

Only recently has a systematic plan of development underground been initiated. The developments made during the preceding years have been largely and necessarily of an exploratory character. It was necessary in this complicated country to discover first, the vein, their courses, both on strike and dip, and then lay out a general system of development for the extraction of the ore bodies.

Although but a small faction of the total area of the property has thus far been developed, yet sufficient is now known as to the general course of the vein systems to justify an extensive system of development in the future, which should consist of cross-cutting in larger proportion to the total amount of development than heretofore.

The new three-compartment shaft 5x15 feet in size, to be known in future as the Captain shaft, is located at a distance of 350 feet northeasterly from the Anna Lee shaft, and 750 feet from the Burns shaft, and will form the principal exit for the proceeds of developments made on the veins in the Rex and the southern portion of the Wisconsin group, as well as those discovered by the Lee cross-cut on the fifth level one and a half years ago.

Eventually a large working shaft will also be necessary about the center of the Wisconsin group.

The total area of the property, including the recent purchases of the Rex and Wisconsin groups, aggregates now about 183 acres. Of this total amount only 14.88 acres, or 8.1 per cent. of the whole area, has been developed by the workings of the Burns, Portland, Black Diamond, Scranton and Anna Lee shafts. Outside of this 15-acre tract the only development on the 500-foot level of the Burns shaft consists of the Lee cross-cut extending on a course northeast 450 feet beyond this tract, and of which the last 30 feet is run within the Rex claim; also, on the same level, the Lowell cross-cut is run 355 feet westerly of the same tract; on the 700-foot Burns level the Lowell cross-cut extends 515 feet, west of this tract, and at 63 feet below the surface on the Lowell claim, a cross-cut has recently been run 265 feet. On the 600-foot Burns level the southwest drift on Black Diamond extends 340 feet beyond this 15-acre tract, and the Bob Tail drift on the same level extends a total of 1054 feet beyond this tract; so that the total linear extent of underground development outside of the eight per cent. of developed territory already mentioned, is only 3480 feet.

All the well-defined veins discovered underground in the developed territory down to the 800-foot level of the Burns shaft, are 10 in number, and in addition to these there are numerous mineralized seams connecting certain of these veins, both on strike and dip, but not carrying ore in sufficient quantities to justify development.

In the Lee cross-cuts on the 500-foot and 700-foot levels, there are seven more veins opened, but no drifting has been done on these; they have only been intersected by the cross-cuts, and also show payable values in gold.

In the Rex claim, three veins are known to exist by surface and other somewhat similar developments from which payable assays have been obtained, but no ore shipped in quantity.

In the Wisconsin group six veins are at present known to exist, and ore has been shipped to a total amount of about 260,000 in value. Thus the total known veins at the present time in the Portland property are no less than 26 in number, all of which either have actually produced payable ore in larger or lesser quantities, or show payable values justifying extensive development. The length of these various veins extend from 1,600 feet up to 3,800 feet, traversing the property from one boundary line to the other, and the majority of the veins are about 3,200 feet in length. In addition to these ore-bearing veins, the property is intersected by a number of dykes of erupt ve rock, and nearly every vein is directly associated with a dyke. Either the two are found in direct contact, the dyke frequently forming a greater portion of the vein, or they are so close together that the country lying between the vein crevice and the dyke is mineralized to pay, thus forming ore bodies of considerable width. In some cases the dykes themselves are the veins, being mineralized throughout between both walls of the enclosing country.

The dyke rocks are of three types, viz.: Phonolite, basalt and andesite; the most numerous being the first named, and the accompanying cross sections through small portions of the workings, exhibit clearly the manner in which the veins and the dykes occur, their respective dips, and give some idea of the small amount of stoping thus far done upon those numerous veins.

A careful examination of the working maps and the underground developments, show that of all the veins opened down to the 800-foot level of the Burns shaft, only eight per cent. of the total amount of aggregate depth of these veins, has been stoped to date. Of the remaining 92 per cent. in depth unstoped, of course a considerable portion cannot be expected to be payable ore, and the same is true of the development of the veins laterally, but a conservative estimate shows a large amount of payable ore still in reserve from the 800 foot level to the surface within the 15 acres mentioned, and several of the veins carrying payable ore entirely unstoped as yet.

Some idea of the extent of the unstoped ground upon those veins may be gained by a careful inspection of the accompanying cross sections. Referring to that through the Burns shaft, it will be noticed that on the Baby Ruth and Bob Tail veins, there is no stoping shown upon this section plane; on the Portland vein, stoping is continuous from the 500-foot level to the surface, but none below, although all the other veins and dykes shown on this plane of section carry payable ore bodies in portions of their lengths and depths. The exceedingly large phonolite dyke or neck shown at the right hand or east side of this section is only opened on the 800-foot level by the sill or first floor of the stope of which you have an engraving accompanying the general manager's report. The whole mass of this phonolite is payore for the whole width of the stope, 40 feet at the widest portion, and no stoping has been done above this 800-foot level or below upon this great mass of phonolite, and only recently has this particular dyke been located in the 600-foot and 700-foot levels above. There is no reason for doubting its continuing to the surface with the same magnitude and excellent values shown in the 800-foot level.

Referring to the section 140 feet north of the Anna Lee shaft it will be seen that the stoping upon the four veins partly developed is as follows:

Vein No. 1.—Stoped 155 feet in height and for 110 feet in length, width 2½ feet, average value two ounces.

Vein No. 2.—Stoped 17 feet in height, for 60 feet in length, width and value same as No. 1.

Vein No. 3.—Stoped for 102 feet in height and 160 feet in length, with one feet, value 10 ounces.

Vein No. 4.—Stoped for 45 feet in height, and 90 feet in length, average value one and one-half ounces, and width two feet.

On Vein No. 5.—No stoping has been done; the average assay value from the face showed three ounces. No stoping has been done on any of the veins Nos. 6 to 11, but on the last mentioned vein, or the eastern-most, a few feet of drifting has been done yielding assays as high as 4 ounces in value.

When it is considered that the Lee drift on the 500-foot level is from 630 to 680 feet below the ground surface, and that these veins have been cut with payable values in the cross-cut from the 700-foot level, 200 feet below the first named, the significance of this drawing will be fully understood.

Ore bodies are invariably found at the intersections of veins in this district, as well as at various points along their course, and undoubtedly ore bodies exist at every intersection shown on the accompanying cross sections of Lee territory and only await discovery by future developments.

The developments on the 600-foot, 700-foot and 800-foot levels of the main workings during the past year have proved more conclusively than ever the continued values contained in those veins as greater depth is attained below the surface, and that the granite country is fully as favorable to ore deposits in the Cripple Creek veins as the breccia country overlying. No sign of diminution in number of veins, their size or value, has thus far been indicated in the lowest workings of the Portland mine. But on the contrary, new veins and dykes appear in the lower portions thereof entirely in the granite country, which do not reach higher than 500 feet below the present ground surface, and from a recent inspection of the Independence mine, adjacent to the Portland on the south, and which is developed to nearly 150 feet greater depth than the Portland, I judge that the number of veins and dykes will increase still more as greater depth into the granite country is reached.

Quite recently connection has been made with the Lee ore chimney on the 800-foot Burns level at a depth of 345 feet below the ground surface. The chimney at this point shows great enlargement over its size above, being over 30 feet in diameter and the grade of ore much higher than heretofore. This Lee chimney is a peculiar geological occurrence which, thus far, has not been duplicated in this district. The ore body lies in the throat of a hot spring which came to the surface alongside and through the heart of a basalt dyke, and by its action ground fragments of the dyke into oval pebbles which, as the water subsided, became cemented together by lime carbonate into the conglomerate mass which we find at the present day, and the whole impregnated with gold values. The average value at and near the surface was one and one-quarter ounces per ton; these values gradually increased to an average of a little over two ounces per ton at 500 feet below the surface; an average sample taken across 10 feet in width of this chimney on the 800-foot level last week yielded 12 ounces per ton, showing a considerable increase in value which there is no reason to doubt should be maintained at greater depth.

My recent study of the geology of the mine is not fully completed, but sufficient has been done to indicate its practical value in disclosing the points at which drifts and cross-cuts should be run for the special development of certain veins and dykes, and the ore chimneys known to exist, and this geological study taken into conjunction with the ore occurrences throughout the property, forces one's conclusion that the Portland property comprises one of the greatest gold mines in the world at the present day.

There has not been time yet to examine with care the recent purchases of the company, namely, the Rex and Wisconsin groups, but my acquaintance with these properties justifies the statement that, acre for acre, they will have an average value equal to the rest of the Portland property, especially the Wisconsin group, which a number of ore-bearing *phonolite* dykes traverse, in addition to the six veins already opened.

The only litigation of importance pending is that initiated by the Portland company against the Strong Gold Mining company for their trespass upon the Four Queens territory, from which the latter company extracted a large body of ore, claiming the right to do so by virtue of an apex of a vein which enters this ore body. Considerable developments have been made by both parties to this controversy to prove the actual locations of all veins which may be involved in this controversy, and such developments are not yet completed.

I would call your attention to the fact that the total area of the Four Queens is only .27 of an acre, and that it lies entirely outside of the main ore bearing territory thus far developed on the Portland property, and is attached thereto as a sort of "vermiform appendix." Even if the Strong Gold Mining company should eventually obtain final judgment or extra-lateral rights upon the vein which it claims, it would in no wise affect any of the bodies at present known to exist in the Portland property outside of the small triangular tract of the Four Queens location.

Respectfully submitted,
Chas. J. Moore,
Consulting Engineer.
Cripple Creek, Colo., Jan. 26, 1899.

MAGNET ROCK.

A report was in circulation this morning that though there had been a big strike in the Lucky Corner of the Magnet Rock company, they did not have any title to the ground on which the strike was made. On investigation it was learned that the advertising for patent had gone through without any adverse, and it looks as if the report was circulated for the purpose of keeping down the stock to buy it in. The stock was depressed in consequence.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING EXCHANGE.

Colorado Springs, Feb. 6.—The week at the Mining Stock association opened in a very satisfactory manner, and although it looked at the start as if the day was to be one of declines and general weakness, the market braced up very soon and closed strong.

It is believed that the period of profit-taking is about over and that an advance may be looked for all along the line. It is probable that all the realizing orders have been attended to by this time, and there will now be a period of investment and some speculation that will probably send the market up. Returns from ore shipments and the declaring of dividends is looked upon as likely to start the cheers upward in the near future, and Portland started the procession today, well backed up by Elkton.

There was every reason to look for a continuance of the market's strength which is more apparent than ever at the opening of a week that was preceded by two holidays in succession, as was the case owing to the discontinuance of the call on last Saturday. With the peace treaty ratified the markets all over the country, as well as abroad, may be expected to strengthen and have a period of bullishness, and the effect of this will be felt on the local mining market beyond doubt and to an appreciable extent.

Shipping Mines.	Bid	Ask	Sales
Argentum J.	....	....	200
Anaconda	60½	61	7500
C. C. Con.	11	....	22000
El Paso	18½	19	40749
Elkton Con.	1.14½	1.15½	35720
Favorite	5¾	5¾	13000
Ingham Con.	11	11½	15300
Isabella	1.51	1.54½	63220
Jack Pot	43¾	44	31000
Lexington	....	6¼	4000
Matoa	45	45½	8100
Mollie Gibson	....	32	7800
Moon Anchor	1.25	....	4200
Portland	1.96	2.00	4100
Prince Albert	7	7⅜	39700
Specimen	12½	13	15000
Union	26	26¼	15400
Vindicator	....	....	....
Work	22¾	23	46500
Prospects.			
Alamo	6¼	6¾	2000
Currency	5⅞	6	27000
Croesus	.0065	.0075	31000
Findley	21½	22	9800
Hayden Gold	2¼	2½	28500
Magnet Rock	4	4½	35000
Marion Gold	.006	.008	....
Mobile	4¾	4⅞	51000
New Haven	3⅛	3¼	4000
Oriole	2⅞	2⅞	17000
Pilgrim Con.	....	7	2000
Pinnacle	10	10½	44500
Princess	4	4⅛	12000
Silver Gold	.0095	.1	2000
Trachyte	4⅝	5	2000

SEPARATE SALES.

Shipping Mines.

Argentum-J., 200 at 37.

C. C. Con., 7000 at 11½, 1000 at 11⅝, 8500 at 11¾, 1500 at 11, 1000 at 11¼, 3000 at 11⅜.

Prince Albert, 25,500 at 4⅝, 4200 at 4½, 9000 at 4⅝, 1000 at 4.

Elkton Con., 1000 at $1.13¾, 600 at $1.15, 1500 at $1.16½, 1000 at $1.17½, 3200 at $1.19, 1100 at $1.18½, 500 at $1.18, 1500 at $1.17, 6000 at $1.16, 500 at $1.15½, 70 at $1.10, 8000 at $1.14½, 00 at $1.14, 50 at $1.12½, 400 at $1.15½, 6100 at $1.14¾.

Anaconda, 1000 at 60¾, 2000 at 63, 600 at 62, 500 at 61½, 2000 at 60, 1000 at 60½, 500 at 60.

Specimen, 2000 at 10, 1000 at 30½, 10,000 at 12, 2000 at 12½.

Lexington, 4000 at 6¼.

Favorite, 3500 at 6; 1000 at 5⅞, 2000 at 5¾, 5000 at 5⅝, 3000 at 5½.

Ingham Con., 500 at 10⅞, 14,500 at 11.

El Paso, 2000 at 18¾, 27,249 at 78½, 1000 at 18, 1000 at 18½, 1000 at 18¼, 2500 at 18⅝, 6000 at 18¾.

Isabella, 2000 at $1.55, 8100 at $1.53, 1000 at $1.53¾, 30 at $1.40, 8800 at $1.52, 600 at $1.51½, 10,800 at $1.51, 14,700 at $1.50, 2000 at $1.51, 3000 at $1.53½, 5500 at $1.52½, 5700 at $1.54½.

Portland, 1100 at $1.88, 800 at $1.89, 500 at $1.88½, 500 at $1.94, 100 $2.00, 100 at $1.98, 1000 at $1.96.

Moon-Anchor, 200 at $1.26, 4000 at $1.25.

Matoa, 500 at 46, 7500 at 45, 100 at 45¼.

Jack Pot, 1500 at 45, 7500 at 44, 2500 at 44½, 100 at 43½.

Union, 5400 at 26, 7500 at 25¾, 1500 at 25¾, 1000 at 26½.

Work, 8500 at 23½, 12,500 at 23, 7000 at 22¾, 12,500 at 22¾.

Mollie Gibson, 7000 at 29, 200 at 28, 100 at 29½, 500 at 30.

Prospects.

Alamo, 1000 at 6, 1000 at 6¼.

Findley, 1000 at 25, 500 at 24½, 500 at 24, 1000 at 23, 1000 at 22½, 2500 at 22, 500 at 21½, 1500 at 21, 500 at 21¾.

Mobile, 12,000 at 4⅞, 15,000 at 4¾, 24,000 at 4⅞.

Pinnacle, 8500 at 12, 15,000 at 12¼, 2000 at 11¾, 1000 at 11, 6000 at 10½, 6000 at 10¼, 4000 at 10.

Currency, 20,000 at 5¾, 7000 at 5½.

Magnet Charta, 26,000 at 5½, 2000 at 5¼, 1000 at 5, 1000 at 4⅞, 1000 at 4¾, 1000 at 4⅝, 1000 at 4½, 1000 at 4.

Oriole, 17,000 at 3½.

Pilgrim Con., 1000 at 7¼, 1000 at 7.

Princess, 2000 at 4½, 2000 at 4¼, 7000 at 4⅛.

Trachyte, 2000 at 5, 1000 at 4¾.

Hayden Gold, 15,500 at 2, 25,000 at 2¼.

Silver Gold, 1000 at 1, 1000 at .0095.

Crocsus, 26,000 at .007, 5000 at .0075.

New Haven, 7000 at 3¼, 7000 at 3⅛.

SEPARATE SALES.

Unlisted.

Atlantic and Pacific, 3000 at 1½.

Anchoria-Leland, 2000 at 35.

Aola, 1000 at 2½, 6000 at 2.

American Con., 1000 at 4⅝, 4500 at 4½, 1000 at 4¾, 5000 at 4⅞, 17,500 at 5.

Arcadia, 2000 at 4⅞, 24,000 at 5, 38,000 at 5⅛.

Acacia, 24,500 at 12, 6000 at 12¼, 12,000 at 12½.

Bankers, 14,500 at 12.

Ben Hur, 2000 at 6, 1000 at 5⅞.

Buckhorn, 44,000 at 4, 1000 at 4⅛.

Blue Bell, 5000 at 10, 2000 at 9⅞, 1000 at 8⅞, 1000 at 7½.

C. C. and M., 3500 at 5¾, 18,000 at 6, 6500 at 5¾, 200 at 7.

C. K. and N., 17,000 at 1.

Kentucky B., 4000 at 9½.

Creede and C. C., 1000 at 7¼.

Dante, 1000 at 13½, 1000 at 13¾, 2000 at 14.

Defender, 4000 at $4 per 1000.

Emma Eimec, 39,000 at 13¾, 1000 at 13⅝, 14,000 at 1?⅜.

Golden Age, 5500 at 1½, 1000 at 1⅜.

Granite Hill, 2000 at 3¼, 3000 at 3⅛.

Gold King, 8500 at 97.

Pharmacist, 2000 at 7, 5000 at 6⅝, 2000 at 6½, 500 at 6¼.

Ernestine, 10,000 at $5 per 1000, 5000 at $6 per 1000, 4000 at $6.50 per 1000.

Fanny B., 16,000 at $4.50 per 1000.

Flower of the West, 33,000 at 2¾, 1000 at 2⅝.

Unlisted.	Bid	Ask	Sales
Atlantic and Pacific	1½	2	3000
Anchoria Leland	....	....	2000
Aola	2	2½	7000
American Con.	4⅞	5	30000
Arcadia Con.	5	5⅛	64000
Acacia	11½	12	43500
Bankers	....	12	14500
Ben Hur	⅝	....	6	3000
Buckhorn	4	4⅛	45000
Blue Bell	7⅝	8⅛	9000
C. C. and Man tou	5⅞	6	28200
C. K. and N.	008	1	17000
Colfax	1¼	1¾	....
C. and C. C.	....	8½	1000
Cooper Mountain	2⅛	2⅜	....
Dante	13¾	14½	4000
Defender	004	005	4000
Enterprise	8½	8⅞	....
Eclipse	....	005	....
Emma Aimee	13⅜	13⅝	54000
Ernestine	.0065	....	10000
Fannie B.	....	.0045	10000
Flower of the West	2¾	2⅞	34000
Golden Age	1⅞	2	6500
Granite Hill	3	3¼	5000
Garfield Con.	15	15½	8250
Gould	8	8⅝	....
Gold King	97½	1.00	8500
Golden Eagle	3	3¼	1000
Gold Coin	1.61	....	150
Gold Sovereign	5	5¼	114500
Henrietta	.009	.096	5000
Kentucky Belle	....	....	4000
Gold and Globe	7⅞	8¼	5000
Pharmacist	6⅞	7	9500
Des Moines	4¼	4⅜	27000
Goldstone	14½	15⅜	102,000
Humboldt G. and S.	3	3⅛	....
Independence	54½	55⅛	13200
Ironclad	3⅞	4¼	4000
Jefferson	6	9	400
Kimberly	7	7½	107000
Keystone	9⅛	9¾	13500
Ladessa	1	1¼	18000
Lottie Gibson	14	18	65000
Loraine	.0035	.0045	15000
Los Angeles	14½	....	11000
Magna Charta	3	3⅛	48000
Milwaukee and C. C.	....	003	35000
Mutual	5⅝	5¾	16000
Mountain Beauty	7¼	7⅝	12000
Monarch	43¾	47½	22500
M. Rosa	30.7	30½	1000
Nugget	11⅝	12	22500
Ophir	27	....	4500
Old Gold	1⅝	2	33500
Orphan Bell	9⅛	9⅜	....
Pappoose	7¾	8	82000
Reno	3½	3⅝	5000
Republic	....	6¼	45500
Ramona	5¼	5½	12500
Rattler	....	3½	8000
Sacremento	6¾	6⅞	7000
Squaw Mnt. Tunnel	2	2⅜	21000
Sedan	007	1	1000
St. Louis and C. C.	....	005	....
Silver State	1½	1¾	26000
Shannon	....	007½	2000
Temomi	11⅝	12	....
Virgina M.	4¾	5½	....
Columbine Victor	19½	20	8800
Wheel of Fortune	008	0095	20000
Battle Mtn. Con.	38	38¾	4500
Fanny Rawlings	38	38½	1000
Theresa	8¾	9	7000
Banner Gold	2¼	2½	37000
Bob Lee	1	1⅜	5800
Franklin	1⅞	2	17000

Golden Eagle, 1000 at 3.

Garfield Con., 250 at 14, 3000 at 15, 3500 at 14¾, 500 at 14½, 1000 at 14⅞.

Gold Sovereign, 15,000 at 5¾, 42,500 at 5½, 10,000 at 5⅝, 5000 at 5⅝, 15,000 at 5¼, 26,000 at 5.

Gold Coin, 150 at $1.63½.

Henrietta, 5000 at $5 per 1000.

Gold and Globe, 1000 at 8½, 2000 at 7½, 1000 at 7¾, 1000 at 7.

Los Angeles, 5000 at 15, 6000 at 14½.

Independence, 2600 at 56, 4000 at 55½, 6600 at 55.

Iron Clad, 4000 at 4¼.

Jefferson, 400 at 7.

Kimberly, 1000 at 6, 22,000 at 6½, 5000 at 6⅝, 74,000 at 7, 1000 at 6¾, 4000 at 7¼.

Milwaukee, 35,000 at $2.50 per 1000.

Keystone, 4000 at 9½, 3000 at 9⅝, 7500 at 9, 1000 at 9¼.

Ladessa, 12,000 at 1¼, 6000 at 1.

Lottie Gibson, 15,000 at 1, 45,000 at 1¼, 6000 at 1⅜.

Loraine, 15,000 at $4 per 1000.

Magna Charta, 2000 at 3, 46,000 at 3½.

Mutual, 10,000 at 5⅝.

Mt. Beauty, 12,000 at 7⅜.

Monarch, 20,500 at 5, 1000 at 4⅞, 1000 at 4¾.

Pappoose, 10,000 at 7, 58,000 at 7½, 15,000 at 7⅝.

Republic, 6500 at 6½, 7000 at 6¾, 19,000 at 6, 17,000 at 6⅛.

Squaw M. Tunnel, 3,000 at 2¼.

Sedan, 1000 at $7 per 1000.

Nugget, 22,500 at 12.

Ophir, 2500 at 30, 1000 at 29, 1000 at 27.

Mt. Rosa, 1000 at 30.

Reno, 5000 at 3¾, 500 at 3½.

Ramona, 12,500 at 5½.

Sacremento, 4000 at 7, 3000 at 6⅞.

Silver State, 9000 at 1½, 17,000 at 1⅝.

Shannon, 2000 at $8.50 per 1000.

Battle Mt., 1000 at 38½, 3500 at 38¾.

Old Gold, 32,500 at 2, 3000 at 1⅞.

Banner Gold, 11,000 at 2, 10,000 at 2⅛, 16,000 at 2¼.

Bob Lee, 2000 at 1⅛, 1000 at 1⅜, 2800 at 1¼.

Franklin, 11,000 at 1, 6000 at 1⅞.

Wheel of Fortune, 10,000 at $9 per 1000, 10,000 at $8.50 per 1000.

Columbine-Victor, 4000 at 19, 4900 at 19¼.

Fanny Rawlings, 500 at 37½, 500 at 38.

Theresa, 500 at 8¾, 500 at 8⅝, 2000 at 8⅞.

Des Moines, 5000 at 3¾, 9000 at 4, 1000 at 3⅞, 9000 at 4¼.

Goldstone, 61,000 at 1¾, 15,000 at 1⅝, 23,000 at 1½.

NEW STRIKES AT YANKEE.

What is Being Done in the Various Properties—A Disastrous Snow-Slide Last Tuesday.

Special to the Gazette.

Yankee, Co o., Feb. 1.—A snow-slide occurred yesterday on the west side of Yankee hill and completely demolished the cabin and other buildings of Chas. Dow. The owner was absent at the time and just returned home to find he was homeless and see his buildings being swept away.

The tunnel house on the Lambert was burned to the ground yesterday. No one was injured, however, as the men in the tunnel were supplied with fresh air from the upraise.

The manager of the Big Alice mine, Ira P. Couger, has gone to Lincoln, Neb., to be present at a business meeting of the old company, at which they expect to decide on a course of work for the coming season.

Messrs. Baker and Goodler returned from Denver today to start their properties.

J. O. Kinney and B. F. Christe left today for Grand Junction.

A. Bell, of Colorado Springs, has again leased the Louise group, and expects to commence work on them soon.

A. V. Dickson is now in Colorado Springs closing a deal for new machinery to be placed on the Cumberland property.

The Curlew company is now driving ahead with two shifts, making eight feet per day.

The Esson, owned by the Curlew company, has just finished a contract on the shaft, and have a five vein 18 inches wide in the bottom, showing much free gold. This property bids fair to become a big producer in the near future. A new hoist will be erected in April and the shaft sunk 200 feet deeper.

The Gold Anchor is shipping 550 ore in considerable quantities from a 16-inch vein.

The Ohio tunnel, the Gold Band tunnel, the Lombard tunnel, the Surprise mine, the King Solomon, the Stonewall, the Enterprise and Little Clara are all shipping regularly.

NEW OFFICERS OF MONTREAL COMPANY.

Some weeks ago the Gazette gave an account of the trouble that had occurred in the Montreal company, and the election, or alleged election, of two different boards of directors. It was also stated that one of these boards would meet in a short time and elect officers. This meeting has been held, and the new officers of the Montreal company are as follows:

James F. Burns, president; T. B. Burbridge, vice president; E. A. Frost, secretary and W. M. Blackmer, treasurer.

The company has just given an 18-months' lease on the Favorine to Mr. H. A. Mills.

KEYSTONE GROCERY.

112 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

Remember

That we are always ready to take your butter, eggs, potatoes, pork and produce of all kinds in exchange for groceries, paying you the highest market price and selling your goods as low as the lowest.

R. J. PLUMPTON & CO.

FARM AND HOME.

(All readers of the Weekly Gazette are requested to contribute to this department tested receipes for use in the household or any practical hints which experience has proved valuable on farm, in the dairy or in the home. Names of the contributors will be published or not as they may desire.)

Poultry Pays.

A farmer sat on his porch one day,
Thinking of his fields and meadows of hay,
Of his fine-bred horses and fine-bred cows,
Of his fleecy sheep and his full-blooded sows.

He thought of the work of his hands and brain
It took these traits in his pets to train;
How he had labored and toiled night and day
To make good breeds that would always pay.

But never once did he think of the hen
That was out in the yard singing just then;
You see she was a mongrel, a half-breed,
Just come up, you know, like an old weed,

But nevertheless she had bought and paid
For the cloth of which his pants were made.
She often furnished full half his meal,
For if he didn't get eggs he'd be sure to squeal.

His hat she furnished the eggs to buy,
And I am not sure but she bought his tie.
His shoes, which were of the very best,
Came also from old Biddy's nest.

Just then his wife came out with a pan
Filled half full with corn meal and bran.
She gave the hen a gill or two,
Saying, "My good old friend, how are you?"

The farmer looked up in a dreamy way
And with a scowl on his face began to say:
"Those old hens don't begin to pay,
For they do nothing but eat and lay."

These last two words were spoken by his wife,
Who had worked with poultry all her life.
Said she, "Look here, they're our best friend,
For they furnish all the money we have to spend."

She showed him how the mortgage was paid
By the many eggs that biddy had laid.
"Well, we'll get a new breed next year,"
He said as he kissed his wife so dear.
—(P. W. Hamm in the Poultry Farmer.

"Good-Bye."

"Good-bye!" And is there nothing else, my sweet—
No tender word that you might gently say?
My heart is heavy, and so dark the way
That I must tread! And is it fitting, meet,
That I should leave you thus? My wand'ring feet,
Perhaps, among the paths of sin to stray?
We've loved each other fondly, you and I,
And is this all—"Good-bye?"

"Good-bye!" 'Tis hard to hear, with nothing more
To show, at parting, that your soul is sad.
Mine nevermore shall leap, and be so glad
As when I kissed you. Then your eyes brimmed o'er
With love, and my poor life could naught deplore,
Because your heart—your precious heart—I had.
You promised that your love would never die,
And yet you say "Good-bye!"

"Good-bye!" The knell of hope unto my life!
Sweetheart, no other word before I go?
I would not ask it; but I love you so,
And in my breast is suicidal strife.
You told me then that you would be my wife;
No other word? You coldly answer, "No."
No; even a look, or tender uttered sigh!
I go, sweetheart—Good-bye!
—(E. Carl Litsey.

Menu.

Breakfast.—Potatoes, hashed and browned in cream, frizzled beef, fried mush, wheat cakes, honey, coffee.

Luncheon.—Sliced tongue and ham, hard boiled eggs, boiled rice, hot rolls, baked apples with cider jelly, sponge cake, preserves, chocolate.

Dinner.—Mock turtle soup, celery, olives, baked shad, broiled steak with mushrooms, brown fricassee of chicken, pickles, baked sweet potatoes, mashed white potatoes, squash, lettuce salad, cheese, chocolate meringues, fruit, nuts, coffee.

Salmon Salad.

Take a pound of salmon, pick free of bones and skin, and cut into pieces; put into a salad bowl lined with fresh lettuce leaves. Pour over a pint of mayonnaise dressing, set on ice until cold and serve.

Whole Wheat Bread.

Pour one pint of boiling water into one pint of milk; when lukewarm, add one yeast cake (one-half ounce), moistened in two tablespoonfuls of warm water and a teaspoonful of salt. Add sufficient whole wheat flour to make a batter. Beat well and stand in a warm place (75 degrees Fahrenheit), for two and a half hours. When light add sufficient flour to make a dough, knead well, and then at once form into loaves, put in French pans and stand aside again in a warm place for one hour. Bake the same as white bread.

How to Have Pretty Hands.

The woman who would have pretty hands should follow these directions: Wash them in warm water with pure soap and occasionally a little oatmeal. Dry them very thoroughly. After the hands washing rub pure cream into them and confine loose, fingerless white kid gloves. Never go into the street without gloves. Wear gloves which fit easily. Tight ones distort the hands.

Twice a week manicure the nails as follows: Soak them in soapy, warm water, scrub with a nail brush, and clean with an orangewood stick. Press back the skin at the sides and base with the stick. With very sharp curved manicure scissors cut off any hangnails or dry skin. Clip the nails into oval shape. File them smooth with sandpaper. If they are inclined to be brittle rub a little salve on them. Wash again, powder, and polish with chamois and wash once more to remove any traces of the powder.

Every day the nails should be rubbed with lemon juice, which discourages the growth of skin at the base.

Russian Proverbs.

The bread of others is sweet.

The rare visitor is a jolly companion.

After the fight there are lots of brave men.

Words are not arrows, but they fly farther.

Pure gold makes itself known even in the dirt.

Seat a lout at your table and he will put his feet on it.

He who robs sins once; he who is robbed sins 10 times.

Everything is bitter to those who have gall in their mouths.

To Clean Windows.

The really best method of cleaning mirrors and windows is to rub them with a paste of whiting and water. When this dries, rub with a chamois and remove the powder. A little alcohol in cold water in cold weather also gives a brilliant polish; soap suds should never be used.

Household Hints.

To light a candle hold a match on the side of the wick and not on the top.

For the protection of your table have a covering of white felt or heavy canton flannel.

Bent whalebones may be straightened and made fit for use again by soaking in hot water, then straightened under a press until dry.

Silk which has been badly wrinkled may be smoothed by sponging on the right side with weak gum arabic water and ironing on the wrong side.

In polishing brass beds no liquids or polishing powders should be used, as either are apt to break the lacquer. All that should be used is a flannel rag.

Cooking meat at a high and in a dry temperature develops a richer and a more savory flavor, so, when it is possible, it is well to brown the meat before adding water to it.

A good furniture polish, which gives a soft, oily finish to furniture and wood work, is made of one scant ounce of linseed oil, one full ounce of turpentine and three-fourths of an ounce of cider vinegar. Shake it until thoroughly mixed. Then rub the furniture with the mixture, allow it to stand a short time, and then polish it well with a soft dry flannel cloth.

Soft Cake.

One pint of milk, three eggs, flour enough for a stiff batter. Beat the eggs, add the milk, stir in the flour, beating well; season with a pinch of salt and bake in inch-deep circular pans like those used for "Washington pie." When done split across, butter and turn the top down. Put two cakes together in this way making four pieces and in serving as one would "Washington pie."

Golden Thoughts.

When in doubt tell the truth.

Whoever is contented, he is rich.

Faint heart is often won by fair lady.

Folly is simply pleasure which hurts.

The true reformer is never out of a job.

Theory makes laws for necessity to break.

A fault acknowledged is a fault repaired.

You can't be happy if you expect too much.

Fate means anything which gets the best of us.

Charity is something everybody else should have.

Happiness is something which cannot be earned.

A dollar will go farther in politics than argument.

The first kiss and the first quarrel are soon forgotten.

Self-sacrifice is many a woman's most fatal weakness.

The ideal husband seldom outlasts the honeymoon.

People who deserve sympathy are not apt to ask for it.

No woman ever marries a man entirely for his own good.

A woman always expects to patch an injury with a smile.

Man wants little here below and generally gets less.

Many a bad man has been known to make a good husband.

Favorite Cookies.

One cup of butter, one and a half cups of sugar, one-half cup of sour milk, one level teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful grated nutmeg; flour enough to roll; make quite soft; dip the taps of each in sugar as you cut them out.

Puff-Ball Doughnuts.

Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one pint of sour milk, nutmeg and flour enough to permit the spoon to stand upright in the mixture; add two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder to the flour; beat all until very light; drop into boiling lard.—(Mrs. Sadie Davis.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WOODLAND PARK.

The Denver Union Water company is building a high dam across the Platte river at a point about five miles west of Pemberton. Six hundred acres will be covered by water, which will be 160 feet deep in the deepest place. The reservoir is designed as a storage for the Denver water supply. A large number of men will be employed in the construction, and it will probably be a year before the dam is completed.

J. W. Green, at the Georgia camp, is enjoying himself driving a tunnel, and moonlight nights compares the scenery at the base of Pike's Peak—the thermometer at 20 below and snow-drifts 50 feet deep—with the scenery at his Georgia home, and no doubt at times hears the nightingales singing in his dreams, and perchance the plaintive notes of the Suanee river creep in occasionally.

A. H. Richardson and Frank Mullenthaler were in town Sunday, and report the trail as badly blockaded from the North Star and Kansas camps. Richardson avers that if the snow were not drifted it would be six feet deep—as it is there are places where it is 20 feet deep.

Mrs. Al Lennon drove in to town Sunday from Lennon's camp for mail, and suffered severely from the cold.

Lumber hauling is almost at a standstill owing to the heavy drifts of snow in the roads.

A prominent mining man of Mercur, Utah, is expected in town in a few days to make an examination of the Maine tunnel prospect. He has been testing the ore, and comes with a view to the erection of a reduction plant on the grounds.

Frank Lester, at the Roskell mine, has 12 men employed and works three shifts of eight hours each. He has a steam hoist and is doing good work. A recent mill run gave $32 in gold from a five-foot vein. The ore is said to be changing rapidly for the better as depth is gained. Mr. Lester has been pounding away at this property for about three years, and as a reward for his pluck he expects to begin shipping ore in about 10 days.

The Maine tunnel boys broke through the cap-rock last week and opened up a fine body of ore at a depth of 145 feet.

C. E. Marvin, representing an eastern syndicate, spent several days in camp last week, and examined, as well as the cold weather would allow, a large number of sandstone and lode claims. Mr. Marvin is located at Cripple Creek and is a thorough mining expert. He left well pleased with what he saw, and it is likely his company will invest here largely in the future.

J. S. Beasly, a lumber hauler, had a team badly crippled by the breaking of the brake on his wagon last week, on the Bull hill.

James Stanton is lying seriously ill with la grippe at his home on Park street. Dr. George is in attendance.

Several Mid and Terminal engines were caught this side of the snow blockade, and as a result had to run frequently to Ute Park for water, there being no tank at Divide.

Judge Hines of Divide is confined to the house with a severe attack of la grippe.

The Farrell concentrator, on Bald mountain, after a very satisfactory run, was compelled to shut down on account of the water supply being shut off by freezing.

The Frisco company, at Golden gulch, will do $2,000 worth of development work this spring and complete the title to their claims.

It is reported on reliable authority that as soon as spring opens the Frisco mill, at Golden gulch, will open up for steady business, the trial run last fall having been more than satisfactory to the stockholders.

Senator Hanna, J. W. Andrews and J. B. Henderson of Buffalo, visited the Deposit mill last week. It is reported that the management of the Deposit mill will undergo a change at a meeting to be held soon in New York, and that matters will then be pushed in a scientific manner.

H. D. Fackman made a flying trip on business to Pueblo last week.

C. E. Farnsworth was in the Springs last Friday.

New York capitalists are organizing a company to build a cyanide mill in Missouri gulch, and have secured a large body of sandstone for that purpose. Sandstone claims are advancing in price every day all over the district.

Capt. C. O. Palmer is expected to return in a day or two from Denver, whither he went some time since to organize a company to work the Lacey lease. We understand that he has been very successful and that a strong company with plenty of money will push the enterprise.

New classes organized at Guinn's Commercial college, Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 2, 1899.

For good honest work in the jewelry line, go to Robertson, opposite the Alamo.

Men's strictly all-wool suits $5.00
Boys' heavy all-wool suits 4.00
Child's wool suits from $1.00 to 4.00
B. G. Robbins' new clothing store.

GWILLIMVILLE.

More snow; the ground has not been bare for about two months, which makes it very hard on stock.

If plenty of snow is an indication of good crops, we surely ought to have them this coming season.

Mr. George Gebbie is able to leave his room and is fast gaining strength.

Mr. Bethel went to Divide last week to visit his son and daughter.

Mrs. Galley of Colorado Springs is visiting her sons and daughter.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. John Knowles, a daughter, Sunday, Jan. 22.

Miss Mary Gwillim is spending a week at Colorado Springs with her sister, Mrs. Gwillim Howell.

Owing to the extreme cold weather there has been a very small attendance at school, especially by the smaller children.

The Robertson Jewelry Co. have been doing business with our people for 17 years. They have proven themselves to be thoroughly honest, reliable and trustworthy. The people in the county are invited to see their fine line of jewelry and silverware; opposite the Alamo hotel.

Address Guinn's Commercial college, Colorado Springs, Colo., for free illustrated College Journal.

MONUMENT.

Saturday, the 4th, was the coldest day on the Divide.

Professor Seymore of Colorado Springs did not come up last Wednesday to meet his music pupils, as several of them were on the sick list.

The funeral of George Allis, who died Feb. 1, occurred at Monument, Colo., Feb. 4, at the Presbyterian church. Rev. Wm. Boyle preached the funeral sermon and the remaining services were conducted by the officers and members of Monument camp, No. 302, Woodmen of the World, of which the deceased was a member.

George Allis was born June 5, 1852, in Lincolnshire, England. He was married in August, about ten and one-half years ago, to his present wife, by whom there are two living children. He was fond of home, of his wife and children, always having a pleasant and encouraging word to say, and spending all his time outside of business hours with his family.

Mr. Allis came to this country three years ago and went into the butcher business with his brother. During this short period he has made many warm friends and has been known for his sterling integrity.

FLYNN.

The Gazette is becoming quite popular in this vicinity, owing doubtless to its consistent stand during the last campaign and to the fact that its columns were void of personal abuse and slang.

Miss Mable Brim and Roy Brim, who recently resided in the family of Rev. A. Curl, have gone to their home in Cripple Creek. They have formed many friendships while here.

Mr. John Flynn is thinking some of going away to Arkansas.

There was a pleasant surprise party at W. T. Clair's on the 27th ult., in honor of Miss Effie. Guests to the number of 45 were present and had a joyful time.

Miss Straine of Bierstatt visited here on the 27th and 28th.

Miss Angie Curl has been quite ill with la grippe, but at present is convalescing.

Ike Milner is drilling a well for Mr. Martendale.

Mrs. Essie Knotz, our accomplished music teacher, gladdens the heart of her pupils here every Saturday.

Watches and clocks at reduced figures, at Robertson's.

Join the crowd to Robbins' new clothing store.
Men's good leather gloves, 20c and up.
Men's wool and leather mitten, 10c and up.
Men's good overalls, 35c.

CASCADE.

Mr. Frank Stanwood has returned to Cascade after spending some months in the east.

Misses Jay and Bonner drove to Colorado Springs Wednesday. It proved a very cold drive; and they found the snow much deeper in Manitou and the Springs than in Cascade.

Mr. Charles Hart of Colorado Springs was a guest at the Cascade house Sunday.

Arrivals at the Cascade house have been numerous the past month. Among the names registered are: D. S. Vernon and wife of New York, Ernest waters of Erie, Pa.; Mr. Holmes, Denver; Jack Henly of New York, and Mr. Brown of Friend, Neb.

Mr. Walter Rae has recovered from an attack of the grippe and has returned to his work at the mine with E. A. Fiske.

Miss Waltman spent Saturday and Sunday at her home in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Alex Crowe returned from Emporia last week.

A merry party of Colorado Springs young people enjoyed a moonlight walk up the pass to Cascade last week, and took supper at the hotel, returning the same evening.

Men's leather gloves 20c
Men's good overalls 35c
Men's all-wool underwear 50c
B. G. Robbins' grand opening sale, the old Postoffice room.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

The weather has been very cold and snowy. The snowfall was seven inches Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Brown from Woodland Park had to remain in the Springs over Friday on account of the severe cold.

The thermometer stood at seven degrees below zero at 7 o'clock Sunday morning.

The mill at the Thermal camp has closed for a time on account of scarcity of water.

Mrs. Ora Shoup went to the Springs Friday evening.

Charlie Woodworth is very ill with la grippe and neuralgia.

Two of Mr. Brown's children are ill with the grip.

Mrs. George Sharrock and child returned from a two weeks' visit at the Springs.

A. E. Aldrich of Cripple Creek was down Friday, calling on old friends.

Charles Stanwood from camp near Ute Park was up Sunday, making comments on our weather.

Otis Hall from Cascade was up to see his sister, Mrs. Reynolds.

John Stone made a flying visit to the Springs Saturday.

Sunday school was postponed last Sunday on account of the severe cold.

A fine line of rings at Robertson's. Call and see them.

Jewelry, spectacles, watches and clocks, and in fact everything in that line, at Robertson's, opposite the Alamo.

Following is the weather record for the week ending Feb. 3, 1899, as taken by Mr. Emery P. Moon, at Hustec, Colo.: Maximum temperature, 50 degrees, on Sunday, Jan. 29; minimum temperature, 18 degrees below zero, on Friday, Feb. 3; weekly mean temperature, 16.21. Direction of wind: North, 1 day; south 4 days; west, 1 day; southwest, 1 day.

Men's first quality overshoes, only $1.25.
Men's good leather shoes, $1.25, at B. G. Robbins' new store, old Postoffice room.

Ashby has all you want in silverware or jewelry. Good goods and low prices.

The big edition of the Mining Investor, with map, was issued yesterday. Every one was pleased with it and many hundreds were sold in the business office of the Gazette. Don't leave it too late before you order yours.

1,000 pairs sample gloves and mittens, at your own price. Robbins' new clothing store.

Send your sick watch or clock to Robertson to be doctored up. He will make it "good as new."

Mike Collins of Company G, First Colorado regiment, arrived in the city Sunday night and left for his home in Cripple Creek yesterday morning. Collins was discharged from the service on account of sickness and he is glad to get back home. He reports that the majority of the men were well in the regiment when he left.

75c quality fleece underwear, only 50c. All-wool mittens per pair, 10c, at Robbins' new clothing store.

Articles of incorporation of the Freshet Gold Mining and Milling company were filed yesterday by H. S. Sternberger, G. B. Partis, Herman Meyers and J. Mendel. The capital stock is placed at $100,000, divided into shares of the par value of $1 each. A general mining business will be conducted with headquarters at Cripple Creek.

For jewelry or silverware go to the old reliable Ashby. He has a fine Christmas display with prices to suit your purse.

Mr. Raymond E. Chapin of the west side has been appointed third substitute carrier for the Colorado Springs postoffice. Substitute Spencer is now making the rounds for Carrier E. H. Joselyn, who is down with grip and is threatened with pneumonia. His territory is from Cache a Poudre to San Miguel.

"The map alone is worth double the price." This was the general comment of those who purchased the big edition of the Mining Investor yesterday.

NEWS OF COLORADO CITY.

Mrs. F. H. Allison is reported quite ill at her home on Fourth street.

Mr. C. N. Snyder was not able to attend his duties yesterday on account of sickness.

Mr. Bert Briscoe is confined to his father's house with a severe attack of the grippe.

Mr. H. S. Cornish went to Pueblo Saturday in the interest of his company. He returned yesterday.

Mr. Floyd Sutter who has been suffering with illness for several days past was able to be out again yesterday.

Mr. Thomas Cass is wearing a sprained wrist in consequence of over-exertion in a boxing match in which he was engaged.

Mr. Jacob Schmidt went to Cripple Creek yesterday to attend his mining interests there. He will be away two or three days.

The large thermometer at the home of Mr. A. Green on Fifth street registered 12 below zero yesterday morning at 6:30 o'clock.

Miss Mamie Connor, who has been visiting Mrs. Jennie Swander in this city for the past month, returned yesterday to her home in Victor.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Moats are contemplating a trip to Chicago in the near future. Mr. Moats' father will accompany them as far as Kansas City.

The city fathers held the regular semi-monthly meeting last evening. The bills for last month were allowed and other routine business transacted.

The coal dealers of the city are having more than they can do during the recent cold spell. A lot of them have extra wagons out but they are scarcely able to fill the orders as fast as they come in.

Mr. J. E. Musser has traded his home on the boulevard for a large fruit farm near Loveland and will move his family today to another house on Jefferson avenue. Mr. Musser does not expect to move to his ranch.

Mrs. Prime and daughter, mother and sister of Mrs. J. M. Jackson, who have been visiting relatives in Los Angeles, Cal., are spending a few days in this city on their way home to Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Mr. T. W. Williams met with a painful accident Sunday evening. While walking along Colorado avenue he knocked his foot against a large nail sticking out of the plank sidewalk and fell heavily, severely injuring his knee cap.

Rev. J. C. Powell delivered a very interesting address yesterday morning before the regular meeting of the Colorado Springs Ministerial association in that city. He spoke on "The Moral Relation of Colorado Springs to Colorado City."

Messrs. John Gray, C. T. Gleason and James Stewart will leave today for an extensive wolf hunt. They will spend about two days in the vicinity of what is known as Red mountain. They expect to find plenty of the game named above.

Washington's birthday will be observed in a special manner in the schools. Many of the teachers are preparing interesting programmes appropriate to the occasion. Lincoln's birthday which comes next week will also be especially honored.

The little baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Eaton died yesterday afternoon after a most severe attack of scarlet fever. The little sufferer was dangerously ill for 48 hours before its death occurred. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home on Fourth avenue. Rev. D. Baldwin will conduct the service.

The large store building on Colorado avenue between Third and Fourth streets recently built by Mr. R. T. Love is nearing completion. Large plate glass has been put in the front and all the doors and windows placed, making the outside appearance complete. The weather has been too cold to allow the plasterers to work, but when they finish their part the building will be ready for occupation.

Mr. D. J. Swisher, the well-known Colorado Midland engineer, met with a serious accident Sunday while out on his run. He put his head out of the cab window to watch for a signal when the window fell down. The thumb piece struck Mr. Swisher directly on the top of the head cutting a deep gash in the scalp. He went to a doctor and had the wound dressed and is now getting along nicely.

The death of Mrs. W. T. Mackle occurred in this city Sunday. Mrs. Mackle in company with her little son came to this city last week from New Market, Canada, and has been staying with her cousin, Mrs. Blaney. She recently took sick with a fatal attack of pneumonia and died. Mr. Mackle was telegraphed immediately, and arrived in this city yesterday. He will leave today with the remains for their home in New Market.

The colored woman who has been confined to the pest house just outside the city for several weeks past has been released from quarantine and removed to her home. The man who was taken to the pest house two weeks ago is almost well and Dr. Winternitz says that he will be able to be brought in within a week. The nurse who has been attending the sick woman is now taking care of the man. By careful precautions the city officials have prevented a spread of the disease, and there is now practically no fear of a fresh outbreak.

BIG DAY ON 'CHANGE.

Unusually Great Amount of Trading in Unlisted Department—A Record in Valuation.

Yesterday was one of the biggest days the Mining Stock association has known. The trading in the unlisted department was a record breaker in cash value and was unusually high in the number of shares. The figures as given out by the exchange are as follows:

Sales.	
Unlisted stocks, shares	1,359,850
Listed shares, shares	635,469
Total sales, shares	1,995,319
Cash.	
Unlisted value	$ 93,426.12
Listed value	209,201.33
Total value	$302,627.45

Kimberly.

The second strike, made on the west slope of Beacon hill, is the talk of the camp, and those who have persistently decried this section of the district are silent tonight. Reardon, Simms and Hight, the fortunate lessees who a few days ago were accredited with opening up the famous Orizaba vein of the El Paso company through their workings on the Lonaconing, have again cut this rich vein, but this time on Kimberly ground. At a depth of 240 feet a short crosscut driven but five feet east from the shaft has entered an ore body fabulous in its richness. The extent of this body has not yet been determined but sufficient to say there is already over four feet of ore exposed, 2 to 6 inches of which is that wonderful sylvanite characteristic of the El Paso vein and worth anywhere from $15 to $25 a pound. Specimens of the ore shown tonight to your correspondent by Manager Delaney were even richer than this. One man alone sacked 50 pounds of this ore this afternoon and at the lowest possible estimate the sack is worth $750. The strike will likely have a marked effect on the future of this slope of Beacon hill, and, with ore being shipped from the Kimberly, El Paso, Little May, and Republic properties, this section of the camp is sure to become a favorite one for prospectors and other shippers will certainly be developed.

Specimen.

Third but no less important is the find made by the Canon City Leasing company on the Specimen. At the 200 foot level of this Bull hill mine the lessees on Saturday last broke into about two and a half feet of ore carrying twelve inches of rich sylvanite assaying from $800 to $1,000 to the ton. Specimen shipments for the present month promise to be much greater and of higher value than ever before in the history of the mine.

The Finn Leasing company, operating on the Morning Glory, sent out another 25 ton shipment to the Brodie mill today estimated to return values of from 3 to 4 ounces to the ton.

The first lot of the 15,000 copies of the Statistical Mining Investor with claim pay were issued yesterday. They are going very fast.

A receiver's receipt for the Lucky Boy's Friend lode was recorded yesterday by A. C. Hutchinson, et al.; a patent for the Mayflower lode was recorded by the Wanda G. M. company.

[illegible]
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
[illegible]
A Specialty.
[illegible]

E. C. WOODWARD,
ASSAYER and
CHEMIST.

FOREST AND STREAM
TRIAL TRIP
AT SPECIAL TRIP RATE.
This large illustrated sportsman's weekly is the paper for you if you are a shooter or angler or amateur sailor or camper or observer of nature. Forest and Stream is called the "sportsman's home journal," because all in the home read it. To know it is to like it. The price is 10 cents per copy (of all newsdealers); but that you may get acquainted with Forest and Stream, send 25 cents (silver or stamps), and we will send the paper for four weeks as a special trial trip. Our catalogue of best books on outdoor sports will come to you free. Address
FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.
346 Broadway, New York.

Piles Piles Piles
Why suffer when you can be cured by using the
[illegible]
A sure cure, or money refunded. Sold by druggists

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Dell B. Robinson, guardian of Robert Harrison and of William Harrison, minor children of William Harrison, deceased, has filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, a petition for an order for the sale of the interests of the said minors in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

1. An undivided one-half interest in and to lot numbered 24, in block numbered one of Young's sub-division, in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado.

2. An undivided one-half (½) interest in and to the Goldbug lode mining claim, U. S. survey No. 8541, situate in the Cripple Creek mining district, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado.

And that the undersigned will, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1899, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as she may be heard, make application to the second division of the said district court for an order for the sale of the said real estate, at which time and place you can appear and object to said petition if you see fit to do so.

Dell B. Robinson,
Guardian of Robert Harrison and William Harrison, minors.
By Gunnell and Hamlin,
Her Attorneys.
Dated January 30th, 1899.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Oliver H. Bishop, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Oliver H. Bishop, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1899, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 21st day of January, A. D. 1899.
W. W. Bishop, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary Chapman, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Chapman, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1899, on the last Monday in March next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 1st day of February, A. D., 1899.
John W. Chapman, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas H. Burnham, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas H. Burnham, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1899, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 4th day of February, A. D. 1899.
J. Cooper Hutchison, Administrator.
First publication Feb. 8, 1899.
Last publication March 1, 1899.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Mrs. Mary McClain (now Barrows), whose postoffice address is corner south 12th street and Colfax avenue, Denver, Colo., did, by her certain deed of trust, dated August 24, 1895, and recorded August 24, 1895, in book No. 180, at page 312, of the records in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, convey to the public trustee of said county, the following described property, to wit:

Lot number twelve (12), in block number two (2), in Goshen's subdivision of block numbered two hundred and fifty-two (252) in Addition number one (1) to the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, state of Colorado: which said conveyance and deed of trust was made to secure to Mary I. Pearce the payment of the certain promissory note of said Mrs. Mary McClain (now Barrows), bearing even date with said deed of trust, for the principal sum of two hundred ($200.00) dollars, payable one year after date; said note bearing interest, from date, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum, said interest payable semi-anually, and,

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust that, in event of the failure or refusal of said maker of said note to pay the same when due, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon according to the tenor thereof, or in case of the violation of any of the covenants of said deed of trust, it shall be optional with the said legal holder of said note to declare the whole of said indebtedness due and fully matured, and it shall be lawful for the said public trustee, upon notice and demand, in writing, filed with him by the legal holder of said note, declaring a default in the payment thereof or of the interest thereon, or a violation of any of the covenants of said deed of trust, and demanding the advertisement and sale of said premises to pay said indebtedness, to advertise and sell said premises in the time, place and manner as in said deed of trust provided, and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of said note and of the interest thereon, and of the taxes upon said property, and the said legal holder of said note has duly filed with the said public trustee her written notice and demand declaring said default and the violation of the covenants of said deed of trust, and demanding the advertisement and sale of said premises, as provided in said deed of trust. to pay said indebtedness.

Now, therefore, I, Otis Remick, public trustee of the county of El Paso, Colorado, do hereby give public notice that, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said deed of trust, and by law, and in compliance with said notice and demand, I will, on Monday, the 13th day of March, 1899, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m. of said date, at the north front door of the county clerk's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above described premises, giving to the purchaser at such sale a certificate of purchase, in writing, reciting the purchase price, the name of the purchaser, a description of the property, and giving the date at which said purchaser will be entitled to a deed to said property, unless redeemed in the time and manner by law required.

Dated, Colorado Springs, Colorado, February 7, 1899. Otis Remick,
Public Trustee, El Paso County, Colo.
N. M. Campbell, Attorney, Colo. Springs, Colo.
First publication Feb. 8, 1899.
Last publication March 8, 1899.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of David C. Arnold, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1899, being one of the regular days of the January term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, M. D. Kennedy, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 6, 1899. M. D. Kennedy,
Administrator of the Estate of David C. Arnold, Deceased
W. S. Morris, Attorney.
First insertion Jan. 11, 1899.
Last insertion Feb. 5, 1899.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the District Court.

Richard Clough and W. A. Anderson, partners as Clough & Anderson, plaintiffs, versus The Cripple Creek District Railway company, and The Central Trust company, Trustee, defendants, Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado, to The Cripple Creek District Railway company, and The Central Trust company, Trustee, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the district court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought by the said plaintiffs praying judgment against the defendant, The Cripple Creek District Railway company, for the sum of six thousand one hundred and thirty and 79-100 dollars ($6,130.79) and interest on said sum from the first day of January, 1898, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, the amount remaining due and unpaid for said labor and materials, furnished in the construction of a line of railroad from the station of Midway to the town of Victor, El Paso county, Colorado, at your special instance and request; and for costs of suit, and five hundred dollars attorney's fees; that said sum of $6,130.79 and the costs of this suit, together with the $500.00 attorney's fee, be adjudged to be a lien upon the said line of railway and the appurtenances thereunto belonging and hereinbefore described; that the said line of railway and premises and the appurtenances thereunto belonging may be sold under an order and decree of this court, and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of the costs of this suit and the sums of money so found due to the plaintiffs, and that the plaintiffs have execution for any deficiency and for all other and further relief to which the plaintiffs are entitled in the premises, and that the lien and interest of the defendant The Central Trust company, trustee, in and upon said line of railway by virtue of said trust deed be adjudged to be junior and inferior to the said lien of the plaintiffs, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 29th day of March, A. D. 1898.
(Seal.) Edgar Howbert, Clerk.
By M. L. Taylor, Deputy.
First insertion Jan. 18, 1899.
Last insertion Feb. 8, 1899.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the District Court.

The Colorado Trading and Transfer Company, a Corporation, plaintiff, versus Farrell & Company, a corporation, defendant. Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado, to Farrell & Company, a corporation, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought by the plaintiff praying judgment against you in the sum of fifty-eight and 73-100 dollars, for and on account of labor and services performed by said plaintiff for you at your special instance and request, and for costs of suit as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made; a copy of which is hereto attached.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 3rd day of January, A. D. 1899.
(Seal) Edgar Howbert, Clerk.
By E. C. Davis, Deputy.
Date of first publication January 25, 1899.
Date of last publication February 15, 1899.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

United States Land Office,
Pueblo, Colo., Jan. —, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that Mary M. Baxter, formerly Mary M. Benedict, widow and heir of Thomas B. Benedict, deceased, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the clerk of district court, at his office in Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 27th day of February, 1899, on timber culture application No. 3620, for the southeast quarter of section No. 9, in township No. 16 south, range No. 64 west.

She names as witnesses: John Harrelson, of Wigwam, Colo.; James Williams, John A. Curry and Launcelot Bell, of Fountain, Colo.
J. R. Gordon, Register.
First insertion Jan. 18, 1899.
Last insertion Feb. 22, 1899.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Emily A. Crowell, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Emily A. Crowell, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the January term, on the 4th Monday in February next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated Thirtieth day of January, A. D., 1899.
Irving Howbert, Executor.

NewspaperArchive.com